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A  
BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY  
OF  
ENGLAND,

FROM  
THE REVOLUTION TO THE END OF  
GEORGE I's REIGN;

BEING A CONTINUATION OF  
*THE REV. J. GRANGER'S WORK:*

CONSISTING OF  
CHARACTERS DISPOSED IN DIFFERENT CLASSES,  
AND ADAPTED TO A METHODICAL CATALOGUE  
OF ENGRAVED BRITISH HEADS;

INTERSPERSED WITH A VARIETY OF  
ANECDOTES, AND MEMOIRS OF A GREAT NUMBER  
OF PERSONS,

Not to be found in any other Biographical Work.

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*The Materials being supplied by the Manuscripts left by Mr. GRANGER,  
and the Collections of the Editor,*

*THE REV. MARK NOBLE,*

F.A.S. of London and Edinburgh.

Rector of Barming in Kent, and Domestic Chaplain to the  
Earl of Leicester.

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VOL. II.

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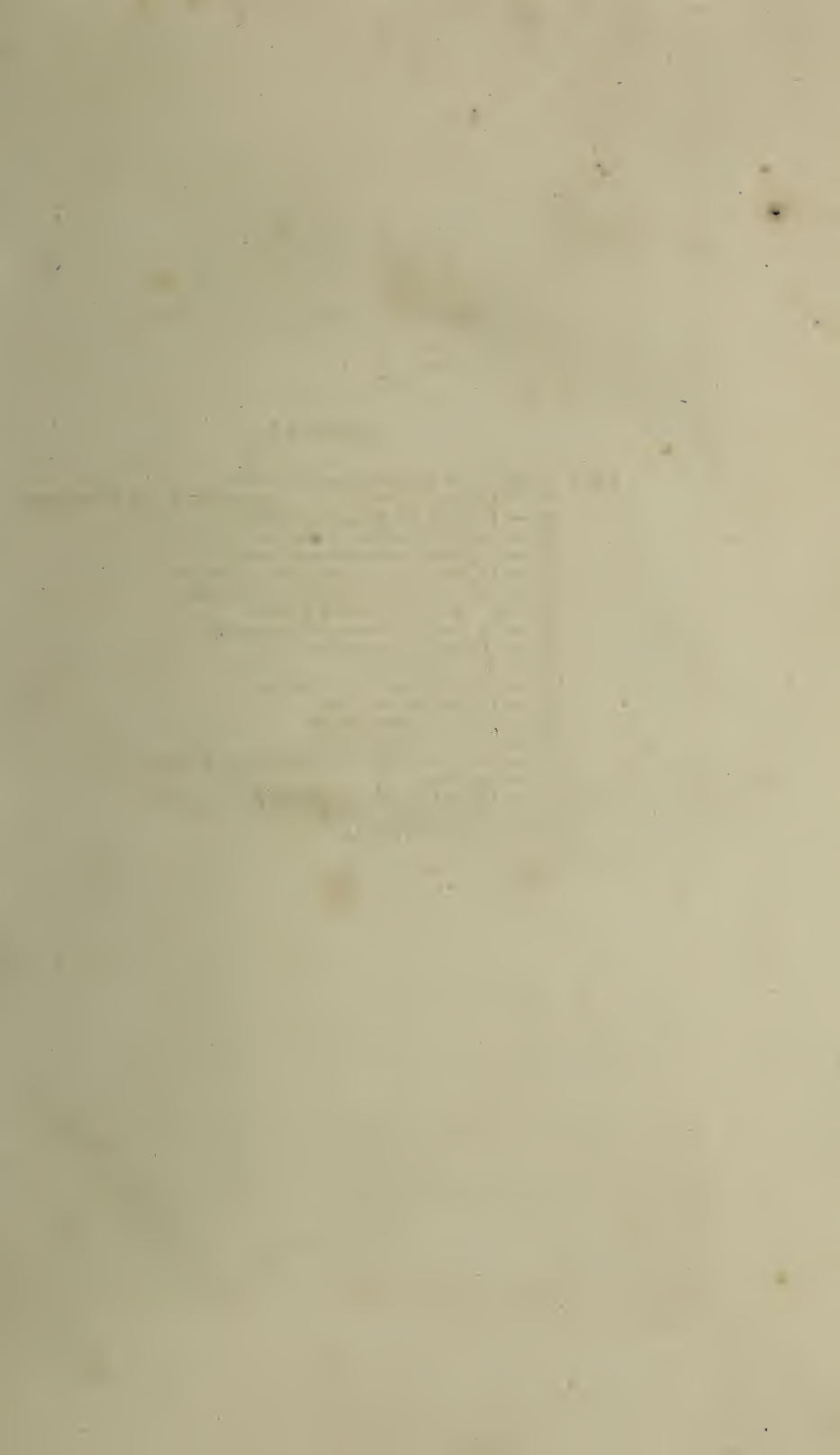
WELLS

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~~BYE W. H. H. (2)~~





## ERRATA.

PAGE	3 line 13, <i>for Augustine read Augustan</i>
	9 — 14, <i>from the bottom; for Haurenhausen read Herenhausen.</i>
	10 — 10, ditto, <i>for Molum read Mohun</i>
	<i>Ib.</i> — 3, ditto, <i>for him read his son</i>
	11 — 3, ditto, <i>for invested read installed</i>
	15 — 18, ditto, <i>for agreement read continuance</i>
	19 — 4, ditto, <i>after declined insert for a time</i>
	30 <i>in the note, for Gower read Edward</i>
	31 — 2, <i>from the bottom, for his read her</i>
	34 — 4, ditto, <i>for 94 read 84</i>
	74 — 8, <i>for he read she</i>
	112 — 8, <i>for Rushden read Rushton</i>
	178 — 10, <i>for Hull read Holt</i>
	221 — 9, <i>for Stork read Stoke</i>
	<i>Ib.</i> — 12, <i>for Jorie read Joice</i>
	228 — 13, <i>from the bottom, for ultima read ultime</i>
	274 — 2, <i>dele and</i>
	382 — 16, <i>for Chickley read Chichley</i>
	386 — 10, <i>for young read fair</i>
	389 — 10, <i>after for insert to</i>



THE  
HISTORY OF ENGLAND,  
&c.

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CLASS. I.  
THE ROYAL FAMILY.

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THE QUEEN.

ANN began her Reign, APRIL 23, 1702.

ANNA STUARTA, *in an oval, coronation and ornaments, fol. P. F. B.*

ANN REGINA; *two angels holding a crown of stars over her head; Clarke sc.*

ANN, &c. *in Guildhall; mez. J. Closterman p. J. Faber, jun. sc.*

ANN QU. *another; in robes, after Dahl.*

ANN; *a medallion; J. Rowler p. S. Gribelin sc.*

ANN, &c. *fol. Lely p. Vr. Gucht, sc.*

ANN, &c. *with the "Abjuration Oath;" large fol. Vr. Gucht sc.*

ANN, &c. *in an oval, "Vicemgerit illa tonantis;" 8vo. M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

ANN, *with ornaments; fol. Kneller p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

ANN, &c. *in a chair of state; 4to. Vr. Gucht sc.*

ANN; *Kneller p. P. Gunst sc.*

VOL. II.

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ANN,

ANN, &c. at Kensington palace; 1a. fol. Kneller p. J. Houbraken sc.

ANN, 8vo. J. Houbraken sc.

ANN; 4to. mez. Kneller p. B. Lens sc.

ANN; Mariette sc.

ANN; view of Windsor Castle; mez. W. W. P. sc.

ANN, in an oval; mez. Edward Dixon sc.

ANN, &c. des Rochers sc.

ANN, P. Schenck sc.

ANN, crowned; mez. Kneller p. J. Simon sc.

ANN, from a large enamel; (in Lord Orford) mez.

C. Bate p. J. Simon sc.

ANN; mez. Edward Lilly p. J. Simon sc.

ANN; (Queen); various prints; fol. and 4to. mez.

Kneller p. J. Smith sc.

ANN; 8vo. Sornique sc.

ANN, oval ornaments 8vo. R. Spofforth sc.

ANN, motto "Semper eadem;" 8vo. J. Sturt sc.

ANN, with medals round; Kneller p. G. Vertue sc.

ANN, 4to. mez. sold by J. Simpson, Strand.

ANN, sitting, crown on the table to the left; mez. small fol. G. K. p.

ANN, sheet; Kneller p. R. White sc. 1703.

ANN, sitting on her throne; Truth writing her history, supported by Time and other emblematical figures. sh.

ANN, a circle in the sun, stars round, "Thus Phœbus o'er the Terrestrial Ball," and other lines.

ANN, in an oval, with foliage, Rose, Thistle, Harp, and Fleur de Lis. 36 lines, folio.

ANN, in the sun, and moon under her feet; fol.

ANN, oval, with Wisdom, Justice, Religion, Moderation, obl. folio.

There are various prints of her statues at St. Paul's and Leeds.

ANN, prefixed to "The new State of England," on one side of Britannia, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Tenison, on the other; 8vo. J. Sturt sc.

ANN

ANN, at her devotions, prefixed to *Liturgia Ecclesiæ Anglicana*.

For the portrait of ANN before she was QUEEN, see the former reigns.

Queen Ann, long deservedly the idol of the British Empire; her armies triumphed on the continent, her fleets on the ocean. Eminently pious herself, she supported with zeal the national churches of England and Ireland, without encroaching upon that of Scotland. Mercy, the first duty of a sovereign, kept the scaffold unstained during her whole reign. Her's was the Augustine age of Britain. Her ministers were eminently learned, and the patrons of such who were so; and the arts were equally encouraged. Though the nation was divided into religious and political parties, yet all united to love the queen. The Jacobites were inconsiderable in number, and the most vehement of them were for suspending the claims of James II's son until her death. The Tories venerated her; and the Whigs were dutifully loyal, but determined to confine the succession to a Protestant family. The Republicans never dared to promulgate their wishes; the *good old cause*, according to the cant of former times, seemed lost. Ann's heart was, as she expressed, ENTIRELY ENGLISH; but though her reign was uniformly victorious, she was not a truly exalted character. Not being in the immediate line of the succession, she had no hopes of becoming the sovereign until the Revolution. Her education was confined, especially as to what related to history; and her capacity never equalled that of her sister, Queen Mary's. Like the Stuarts, she was devotedly fond of her favourite. Under the assumed names of Mrs. Morley, and Mrs. Freeman, she and the Duchess of Marlbo-



rough constantly corresponded, when separated for a few days from each other. Like all her family, she was an enthusiast in friendship; but, like them, smarting from a bad selection, she lost all confidence in those around her when once she saw the delusion. As she had been the first to yield the most respectful deference to Majesty, when a subject, she exacted the same from persons of the highest rank, when a *Queen*. Her humility, however, in whatever related to religion, was exemplary; and even she reproved a clergyman for not giving the consecrated elements to the priests present before he brought them to her. She was the most faithful of wives to an husband only amiable for his virtues; and passed many a sleepless night in watching by his side, when he gasped for breath under the paroxysms of an incurable asthma, which ultimately proved fatal to him. His loss she sincerely mourned. She was a tender mother, but became childless. To her attendants she was a kind, a liberal, and a munificent mistress; but not extravagantly so; nor indeed could it be expected, for she was frugal and moderate in her own expences. She purchased no jewels, and lived within her revenue, even during an expensive war, so as to be enabled to remit to the church and the state a part of her income. She was not without personal accomplishments. Her voice was harmonious; she read and spoke incomparably well, and with the utmost grace. Besides, she had a tolerable ear for music; and performed well on the guitar, an instrument then much used. She loved the joys of the chace, and constantly attended the sports of the field in her chaise, until the gout disabled her. In person she was of a middle size, and always rather inclined to corpulency. Her features were regular,  
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her face round; and her complexion was somewhat tinged by the too frequent use of cordials, to which she was constantly invited by her consort the prince. Her form was delicate; and her hands were universally admired for their fine shape and beautiful colour. The respect that her subjects paid her could not well be exceeded. It is customary for the nobility to wear their hats when their sovereigns attend in parliament, to show they are hereditary legislators; in her reign, waving this privilege, they received their queen uncovered. Determined not to oppose the wishes of her people, she never refused a single bill that was tendered to her; and benignity marked all her actions. The only resentment she showed, was in refusing the Scotch dukes permission to sit in the British senate as English ones. In order to prove that she was the fountain of honour, she created twelve peers at one time, which was much resented by the public. Mr. Wharton also had a patent signed, but he nobly refused it, because, as he alleged, such a pre-eminence ought not to be given without some peculiar merit. The queen's health declined for a considerable length of time; at length she became lethargic, and expired on Sunday morning, August 1, 1714, having lived 49, and reigned 12 years. The violent whigs said, "*High Church Ann* died, like an old Roman, to save her people;" meaning, that had she survived, her measures would have been fatal to the Protestant succession; but this is easier said than proved. Few princes are partial to their successors, especially if remotely allied to them: it was impossible she could be friendly to the House of Brunswick, which had offended her by wishing to reside in her court. The Elector had, in his youth, not very honourably, left the British

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shore,

shore, to marry the ill-fated Dorothea, his cousin, when he had expressly visited England to marry her majesty, then the Lady Ann. She certainly pitied her unfortunate half brother. I am convinced, that though the majority of the nation, a very great majority, were tories, yet I sincerely believe there were very few Jacobites. It was otherwise in Scotland, which fondly doated on their Stuarts; and in Ireland, where they wished a Roman Catholic sovereign,

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *in armour, mez. G. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1702.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, "*Lord High Admiral;*" *fol. and 4to. mez. G. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1702—6.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *in Birch's "Lives of Illustrious Persons," 1745, J. Houbraken sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *with his eulogium engraved by way of flourish about the head; Jemmer sc.*

George, Prince of Denmark, born at Copenhagen, in April, 1653, by his long residence in Britain, became, in every respect, naturalized. Forsaking James II. he steadily adhered to the Revolution, and the Protestant interest. He never interfered in matters of state, but the queen placed him at the head of the navy, as he had been bred to the sea service. He seemed to wish for more power in his high office, but it being a situation not altogether suited to his talents, no great event marked his administration of it. He had all the hereditary valour of his ancestors, and had rescued his brother Christian V. from imminent danger, in an engagement between the Danish and Swedish armies. During the war in Ireland he was remarkable for bravery; and, though not a hero, for steady courage he could not



not be excelled. In the cabinet he did not shine with brilliancy; he had good, but not first-rate abilities. In politics he inclined to the tories, partly from gratitude, as they had voted him 100,000*l.* per annum, in case he survived his royal consort. In his private life he was extremely amiable, and he had not a personal enemy. His acquirements were great and various: besides a thorough knowledge of the mathematics, he spoke the Danish and English languages, and understood well the French, Italian, and German, but pronounced them ungracefully. He had travelled much in Europe; having visited Germany, France, and Italy. He patronized the fine arts; and, I think, was a judge of the merit of painters and engravers. He loved the social board, and the pleasures of the bottle. He seems to have been as true to the queen as she was to him. He died October 28, 1708, aged 55, deeply lamented by her majesty; and was deposited in Charles II's vault, in which are the bodies of William and Mary, and Queen Ann. Little is known of his patrimony, which was some small islands belonging to the crown of Denmark, valued at about 10,000*l.* per annum; these were mortgaged at the request of King William, to satisfy some pretensions of the Danes upon the duchy of Sax-Lawenburg, but never redeemed. Dying intestate, the queen ordered an inventory of his personal estates to be made, which amounted to 37,923*l.* 3*s.* His medals and coins were valued at 270*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Jewels 958*l.* 10*s.* Arms 290*l.* and the lease of his house at Greenwich, 2800*l.* These being in possession of her majesty, she took them as part of her moiety, which came to 18,961*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The remainder, divided into four shares, went to the Electoral House of Saxony; Frederick IV. of Denmark, and his royal family;

Charles XII. of Sweden, and the royal family of that kingdom; and Christian Augustine, Prince Bishop of Lubeck, and his family. Each lot amounted to 4740*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* The individuals of the three last families were so numerous, that the share of each was very small. The situation of Prince George in this kingdom was peculiar. We had two queens regnant before, who had been married, Mary I. and Mary II. their husbands were kings regnant. If the Duke of Gloucester had lived, he would have been the progenitor of a new race of sovereigns.

PRINCESS SOPHIA HEDIWISCHIA, *Delft, sc.*

Princess SOPHIA HEDIWISCHIA, *mez. Faithorne, jun. sc.*

Princess SOPHIA HEDIWISCHIA, *mez. B. Lens sc.*

Princess SOPHIA HEDIWISCHIA, *fol. W. Sherwin sc.*

Princess SOPHIA HEDIWISCHIA, *mez. J. Simon sc.*

Princess SOPHIA HEDIWISCHIA, *mez. Herseman p. J. Simon sc. 1706.*

Princess SOPHIA HEDIWISCHIA, *mez. Weidman p. J. Smith sc. 1706.*

Princess SOPHIA HEDIWISCHEA, *whole length, 4to, V. Somer sc.*

Princess SOPHIA HEDIWISCHEA, *4to. Bernidereth sc. Lep sc.*

Sophia, the youngest of twelve children of Frederic, Elector Palatine, titular King of Bohemia, and Elizabeth, the only sister of Charles I. was born at the Hague, October 13, 1630. She became the consort of Ernest Augustus, Duke of Hanover, September 30, 1658. Few princesses were more fortunate. She saw her husband raised to the Electoral dignity, and herself, (by an act of settlement,) in 1701, to one of the most resplendent crowns in the world. She was then a widow, the Elector having died January 23,

23, 1698. Sophia had been in habits of correspondence with James II. whose misfortunes she deplored; and even expressed her concern to William, whom she personally knew, and whose character she admired. Though attached to England by unfeigned partiality, yet she had the greatness of mind to desire he would pass by her in favour of the family of Stuart. Queen Ann entertained some jealousy of Sophia, as her heir apparent; besides, she had recalled her son George from England, when on the point of uniting himself to her, that he might receive the hand of his first cousin, Sophia Dorothea, of Zell. Ann the *Queen* could not entirely forgive the injuries of Ann the *Princess*; and regretting the fate of an unfortunate brother, would not have been displeased if the parliament had rescinded the act which conveyed the sceptre from the Stuarts, to a family for which she felt no regard. Sophia, urged by the friends of a Protestant succession, demanded the admission of the House of Brunswick to her court, which Ann peremptorily refused. The agitation of her mind is supposed to have hastened her death, as she expired suddenly, when walking in the gardens of Haurenhausen, June 8th, 1714, in her 84th year. Queen Ann outlived her only fifty-three days. Sophia's long life was without a single stain. She had as many virtues, and confessedly more accomplishments than any of the princesses her contemporaries. She spoke four languages with fluency, Low Dutch, German, French, and Italian; and was a proficient in Latin besides. She was as great a worker with her needle as Mary II. These pursuits did not injure her health, for she constantly used the exercise of walking; age had not marked her with furrows, nor deprived her of teeth. Every way she was an extraordinary character.

GEORGE



GEORGE LEWIS, Dux Hanover; *fol. mez. Christopher Weigl sc.*

GEORGE LEWIS, Elector of Hanover, *la. fol. W. Sherwin sc.*

GEORGE LEWIS, Elector of Hanover, *quere? another when king, or the same plate altered.*

GEORGE LEWIS, Elector of Hanover, *ha. len. mez. Hirseman p. J. Smith sc.*

GEORGE LEWIS, Elector of Hanover, *smaller; J. Smith sc.*

GEORGE LEWIS, "Prince of Hanover," *mez. R. Thomson sc.*

GEORGE LEWIS, Elector of Hanover, born May 28, 1660, at Osnaburgh, succeeded his father Ernest, January 18, 1698-9. He had greatly distinguished himself by martial exploits in the Imperial army opposed to the Turks. William III. at a chapter of the order of St. George, held at Kensington, June 18, 1701, elected him a knight companion; and on the 21st of that month, Charles Gerrard, Earl of Macclesfield, and Gregory King, Esquire, Lancaster Herald, were sent to Hanover, with the habit and ensigns of the order, where, on the 3d of August following, his Electoral Highness received the Garter and George; and on the next Sunday he was invested with the full habit. Queen Ann had his instalment performed by his proxy Charles Lord Molum, at Windsor, on March 13, 1702-3. The succession to the crown of England settled in his family, gave him great consequence in Germany, but was less regarded by himself than might have been imagined. Queen Ann, in compliance with the wishes of the parliament, created him, on November 9, 1706, Duke and Marquis of Cambridge, titles which had been conferred on her  
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own brother; Earl of Milford Haven, in the county of Pembroke; Viscount of Northallerton, in Yorkshire; and Baron of Tewkesbury, in the county of Gloucester; entailing these honours on his heirs male; and, by an act of parliament, he had precedence of all other peers of Great Britain, as had Prince George in William's reign. He is placed here as one of the royal family, and not as a knight of the garter. In England, I believe, there was neither painting nor engraving of him previous to his accession; after that event Vertue engraved his portrait, which was bought with the greatest avidity. Some of his coins may have reached individuals, and those are very fine likenesses of him, far superior to his head on the English money; a proof that he had encouraged the arts in Germany, though he neglected them in Britain. See him as George I. in the next volume.

GEORGE, Electoral Prince of Hanover, born October 30, 1683, the favourite of the Princess Sophia, his grandmother, was educated with a fond attachment to the prospect of regal honours. Queen Ann, to gratify the public mind, at a chapter, held at Kensington, April 4, 1706, elected him a knight companion of the order of St. George; and on the 22d, Charles Montagu; Lord Halifax; and John Vanburgh, Esq. Clarendieux king at arms; carried the habit and ensigns to Hanover, where his Highness received the garter and lesser George, May 31; and on June 2, being Sunday, in the evening, he was invested with the whole habit of the order; and December 22, was invested by proxy at Windsor. In the next reign we shall notice him as Prince of Wales; and at length King of England, by the name of GEORGE II.

JAMES

## JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD,

## THE ATTAINTED PRINCE OF WALES.

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, *an infant, mez. J. Simon sc.*

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, *rex, 4 small Ato. Largilliere p.*

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, *in an oval frame, supported by an angel; St. Belle p.*

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, *la fol. N. Largilliere p. N. Edelinck sc.*

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, *and Sister; la. fol. mez. Largilliere p. J. Smith sc. 1699.*

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, *Æt. 12, sh. de Troyes p. T. Edelinck sc.*

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, "*Offerebat Dom. Jon. Drummond, ex Comitibus de Perth,*" *sh. de Troyes p. N. Edelinck sc.*

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, "*Offerebat Joannes Baptistæ Guuijn (Gwyn) Concagiensis in Hybernia;*" *fol. Steph. Gantrel sc.*

James II's unfortunate son, James Francis Edward, created when in his cradle Prince of Wales, was educated abroad, and attainted by parliament, but acknowledged by France, during the wars of Queen Ann, as successor to his father. It is known that he offered to recognize her right to the crown, if she would endeavour to secure his succession. At the queen's death he was about twenty-six years of age, with a character marked by no leading feature, but an hereditary bigotry to the Roman Catholic religion, a very poor recommendation to these Protestant kingdoms. His cause, however, was not deemed entirely hopeless by the Jacobites; and he had some powerful

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 ANN. CLASS. II.
 

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powerful friends in the British court. At the peace there was a tacit understanding between the queen and Lewis XIV. not to utterly abandon an unfortunate prince, suffering for the misconduct of his parents; delicacy demanded this, for he was the half-brother of her majesty, and the unhappy representative of a long line of sovereigns.

MARY LOUISA, daughter of King James II. *fol. St. Belle p. Chereau sc.*

MARY LOUISA, *Æt. 9, fol. N. Edelinck.*

MARY LOUISA; *B. Moncornet sc.*

MARY LOUISA, *at her toilet, with emblems. Parr sc.*

MARY LOUISA, *fol. Tresani p. du Puy sc.*

MARY LOUISA; *des Rochers sc.*

The Princess Louisa Maria Theresa, daughter of James II. born in 1692 in France, after his abdication, was designed to have been a nun, but death prevented in the year 1712.

## CLASS II.

## GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE, AND OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

## LORD CHANCELLORS.

SIMON HARCOURT, Viscount Harcourt, *la. mez. Kneller p. Simon sc.*

SIMON HARCOURT, Viscount Harcourt, *inscribed The Lord High Cancellor, mez.*

SIMON HARCOURT, Viscount Harcourt, *in the Oxford Almanack, 1744.*

This

This peer was of a family of Norman extraction, the head of which was Duc de Harcourt in France\*. He was son of the valiant Sir Simon Harcourt, the first who died in the cause of Charles I. in Ireland. After studying in Pembroke College, Oxford, he went to the Inner Temple. From 1690 to Queen Ann's accession he was member of parliament for Abingdon. Her Majesty knighted him in June 1702, and appointed him her solicitor-general, and in April 23, 1707, attorney-general; but for some unknown reason he resigned this office February 12, following, and, singular as it may be, by a voluntary surrender enrolled in court. This act is unprecedented, nor has it been imitated. At the trial of Dr. Sacheverel, in 1710, he was the leading counsellor in his defence; Dod and Phipps assisted him. "They freely acknowledged the lawfulness of resistance in extreme cases, and plainly justified the Revolution, and our deliverance by King William; but they said it was not fit in a sermon to name such an exception; that the duties of morality ought to be delivered in their full extent, without supposing an extraordinary case; and therefore Sacheverel had followed precedents, set by our great divines, ever since the Reformation, and ever since the Revolution." The queen, desirous of employing Sir Simon, recalled him again to the post which he had resigned, made him lord-keeper, October 18; and on September 3, 1711, created him Baron of Stanton Harcourt, in Oxfordshire; and April 7, 1712, declared him chancellor. Lord Harcourt being as eminent a person as ever adorned the high station he filled,

\* See an history of the Harcourt Family, in 2 vols. folio, published at the expence of the Dukes of Harcourt.



George I. prudently made him one of the lords justices until his arrival in England, though he was known to be firmly united to Bolingbroke; however, he supported his majesty and government, and was rewarded for his fidelity by the dignity of a viscount, and appointed a lord of regency, and a privy counsellor. He preserved his reputation unsullied to his death, which happened July 29, 1727, in the 67th year of his age. By the first of his three wives he had Simon, his heir apparent, who dying before his father, Simon his son succeeded to the title, who is ancestor to the Earl of Harcourt. Lord Harcourt was a member of the Old Saturday Club. Lord Rivers, Mr. Secretary St. John, Mr. Harley, afterwards Lord Oxford, and Swift, met, when Harley had recovered from the wound given him by Guiscard. Swift wrote in 1712, "I take the agreement of the present ministry to consist of the agreement of three great men, Lord Keeper, Lord Treasurer, and Mr. Secretary St. John, and so I have told them, betwixt jest and earnest, and two of them separately with more seriousness; and I think they entirely love each other: their differences are not of a weight to break their union;" but enraged at Lord Harcourt's after joining the whigs, as he termed them, he afterwards called him a trimmer.

WILLIAM COWPER, Earl Cowper, *4to. mez. Kneller p. E. Cooper exc.*

WILLIAM COWPER, Earl Cowper, *mez. Kneller p. Johnson sc.*

WILLIAM COWPER, Earl Cowper, *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Simon sc.*

WILLIAM COWPER, Earl Cowper, *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith, 1707.*

This

This very eminent man was eldest son and heir of Sir William Cowper, a baronet of England and Scotland. The best education had been given him and his only brother, and both entered the profession of the law. Spencer became a judge in the Court of Common Pleas, but William far exceeded him in promotion. His talents at the bar recommended him to the electors of Hertford, who chose him for their representative in parliament, as they had frequently his father. The first day he entered the House of Commons he spoke thrice, and each time with great applause. Active in prosecuting Sir John Fenwick, King William named him his council. Ann continued him in that employment, and in the year 1705 appointed him lord-keeper; in the following year she created him Baron Cowper, of Wingham, in Kent, and named him one of the commissioners to treat of the Union between England and Scotland: that arduous undertaking devolving chiefly upon him, as far as concerned England, This long-desired event effected, he was declared Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. It was with extreme pain her majesty accepted his resignation of the seals at the change of her ministry. She in vain endeavoured to prevail upon him to retain his situation, but he abhorred the peace with France, and saw the design of the courtiers to restore the abdicated Stuarts. George I. knowing his value, had selected him as one of the regency; and upon his arrival restored him to the office of chancellor, which he held with an ability seldom equalled, until 1718, when he again resigned. The king, fully sensible of his worth, raised him to the titles of Viscount of Fordwich, in Kent, and Earl Cowper. This noble peer retired to private life with an impaired

paired constitution, and died October 10, 1723, at his seat of Colnegreen, near Hertford.

As an independant statesman, Lord Cowper has seldom been equalled. He opposed with vehemence the two errors of the time: the peerage bill, which would have reduced the British monarch to a nominal sovereign; and that vile scheme, the South Sea Company, which he compared to the Trojan horse, "contrived for treachery, ushered in by fraud, received with pomp, but big with ruin and destruction;" adding, none would gain by it but a few persons in the secret, who had early bought stock at a low rate. With a greatness of mind that marked his character, he ordered a chair for Richard Cromwell, when upon a trial in Westminster Hall, recollecting his once elevated station; and when little minds wondered, and expected he would have been reprimanded by the sovereign, they were surprised to find him praised and thanked. His speech, previous to condemning the unfortunate lords in 1715, was of superior excellence. His character is well defined by a writer, who says, "He was the most accomplished lawyer, civilian, and statesman, that England bore for many ages past; being consummate in the knowledge not only of the common and statute law, and of the constitution of his country, but also of the law of nations, imperial institutes, and canon law; and he had received from nature, and cultivated by polite literature, excellent endowments that gave a lustre to his great learning; a bright, quick, penetrating genius; an exact and sound judgment; a fruitful, yet unluxuriant, and agreeable imagination; a manly and flowing eloquence; a clear, sonorous voice; a graceful aspect; an easy address; in a word, all that is necessary to form a complete orator."

He was so incorruptible that he abolished the immemorial custom of "New-year's" gifts to the chancellor. In private life he was not only the man of taste, but the agreeable companion; and his virtues were as great as his abilities.

He married Judith, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Booth of London, merchant. His second wife was Sarah, daughter of John Clavering, of Chopwell, in the bishoprick of Durham, Esq. By the former he had only one son, who died young; by the latter, William, his successor; Spencer, Dean of Durham; and two daughters. A Pamphlet in Defence of Bigamy has been ascribed to his lordship's pen. Voltaire introduced the circumstance in *L'Encyclopedie*; and also makes mention of this tract.

#### LORD TREASURERS.

SIDNEY GODOLPHIN, Earl of Godolphin; *G. Kneller p. J. Houbraken sc. In Birch's Lives of Illustrious Characters.*

SIDNEY GODOLPHIN, Earl of Godolphin, *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1707.*

SIDNEY GODOLPHIN, Earl of Godolphin, *an oval.*

SIDNEY GODOLPHIN, Earl of Godolphin, *fol. W. N. Gardiner sc. 1797.*

SIDNEY GODOLPHIN, Earl of Godolphin. *In the prints of the Lords Justices, person VI.*

This statesman, descended from a respectable family in Cornwall, was the third son of Sir Francis Godolphin, K.B. The first situation he held was that of page to Charles II. The utmost endeavours to learn the characters of others, and to conceal his own, gained him a reputation, which his future conduct shows he deserved. His negociation in Holland prepared the way for the treaty



treaty of Nimeguen. Charles esteemed him as his most faithful minister. Though lord chamberlain to Mary de Modena, consort of James II. he never approved the violence of that monaach, but as duty demanded, he waited upon the Prince of Orange to ask what was his object; what his demands were. When Lord Clarendon loaded James with abuse, Godolphin and the Marquis of Halifax conducted themselves with equal propriety. After the Revolution was effected he submitted to the new order of things. William III. admired his abilities, incorruptibility, and taciturnity; retained him in the treasury, and honoured him, by making him a lord-justice, during his absence from the kingdom; and under Queen Ann he was lord high treasurer. The fall of Mr. Harley, which he wished, deprived him of this post; he died soon after, in the house of the Duke of Marlborough, at St. Alban's, September 15, 1712, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Though a member of the treasury thirty years, and nine of them at the head of it, yet he died worth only 4000*l.* per annum; he even kept his servants from peculations—to him we are indebted for the present low interest of money. In four reigns he was a favourite with the sovereigns, yet never, in one instance, sacrificed the interest of the people. Queen Ann, it is well known, had loved him when young, but state necessity prevented her union with a subject. His understanding was strong and clear; he despised vanity: it was with difficulty he could be prevailed upon to accept the titles of Earl of Godolphin, and Viscount Rialton; he absolutely declined being elected a knight of the garter. Flattery was odious to him. He seldom promised, but often gave without application. Retired and silent, admittance was denied to all.



His foible was a most immoderate love for gaming; he pleaded in excuse his dislike to conversation. Godolphin was short and thin; of complexion swarthy; and of countenance stern, even to severity.

He married Margaret, one of the two daughters, and co-heirs of Colonel Blague; she died in 1678, in child-bed of their only son Francis, his successor.

ROBERT HARLEY, Earl of Oxford, *in Birch's Lives; A. Pond p. Houbraken sc.*

ROBERT HARLEY, Earl of Oxford, *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Simon sc. 1713.*

ROBERT HARLEY, Earl of Oxford, *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1714.*

ROBERT HARLEY, Earl of Oxford, *fol. Vertue sc.*

ROBERT HARLEY, Earl of Oxford, *in the Oxford Almanack, 1751.*

Robert Harley, Esq. the head of the family, born in Bow-street, Covent Garden, London, December 5, 1661, was educated at a private school, in Oxfordshire. His destination was for the army. When William III. landed, Sir Edward Harley and this his son raised regiments, at their own expence, to promote the Revolution. The father was made governor of Worcester, by the gentlemen of that county, whilst Mr. Harley and his brother were dispatched to his Highness, with offers of their own and father's services, and to acquaint him with the state of the country. This was his first entrance at court; but, afterwards displeased with the government, neither the father nor the son accepted promotion under William and Mary. Sir Edward sat in parliament for the town of Radnor, in the county of Hereford, until his death, in 1700. Mr. Harley for Tre-  
gony,

gony, in the first, but Radnor, in all the future parliaments of William's reign. His second brother, Edward, bred to the law, at Lincoln's Inn, was not elected a member of the House of Commons until 1702. The youngest, Nathaniel, resided at Aleppo, British merchant. Mr. Harley, daily gaining credit in the House of Commons, was appointed, in 1690, one of the nine commissioners to state the public accounts; and, in 1701 elected Speaker, as he was in the parliament called the same year; and a third time, in the first assembled in the reign of Queen Ann. No man understood the privileges of the chair better. His eloquence had more of art than the native graces of an original orator. In private inscrutable. By education and inclination he was a rigid dissenter, yet the leader of the most violent Tories. Like Oliver Cromwell, he had his chaplains at table of different religious sects; but, *unlike* him, always a clergyman of the establishment. The dissenters were encouraged, and the churchmen idolized him. Violent in his passions, yet he suffered nothing to ruffle his temper; possessing wit and humour himself, he promoted it in others; he even applauded it when exercised against him, and was displeased if others resented the same freedoms taken with them. Polite and easy with men of all parties, he ever preferred the learned. He was a member of the privy council, a secretary of state, a commissioner for the union, a commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer. The infamous Marquis de Guiscard aimed a pen-knife at his heart, March 8, 1710, and broke the blade in his bosom; but the assassin escaped his merited punishment, by dying in Newgate. An act was immediately passed constituting the attempt to take the life of a privy counsellor

treason. The House of Commons voted, that when his health would permit his taking his seat again, he should be congratulated on his escape and recovery. Accordingly, on the 26th of April, an address from the chair convinced him how much they were concerned in the preservation of so "invaluable a life," upon which, under her majesty, the "maintenance and firm establishment of our constitution in church and state" depended. In his reply he concluded, "Sir, the undeserved favour I have received this day, is deeply imprinted in my heart; and, whenever I look upon my breast it will put me in mind of the thanks due to God, my duty to the queen, and that debt of gratitude and service I must always owe to this honourable House, to Mr. Speaker, and to every particular member." The Speaker's and Mr. Harley's speech were ordered to be printed. He was summoned to the House of Lords, May 24, 1711, by the titles of Earl of Oxford and Mortimer; and Baron Harley, of Wigmore, in the county of Hereford: titles limited, in remainder, to the descendants of his grandfather, Sir Robert Harley, K.B. In that year, upon the anniversary of Charles II's Nativity and Restoration, he was declared minister, and lord-high treasurer; and the following year elected into the order of the garter; made governor of the South Sea Company, and of the Charter House, and custos rotularum of Radnorshire. Oxford resigned his staff as treasurer, three days before the queen's death; and June 10, 1715, he was impeached by the Commons, who had idolized him, and committed a prisoner to the Tower. His courage on this, as well as on all other occasions, never forsook him. Remaining unheeded, and almost forgotten for two years, he at length petitioned, and obtained

tained attention from his peers, and orders were given for his trial; but the two Houses differing in opinion as to the mode of conducting the proceedings against him, he was acquitted July 8, 1717. He died May 21, 1724, at his house in Albemarle-street, London, aged 62; and was buried, with his ancestors, at Brampton Bryan. Lord Oxford was an instance of the fickleness of popular opinion, and the danger of being removed from the Lower to the Upper House of Parliament. The ornament of learning, and the patron of learned men, is a distinction still remembered. Though he knew the use of wealth, he never coveted it; no minister was more incorruptible. His lordship was under the usual size, and slender in his make. He married twice: Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Foley, Esq. of Whiteley-court, in Worcestershire, sister to Thomas Lord Foley; and Sarah, daughter of Simon Middleton, Esq. By the former he had issue, Edward, his successor; Elizabeth, married to Peregrine Hyde Osborne, Duke of Leeds; and Abigail, to George Hay, Earl of Kinnoul in Scotland, and Baron Hay, of Pedwarden in England.

## LORDS PRIVY SEAL.

JOHN SHEFFIELD, Duke of Buckingham, *when lord chamberlain, mez. Kneller p. Js. Becket sc. This fine print is very scarce.*

JOHN SHEFFIELD, *when Earl of Mulgrave, mez. Kneller p. J. Becket sc.*

JOHN SHEFFIELD, *half length, mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1688.*

JOHN SHEFFIELD, &c. *oval, mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1697.*



JOHN SHEFFIELD, &c. *four verses prefixed to his Works;*" 4to. Kneller p. Geo. Vertue sc. 1722.

This nobleman, well known in the reign of Charles II. as Earl of Mulgrave, was, by that monarch, honoured with the garter. James II. made him lord chamberlain; and, though he declined taking any part in politics, under William, as being an enemy to the Revolution, yet he accepted the title of Marquis of Normanby from that monarch. Queen Ann made him one of her council, and lord privy seal; and raised him to ducal honours. At her death he was lord president of the council, though not mentioned in the list of regents before the accession of George I.; his name was added, but he was soon dismissed from the privy council. He died, February 24, 1720—1. Mackay describes him as "a nobleman of learning and good natural parts, but of no principles. Violent for the HIGH CHURCH, yet seldom goes to it; very proud, insolent and covetous, and takes all advantages. In paying his debts, unwilling; and is neither esteemed nor beloved: for, notwithstanding his great interest at the court of Queen Ann, it is certain he hath none in either House of Parliament, or in the country." This character is too severe. The duke was more like one of the puissant peers of ancient days, if we except his learning and Gallic politeness. The princely mansion built by him is now the residence of the present royal family. When young he had presumed to address the Princess Ann, afterwards queen—disappointed love and ambition made him for some time quit the kingdom. The last of his three wives was Catharine Darnley, natural daughter of James II. The titles expiring with Edmund, his minor son, whilst upon his travels



travels in Italy, his vast wealth went, by his will, to his illegitimate one, to whom he had given the surname of Sheffield.

JOHN HOLLES, Duke of Newcastle, *la. fol. Kneller p. R. White sc.*

Son of John, Earl of Clare, who, having distinguished himself against the royal brothers, had reason to dread the vengeance of James II. whom his father had persecuted as a papist; but a sudden change happened in the political hemisphere just as he succeeded to his hereditary title, by the arrival of William, Prince of Orange. Clare instantly actively employed himself against James, to whom he knew he was obnoxious. When of age he was allowed no more than 400*l.* per annum; but marrying Margaret, the third daughter and co-heir of Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, he acquired great landed possessions, which he improved so judiciously, that he became one of the richest subjects in Britain. But he was as ambitious as avaricious, and even solicited the Dukedom of Clarence, which the king promised. The minister, however, convinced his majesty, that the title of Clarence had ever been appropriated to princes of the blood; and Newcastle upon Tyne was substituted; to soften his disappointment the garter was added. He was afterwards appointed lord lieutenant of Middlesex, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Nottingham, and also of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire; and became lord privy seal, chief justice in Eyre, on the North of Trent; governor of Kingston upon Hull; and lord warden of Sherwood forest. It was generally supposed, that his only child Henrietta would have inherited his vast property,  
but

but his Grace adopted Thomas Pelham, his maternal nephew, to whom he signed a deed of gift, and confirmed it by his will; but this fortunate person having no child, the ducal honour of Newcastle upon Tyne, which George I. had renewed in his favour, being to expire at his death, he obtained the title of Duke of Newcastle Under-Lyne, with remainder to his nephew, Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, whose descendant still bears the title. Holles, Duke of Newcastle, received a dreadful bruise, when hunting a stag, at Welbeck, Nottinghamshire, which occasioned his death July 17, 1711; his body was brought to London, and buried in Westminster Abbey. The duke was "a black, ruddy-complexioned man." Always tenacious, covetous, and severe, a clergyman, who had contested his title to a piece of land, feared the costs of the suit he had lost would ruin him; Mr. Charlton, employed to petition in his behalf, could obtain no remission. The ecclesiastic, recommended to ask for himself, was answered, "Why would you go to law with me?" The case was desperate—he made his bow, preparatory to retiring. "You shall dine, however, with me," said the duke. In conversation the clergyman pleased the duke. "A living is fallen in my gift: its value is considerable; I give it you, and appoint you my chaplain."—Not a word escaped about the costs; they were kept in "petto."

## GREAT OFFICERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

## MASTER OF THE HORSE.

CHARLES SEYMOUR, Duke of Somerset; *in the set of Founders; mez. Kneller p. Faber sc.*

CHARLES SEYMOUR, Duke of Somerset; *in the Kit Cat Club; mez. Kneller p. Faber, jun. sc.*

CHARLES SEYMOUR, Duke of Somerset; *gown, wig, leaning on his left arm; mez. Kneller p. J. Simon sc.*

CHARLES SEYMOUR, Duke of Somerset, *mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.*

CHARLES SEYMOUR, Duke of Somerset, *mez. J. Riley p. J. Smith sc. 1690.*

CHARLES SEYMOUR, Duke of Somerset, *scarce, mez. Fr. Vaart p. J. Smith sc. 1688.*

Charles Seymour, the sixth Duke of Somerset, styled the Proud, was born August 12, 1662, and honoured, by Charles II. in the last year of his reign, with the garter. As a privy counsellor, he signed the proclamation for James II's accession, and assisted in collecting the militia of Somersetshire to oppose Monmouth; but refusing to introduce Ferdinando Dada, Archbishop of Anasia, the Pope's nuncio, to the public audience at Windsor, he was discharged from his place in the palace, as a lord of the bedchamber; and from the army, as colonel of the third regiment of dragoons. He joined in the Revolution, but kept in retirement in the beginning of William's reign, and joined the parliament respecting the Partition Treaty, and even protested against acquitting the advisers of it; but seeing Lewis XIV. declaring his grandson King of Spain, he united all his efforts to lessen the over-grown power of that ambitious monarch. William received his services with great satisfaction. He  
was

was president of the council, and a lord justice. Under Queen Ann he was master of the horse, and a privy counsellor, and a commissioner for the Union; but at the change of the ministry he was superseded. Indignant, he, with the Duke of Argyle, forced himself into the council at Kensington, summoned to deliberate upon the situation of the nation, "while the queen was sleeping the sleep of death." This disconcerted all the plans of the tory party. George I. who had named him a lord justice, and guardian of the realm, on his landing restored him to all his employments; but, being refused bail for his son-in-law, Sir William Wyndham, suspected of holding intelligence with the Court of St. Germain's, he expressed his sentiments so warmly, that he was removed from his office of master of the horse. In the reign of Queen Ann he ordered his servants to wear the same livery as her majesty's footmen; and he sent all the dresses of his servants in a cart, and had them thrown indignantly into the court of the palace. George II. named him of his council, but he refused to take any part in politics. Dying in retirement, at Petworth, in Sussex, in September 2, 1748, he was buried in Salisbury Cathedral, where there is a fine monument by Rysbrack, erected by his daughters Frances and Charlotte, the Marchioness of Granby, and Countess of Aylesford. The duke was of a middle stature, finely formed, and dark complexion; he loved music and poetry; had judgment; but an hesitation in speech made him appear wanting in expression. He was noble in his sentiments, magnificent in living, a generous enemy, and a firm friend. His foible was an unbounded pride, which carried him to very indecent lengths. The first peer of the realm being a Roman Catholic, he took precedence on all great occasions; he had



had attended the funerals of Charles II. Queen Mary, and William III. and at the coronation of James II. William and Mary, Ann, George I. and George II. He seemed little less in his conduct than if vested with regal honours. His servants obeyed by signs. The country roads were cleared, that he might pass without obstruction or observation. "Go out of the way," says an attendant to a countryman, who was driving a hog. "Why?" said the boor. "Because my lord duke is coming, and he does not like to be looked upon." The man, enraged, seizing the hog by his ears, held him up to the window, exclaiming, "*I will see him, and my pig shall see him too.*" He had two wives. The first was Eliza, sole daughter and heir of Josceline, Earl of Northumberland; the virgin widow of Henry Cavendish, Earl of Ogle, and the relict of Thomas Thynne, Esq. who was shot in his coach, by Count Coningsmark, in hopes of obtaining the heiress of the Percys. His second duchess was Charlotte, second daughter of Daniel, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. He made a vast distinction between a Percy and a Finch. The Duchess Charlotte once familiarly tapped him on the shoulder with her fan, he turned round, and, with an indignant sour countenance, said, "My first duchess was a Percy, and she never took such a liberty." His children obeyed his mandates with profound respect. The two youngest daughters had used to stand and watch, alternately, whilst he slept in an afternoon; Lady Charlotte, being tired, sat down. The duke waked, and displeased, declared he would make her remember her want of decorum. By his will he left her 20,000*l.* less than her sister. The pleasant Sir James Delaval laid a wager of 1000*l.* that he would make the duke give him precedence; but that was judged impossible, for his

Grace

Grace was all eyes and ears upon such occasions. Delaval, however, having one day obtained information of the precise time when the duke was to pass a narrow part of the road, in his way to town, stationed himself there, in a coach, emblazoned, for the day, with the arms, and surrounded by many servants in the livery, of the Head of the House of Howard, who called out, when Somerset appeared, "The Duke of Norfolk!" The former, fearful of committing a breach of etiquette, hurried his postillion under a hedge, where he was no sooner safely fixed than Delaval passed; who, leaning out of the carriage window, bowed with a familiar air, and wished his Grace "a good morning." He indignantly exclaimed, "Is it you, Sir James? I thought it had been the Duke of Norfolk." The wager, thus fairly won, was paid, and the town made merry with the stratagem to gain it\*. In his son Algernon expired the younger branch of the Seymours. The representative of the *eldest* son of the first peer, the Protector Somerset, at the distance of two centuries, claimed and obtained the honours of his ancestor. The two ladies mentioned above, were by the second alliance; there were several by the former marriage.

\* That pride was equally predominant in each line of this family, may be collected from the reply of Sir Gower Seymour, the Speaker, to King William, on his observing to him once at his levee, that he believed he was of the Duke of Somerset's family. "No, Sir," said the indignant baronet, who knew he ought to have been the Duke, "*His Grace is of mine.*"

## GREAT OFFICER OF SCOTLAND.

## LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Duke of Queensbury; *Knel-  
ler p. Du Guernier sc. rare.*

James Douglas, the second Duke of Queensbury, made a most conspicuous figure during the eventful period in which he lived. Returning from his travels, Charles II. appointed him a privy counsellor of Scotland, and made him a lieutenant colonel of the army; but disliking the arbitrary measures of James II. he resigned his employments in 1688. William received him with peculiar regard, presenting him a commission of captain of his Dutch Guard; restored him to the posts he had before held; appointed him a lord of his bed-chamber; placed him in an important military situation, when he sent a force into Scotland; made him a lord of the treasury; permitted him to vote in the House of Lords, as a Scotch peer, though his father was then living; and named him lord high treasurer of that kingdom. At his father's death, in 1695, he resigned all his military employments, but was made lord privy seal; an extraordinary lord of session; and, for two sessions lord high commissioner, and knight of the garter. Queen Ann appointed him the representative of her person, as he had been for that of William; and named him a commissioner for the Union. The violence of party deprived him of his places, in 1704; but, in the following year, he profited by his fall, being again head of the treasury, lord of the privy seal in the exchequer; and was his majesty's deputy to invest the Marquis of Lothian with the order  
of

of St. Andrew. The Union (chiefly concluded by his means) procured him the thanks of the real patriots in both kingdoms, and he was elected one of the sixteen peers to represent Scotland. He was met, on his return, by a cavalcade of noblemen and gentlemen, in carriages and on horseback, several miles from London; and was followed by forty coaches, and four hundred horsemen, by whom he was honourably conducted to his house. The next day he waited upon her majesty, at Kensington, where he was received with every mark of attention. The Queen gave his Grace the English titles of Duke of Dover, Marquis of Beverly, and Baron of Rippon: titles limited to Lord Charles, his Grace's second son; and settled upon him a pension of 3000*l.* from the revenue of the post-office. From 1710 until his death he was one of the secretaries of state for the United Kingdoms; and jointly, with Lord Dartmouth, keeper of the signet. He died in London, July 6, 1711, very justly regretted. Lockhart accuses him of want of application; as covetous, though extravagant; void of all faith, disloyal, unjust, and irreligious. These charges seem as untrue as the false plot formed in 1704 to injure him. His duchess was Mary, daughter of Charles Boyle, Lord Clifford, eldest son of Richard, Earl of Burlington, who did honour to her family. By her his Grace had William, and James, who died young; Charles, third Duke of Queensbury, and second Duke of Dover; Charles, who died in Paris at the age of 23; Isabel, who died single; Jean, married at the Hague, to Francis Earl of Dalkeith; and Ann, to the Honourable William Finch, ambassador.



## GREAT OFFICER OF IRELAND.

## LORD LIEUTENANT.

JAMES BUTLER, Duke of Ormond, *prefixed to the Sct. of "Founders," la. 4to. mez. Faber sc.*

JAMES BUTLER, Duke of Ormond, *in armour, oval, mez. Kneller p. W. Faithorne, jun. sc.*

JAMES BUTLER, Duke of Ormond, *in armour, an oval with ornaments, la. fol. M. Dahl p. S. Gribelin sc. 1713.*

JAMES BUTLER, Duke of Ormond, *mez. M. Dahl p. Simon sc.*

JAMES BUTLER, Duke of Ormond, *mez. Kneller p. Simon sc.*

JAMES BUTLER, Duke of Ormond, *in armour, collar of the garter, truncheon, mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1701.*

JAMES BUTLER, Duke of Ormond, *oval, large wig, mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1701.*

JAMES BUTLER, Duke of Ormond, *with his hat on.*

James Butler, the second Duke of Ormond, son of the gallant Earl of Ossory, and grandson and successor to James, the first duke, shone in the courts of the Stuarts with the greatest splendour. Illustrious in birth, of vast estate, high hereditary honours; and by a marriage with Ann, daughter of Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, he became nearly allied to Queen Mary and Queen Ann; the duchess being first cousin to those sovereigns. William III. trusted and esteemed him; and, when dying, affectionately bade him farewell. In Queen Ann's reign he had great authority, and was in the opposite interest to Marlborough. Ormond was sent to the coast of Spain: his expedition to Cadiz and Vigo are well remembered:

the plunder of the latter was as rich, as the conduct of some of the officers was mean and mercenary. He filled the viceroyal throne of Ireland with great propriety. Upon his rival's fall, he obtained all the places which the parliament had voted criminal in Marlborough to possess. At the queen's death he was a knight of the garter, lord lieutenant of Ireland, captain general and commander of all the land forces, and chancellor of the universities of Oxford and Dublin, &c. &c. &c. George I. restored Marlborough. Ormond's situation was critical. His officious friends advised him to withdraw; he imprudently followed their counsel at the very moment that government were contriving a method to save him from the ruin he dreaded. His fate was universally pitied; for, in England and Ireland he was the idol of the people. When Queen Ann went to St. Paul's to hear Te Deum for burning the French fleet at Vigo, he was more applauded than any subject had ever been before, on any occasion. Splendid and conciliatory at Dublin, his court was superior to any thing before seen in Ireland. His affability and generosity were such, that, except in political affairs, every order of men were his friends and admirers. Indiscriminate solicitations for others had prejudiced his own interest with William III. He had made one mistake, by leaving England; he made a second, by going to the court of the exiled family. This sealed his ruin in a bill of attainder; a ruin that his very enemies deplored; for personally, he had not one in the universe. The duke died November 16, 1745, at Madrid, aged 94 years. He was more addicted to pleasure than business, and fond of splendour. Power was of no other use to him than as it raised his glory, and was the means to lavish favours upon his friends

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 ANN. CLASS III.
 

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friends and flatterers. His abilities were confined, but he was so entirely amiable, that the want of them was not observed. He seemed made for the drawing-room; for, though not tall, he was well formed, and possessed a fair complexion, and features very beautifully regular. He had, besides the lady already mentioned, another duchess, Mary, only daughter of Henry, Duke of Beaufort. By his second marriage he had three children: Thomas, who died a child; Mary, married to John, Lord Ashburnham; and Elizabeth, who died single. He left many illegitimate children. The title of Earl of Ormond has been lately restored to the family, with precedence according to the original grant of creation.

## CLASS III.

## ENGLISH PEERS.

## DUKES.

GEORGE FITZROY, Duke of Northumberland,  
*la. mez. H. Gascar p. Tooker exc.*

GEORGE FITZROY, Duke of Northumberland, *4to.*  
*mez. W. Wissing p. R. Williams sc.*

George Fitzroy, Duke of Northumberland, son of Charles II. by the Duchess of Cleveland, born December 20, 1665, was created Earl of Northumberland, Viscount Falmouth, and Baron Pontefract, October 26, in the 26th year of his father's reign; and Duke of Northumberland, by that monarch, April 6, 1682. James II. made him captain of his horse guards, which he resigned at the Revolution. William III. gave him no appointment, but sometimes made him presents. Queen Ann received him with great favour, constituted him

constable of Windsor Castle, a lieutenant general, and gave him Lord Oxford's regiment of horse. His Grace lived to see George I. seated upon the throne; and died July 8, 1716. He married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Wheatley, Esq. of Brecknol, in Berkshire; but, having no issue, his titles expired with him. The duke was tall, and dark-complexioned, like the king his father. He did not much attend to politics; or, perhaps he thought (situated as he was) a country life more safe; he courted the neighbouring gentry rather than the acquaintance of the nobility. He was amiable, and very just in discharging his debts.

RALPH MONTAGU, Duke of Montagu, *W. N. Gardiner sc.* 1790.

Ralph, Duke of Montagu, an eminent statesman, who, for a long period, made one of the first figures in the English court. Son and heir of Edward, Lord Montagu, he held great employments during his father's life. His abilities were considerable: while at Westminster school he wrote a Latin Elegy on the death of Henry, Lord Hastings\*. By the death of Edward, his elder brother, he became heir-apparent, and succeeded him, as master of the horse to Queen Catherine, consort to Charles II. He was sent on several embassies to France, where he displayed that fondness for magnificence which never left him. He married Elizabeth, the rich co-heir of Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton; and widow of Josceline Percy, the eleventh and last Earl of Northumberland; and he purchased

\* This is printed in the small miscellany published on that event; where is also Dryden's first poetical composition, an English elegy on the same melancholy occasion, affording no promise of his future excellence in English poetry.



of the Earl of Sandwich the place of master of the great wardrobe. These acquisitions made him an *independant* heir apparent. He sat in parliament for the borough of Northampton, and afterwards for the county of Huntingdon; and dared to head the party who voted for the exclusion of James, Duke of York, the heir presumptive to the crown. He was suffered to leave England, and reside in France, without the least resentment from Charles II. At this time, 1683, he became a peer, by the death of his father. James II. succeeding in the following year, he resented his lordship's attempt to exclude him, by depriving him of the patent place he had purchased. William III. restored him to the office of which he had been deprived, and created him Marquis of Monthermer; and Queen Ann, Duke of Montagu; but, after his father's death, he never received any place, except his patent one. Being a widower in 1690, he solicited the hand of the heiress of Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, relict of Christopher Monk, Duke of Albemarle. There seemed two inseparable bars to the union: the lady was insane; and she determined to marry no other than a monarch. However, he addressed, prevailed, and wedded her, in 1691, as *Emperor of China*; and so firmly fixed was this, as a reality, in her deranged mind, that, until her death, at Newcastle-house, in Clerkenwell, August 20, 1734, she never would suffer any one to approach her but as empress; and she was, accordingly, always served upon the knee. The duke died at his house in Bloomsbury, March 9, 1708—9. "He was of a middle stature, inclining to fat; of a coarse, dark complexion." This extraordinary character seemed only desirous of wealth to display it with the utmost pomp, blending with it

a very refined taste. He rebuilt the family seat at Boughton, in Northamptonshire; and he erected Bloomsbury-house; which, being burnt down January 10, 1685—6, he raised it again. The first expence was 30,000*l.* and he probably expended more on the new one. It obtained the name of Montagu-house; and is now the British Museum. His taste for architecture and painting must be acknowledged. Though eager to acquire wealth, yet he seemed to reject it, in never accepting any of the lucrative places offered him; and even limited the profits of his patent place to 2,200*l.* though worth much more; and, when he had gained it, by law, from Lord Preston, to whom James II. had illegally given it, he generously remitted to that nobleman, not only the arrears but the costs of suit. By his first lady he had John, his successor, and other children; but had no issue by the *Empress of China*.

HENRY SOMERSET, Duke of Beaufort, &c. *la. fol. Dahl p. G. Vertue sc.*

Henry, the second duke of that name, succeeded to the family honours in 1699. His father had been raised to the title of Duke of Beaufort, as some compensation for the late Marquis of Worcester's having given up a most extraordinary grant (highly offensive to the House of Lords) from Charles I. which had invested him with power to grant the intermediate honours, from the rank of a baronet to that of a marquis; and to receive all the usual fees for such titles. The same instrument promised the king's daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, in marriage to his son, with a portion of 300,000*l.* most of which had been advanced for his majesty's service, by his father and himself.

himself\*. It also conferred upon him and his heirs male, the dignity of Duke of Somerset, and the liberty of encircling his arms with the garter; and to put on the George and Blue Ribbon at his pleasure. Charles I. was more careless of the peerage than any of our monarchs, but this exceeded even his intended plan of hereditary peers without seats in parliament. This nobleman, a great leader of the tory party, was also knight of the garter, a privy counsellor, and captain of the band of pensioners to Queen Ann. He died in 1714, and was succeeded in his titles and estates by his son Henry, the third duke.

## MARQUISES.

THOMAS WHARTON, Marquis of Wharton; *G. Kneller p. J. Faber sc. 1733. In the Kit Cat Club.*

THOMAS WHARTON, Marquis of Wharton; *G. Kneller p. Houbraken sc. in Birch's "Lives."*

THOMAS WHARTON, Marquis of Wharton, *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Johnson sc.*

THOMAS WHARTON, Marquis of Wharton, *mez. G. Kneller p. Simon sc.*

THOMAS WHARTON, Marquis of Wharton, *mez. G. Kneller p. sold by J. Smith.*

*These two last are the same plate, for Smith, having purchased it, erased Simon's name, and put in "Sold by J. Smith;" it being his custom to buy*

\* But a different fate awaited Princess Elizabeth, who, partaking of the misfortunes of her august father, died at the early age of 15, in Carisbrook Castle in the Isle of Wight, where his majesty had long been confined. Her coffin has lately been discovered in the church of Newport there. Engravings have been given of it, by Ireland, and in Pennant's posthumous work. The illiberal Republicans meant to have apprenticed this young princess to a servile trade; as they designed to have done her brother, Prince Henry, afterwards Duke of Gloucester.

*plates of Becket, Simon, and others, and scraping out their names to substitute his own.*

This nobleman, descended from a long succession of northern barons, was son of Philip, Lord Wharton, imprisoned by Charles II. during whose life he sat in the House of Commons, with his relation, Mr. Hampden, (son of the patriot,) as representative for Buckinghamshire. "A Presbyterian in politics, he was an atheist in religion." William, who found him at the head of a party in the House of Commons, and the avowed enemy of the Stuarts, gave him the office of comptroller of the household, made him a privy counsellor, and chief justice in eyre, south of Trent; but, being entreated to raise him to the premiership, he always firmly refused. The same boldness distinguished him in the House of Peers, after his father's death, which had marked his conduct in the Lower House. On the queen's accession he was dismissed, but she afterwards named him a commissioner for the Union; created him Earl of Wharton, in 1706, and Viscount Winchenden, in the county of Buckingham; and, in 1708, appointed him Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; but recalled him in 1710. It was he who moved for an address to the queen, to use her influence to expel the son of James II. from the Court of Lorrain; and to prevent his residence in the dominions of any of her allies, with which she reluctantly complied. George I. made him lord privy seal, named him one of the privy council, and created him Marquis of Wharton and Malmsbury, in England; and Marquis of Catherlough, Earl of Rathfarnham, and Baron Trim, in Ireland. He died April 12, 1715, aged 66. Never were excellent abilities more abused than by this peer. He did not attempt to disguise, but even gloried in



in vice. He defied its effects, either as to his interest, or to his constitution: oaths, falsities, and profaneness of every kind, were familiar to him. He exceeded the profligacy of the youngest men; yet, at an advanced age he had the appearance of one. His avarice kept pace with his profligacy: he was venal to excess. No impression could be made upon him; he behaved with the same familiarity to the man whom he injured, as to one who expected his patronage. To majesty, though he owed so much to his sovereigns, he acted as if he had been opposing his relation, the usurper, Cromwell. In fine, the strength of his constitution, the vigour of his mind, his great wealth, and his high honours were made subservient to very unworthy purposes. By his first marriage with Ann, daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley, in Oxfordshire, Bart. he had no child; but by Lucy, daughter and heir of Adam Loftus, Baron Loftus, he had Philip, created Duke of Wharton, so famed for his eccentricities; and two daughters, Jane and Lucy. Mackay describes "the Marquis of Wharton as  
 " one of the completest gentlemen in England:  
 " of a very clear understanding, and manly ex-  
 " pression, with abundance of wit; brave in his  
 " person, much of a libertine, of a middle sta-  
 " ture, and fair complexion."

JOHN CHURCHILL, Marquis of Blandford,  
*whole length, with a long Latin inscription under it;*  
*G. Kneller p. Smith sc.*

This young nobleman, of commanding mien, seemed to have the most flattering prospect of any heir-apparent in the kingdom. His education was such as might be supposed from his station,

station, and the wisdom of his parents—their care was repaid by application. Nature had been bountiful, both as to virtuous inclinations, and in giving him strength of mind to produce an abundant harvest. He was sent to Eton; and soon after placed near the person of William, Duke of Gloucester, son of the Princess Ann. He went afterwards to King's College, Cambridge, where, to the inexpressible regret of his parents, and the concern of the whole kingdom, he was (like the Duke of Gloucester) removed, by a premature death, from all the honours, distinctions, and vast wealth that awaited him. Born January 13, 1686; died February 20, 1705, and was buried in King's College Chapel, where there is a cenotaph to his memory, the body having been removed to Blenheim some years after.

### EARLS.

CHARLES MORDAUNT, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, *oval frame, large wig, in armour, sh. Kneller p. P. Gunst sc.*

CHARLES MORDAUNT, Earl of Peterborough, &c. in *Birch's "Lives," Houbraken sc.*

CHARLES MORDAUNT, Earl of Peterborough, &c. *mez. Dahl p. Simon sc.*

CHARLES MORDAUNT, Earl of Peterborough, &c. *mez. Kneller p.*

CHARLES MORDAUNT, Earl of Peterborough, &c. *h. sh. no artists mentioned. This print is done with great truth, from an original picture of him, once belonging to Mr. Granger's good friend and patron, Henry Boyle, Esq. whose mother was the only child of Sir Samuel Garth, who used to say that it was extremely like. It was painted for Sir Samuel; and afterwards*

*afterwards was possessed by the Rev. Henry Wilder, of Sulham, near Theale, in Berks.*

Charles Mordaunt, third Earl of Peterborough, and first of Monmouth, was one of the strangest compounds that nature, in her most sportive moments, ever produced. Of great ancestry, a peer by creation as well as, afterwards, by descent; yet, in his youth, he seemed to disregard decency, and the greatest of all moral obligations. Justice, indeed, ought to have claimed him, as one who shed human blood. Graceful in his manners, elegant in his person, and a favourite with the Muses, he seemed emulous to mix only with the rough and then untutored brave tars of the ocean. Leaving the naval service, he charmed a listening senate with his oratory. Disgusted with James II's government, he went to command part of the Dutch fleet, but William III. brought him back to his native land; when we find him a *military* officer, yet assisting his majesty in the council. Under Ann he fought and conquered; and Spain would have been transferred from the Bourbon to the Austrian family, if Charles had as much attended to fighting as bull-feasting. Never was a general more brave or more skilful. An adept in the illusions of perspective, he imposed upon the enemy as to the numbers under his command; even his gallantries aided his plans. He astonished the proud Spaniards; the patient Germans; even the sprightly French saw themselves excelled in courage, celerity, and stratagem. The parliament thanked him; but imitating his fickleness, withdrew their favour. Ever at home, his pen vindicated his sword; and, at the change of the queen's ministry, he blazed forth a knight of the garter; and as negotiator in all the Italian courts. Restless and alert on the continent

tinent or in England, he was ever on the wing: "he saw more kings and postillions than any man "in Europe." This quarter of the globe seemed to him too confined for his pastimes. He asked a commission as captain-general of our forces in North America, but his enemy and rival Marlborough prevented his gaining it. Under George I. and George II. he became a conspicuous whig, and was continued by their majesties lord lieutenant of Northamptonshire, and made general of the marine forces of Great Britain; but, in these reigns he employed his time more as a wit than a politician. Caprice dictated and inclination followed. He was insufferably haughty, and loved popularity. The correspondent of Pope and Swift, and gifted in all that learning and genius could bestow, he yet delighted to hear himself declaim in a coffee-house, where the stupid stare of astonishment was all his reward. Living on the borders of parsimony, yet always in debt. They who blamed, could not help admiring him: even the cynic Swift, after remarking, that "though "his lordship was at least sixty, he had more "spirits than any young fellow he knew in "England," adds, "I love the hang-dog dearly." An avowed atheist, he gained the admiration of the friends of revealed religion. He was like no other human being; yet all human beings admired his sense, his wit, and his courage. As a single variety in the species, he was said to be without fear. "No," said his lordship, "I am "not; but I never saw occasion to fear." He died of a flux, at Lisbon, October 25, 1735, aged 77. By Carey, daughter of Sir Alexander Frazer, of Dotes, in the county of Mearns in Scotland, he had John, Lord Mordaunt, father of Charles, the fourth Earl of Peterborough; Henry, a distinguished sea officer; and Henrietta, married to



to Alexander Gordon, second Duke of Gordon. His lordship, when a widower, became deeply enamoured with the accomplished Anastasia Robinson\*, daughter of Mr. Robinson, a painter; who, though an opera singer, a teacher of music and the Italian language, to support an aged parent, rejected all his advances tending to an illicit connection. This proud and singular man, dreading a total loss of the fair Anastasia, married her privately, and concealed the circumstance; till, in 1735, he publicly owned what most people knew before: he then proclaimed his marriage like no other husband. He went one evening to the Rooms at Bath, where a servant was ordered distinctly and audibly to exclaim, "Lady *Peterborough's carriage waits.*" Every lady of rank and fashion rose, and congratulated the declared countess.

CHARLES SPENCER, Earl of Sunderland; *J. Houbraken sc. in Birch's "Lives."*

CHARLES SPENCER, Earl of Sunderland, *mez. G. Knel-ler p. 1720; J. Simon sc. 1724.*

CHARLES SPENCER, Earl of Sunderland, *in his robes, mez.*

Son of Robert, second Earl of Sunderland, minister to both brothers, Charles II. and James II. yet delivered up the latter, infatuated by his means, to William III. and died in deserved disgrace: finding the truth of the proverb, "that men love treason, but ever hate the traitor." Queen Ann sent him on embassies, and made him a commissioner for the Union; and, when he

\* Mr. Robinson resided in or near Golden-square; he had studied his profession in Italy, and understanding the language, had taught it his daughter Anastasia when young, who learnt it with great ease and correctness.

was left out of the administration, she offered him a pension, which he nobly refused. George I. to whom he was personally known before his accession, raised him, successively, to the highest offices in the state, and gave him the order of the garter; and he was thought to have gained the same ascendancy over the mind of George I. as his father had possessed over that of James II. He died April 29, 1722; it was said, fortunately for the House of Brunswick, being as treacherous to them as his father had been to the Stuarts. He had been one of the council, groom of the stole, privy seal, vice-treasurer of Ireland, secretary of state, president of the council, first commissioner of the treasury, twice lord justice of England under the king; but he retired so entirely disgusted, that nothing could have induced him to resume the great offices he had resigned. How different was this conduct to that of his mother-in-law, who interceded, by letter, to Queen Ann, to restore him to his employments; that proud duchess, soliciting it, as she expressed herself, "upon her knees." Of the abilities of the Earls of Sunderland there can be no doubt. The treachery of the one stands unrivalled. The other died, fortunately, perhaps, for his reputation. It is, however, to his honour, that, with all his opportunities, he never increased his patrimonial inheritance. His lordship loved and cherished learning, and his extensive library was selected with great judgment. His wives were, Arabella, youngest daughter and co-heir of Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle; Ann, daughter of John, Duke of Marlborough; and Judith, daughter and co-heir of the Honourable Benjamin Tichborne. By the first he had only a daughter; by the second, Robert, fourth Earl of Sunderland; Charles, the fifth Earl, who dying unmarried,

unmarried, was succeeded in that title by his brother, who became, by maternal descent, Duke of Marlborough; a nobleman as good as great. The Earls Spencer descend also from this marriage. By the last alliance were several children: the youngest was posthumous. William, the eldest of them, dying at two years of age, only two days after the earl his father, was buried with him at Brington: his death was owing to having had "the small-pox inoculated upon him." Mackay describes Lord Sunderland as being "very fair complexioned, and of a middle stature."

ALGERNON CAPEL, Earl of Essex, *mez. Knel-  
ler p. 1705; Faber sc. 1732. In the Kit Cat Club.*

This nobleman, son of the unfortunate peer who, in the reign of Charles II. was found murdered in the Tower; (whether by his own hand, or that of a ruffian, is still problematical,) had a greater propensity for war than politics, attending William III. in all his campaigns; he acted as lord of the bed-chamber, and as a colonel of dragoons. Queen Ann continued him in the army, raised him to the rank of brigadier general; and gave him the office of constable of the Tower, with other inferior employments. His lordship died January 10, 1709—10, at the Earl of Portland's lodgings, in Whitehall. He had an easy address, was elegant in his person, and of a fair complexion; but, ever seen with his mouth open, it gave his features the appearance of imbecility of mind. He shone most with a set of convivial brother officers, or country gentlemen.

HENRY HYDE, Earl of Clarendon, *in Harding's British Characters.*

Henry Hyde, second Earl of Clarendon, and uncle to Queen Ann, was appointed, in his father the Chancellor's life-time, lord chamberlain of the household to Catherine of Braganza, consort of Charles II. Though, during the remainder of that reign, he continued his attendance upon her majesty in this situation, and indeed, until she left the kingdom, yet, resenting the shameful treatment of his venerable parent, he always opposed the court. It was difficult to decide, whether he most detested the king, or his majesty had the greatest disgust for him. In the reign of James II. he was appointed lord privy seal, and soon after Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; but, tenacious for the just rights of the Protestant interest, he was superseded in favour of Lord Tyrconnel, who was of the contrary party. Disliking the Revolution, he remained without employment during the whole of the reign of William III.; and, upon his niece's accession, he was too aged to take an active part in an administration. His lordship died October 31, 1709, a governor of the Charter-House, high steward of the University of Oxford, and F.R.S. He was, undoubtedly, a man of solid sense and wit, though with some affectation. He much exceeded his brother in firmness, independence, and an elevated nobleness of conduct. He married twice, Theodosia, daughter of that brave, unfortunate Arthur, Lord Capel; and Flower, sole daughter and heir of Corte Backhouse, of Sallowfield, Esq. widow of William Backhouse, Bart. He had no other issue but Edward, his successor, who was by the first alliance. Edward, the only son of that nobleman, dying in the life-time



time of his father, the title of Clarendon went to the Earl of Rochester, descended from the second son of the chancellor.

ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, Earl of Shaftesbury. *J. C. François sc. in Histoire des Philos. Mod.* 1762.

ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, Earl of Shaftesbury, *wh. len. J. Closterman p. S. Gribelin sc. prefixed to his Characteristics*, 1733. 8vo. *It is also before Baskerville's Edition in 1773.*

Anthony Ashley Cooper, third Earl of Shaftesbury, was, amongst philosophers, what his grandfather had been amongst politicians, ever restless and ambitious. One would have tried every species of experiment in government; the other would have rejoiced in being the founder of a new religion, built upon a fanciful system. He lived when his singularity gained him great respect, amongst men who were desirous of erecting their dogmas, however wild and extravagant, on the ruins of Christianity. Had Shaftesbury survived to the end of the century, he would, however, have found the professors of the French school infinitely his masters in scepticism and infidelity. The *mild* reign of reason, separated from the gross dross of religion, *has been perfected*. Browne, in his *Essay on the Characteristics*, has refuted the sophistry, and exposed the contradictions of its author. As to the style of that work, the language is laboured, and is often lost in affectation; there are in it, however, some flashes of elegance and sublimity, much in the manner of Xenophon and Plato, intermixed with the witty, but daring and insolent satire of Lucian, particularly when the author sneers at religion. "Truth, the daughter of time,"

from the days of St. Paul to those of Shaftesbury, has always refuted the arguments of "philosophy, " falsely so called." We must join with Dr. Warton, in wishing this noble earl had confined his pen to the rise and progress of the arts and sciences in ancient Greece, which he well understood, and elegantly described; then he would not have "blemished and belied his patriotism by " writing against the religion of his country." Too much a philosopher to attend to politics, his conduct passes unnoticed in the cabinet, the senate, or the camp. He died at Naples, February 14, 1712—13, in his 42d year; his body, was brought to England, and buried at Winborne St. Giles, in Dorsetshire. By Jane, daughter of Thomas Ewer, of Lea, in the county of Hertford, he left an only child, Anthony, his successor, then only two years old, who, educated in other principles, died, "in a hope grounded on the " REDEEMING MERCY OF AN ADORABLE ALL-PERFECT " BEING," as the epitaph on his monument acquaints posterity. The writer of the *Characteristics* is mentioned amongst the noble authors. Lord Orford had much the mind of Shaftesbury; but he was greatly his superior in taste, in judgment, and in diction.

DANIEL FINCH, Earl of Nottingham, and afterwards also of Winchelsea, in *Birch's "Lives;" J. Houbraken sc.*

Daniel Finch, the second Earl of Nottingham, and sixth Earl of Winchelsea, was educated at Oxford; and was member of parliament, in the reign of Charles II. either for Lichfield, or Newton, in Hampshire; in which he gained great credit by his speeches. When James II. succeeded to the throne he was Earl of Nottingham, first

first commissioner of the admiralty, and a privy counsellor. He signed the order for proclaiming the king, but opposed the abrogating the test act, and declared for the imprisoned prelates; yet he seemed deeply to regret transferring his allegiance to William III. "If, however, the Prince and Princess are declared sovereigns, I will," said his lordship, "be more faithful to them than those who made them could be, according to their own principles;" and he scrupulously fulfilled his promises. His lordship declined the offer of the great seal, which was made him by the new sovereigns, but accepted the office of secretary of state. James, exasperated, excepted him, in 1692, from his general pardon. Jealousies induced him to resign his employment; but, when every person and transaction was probed to the extremest point, Lord Nottingham was found, not only averse to speculation, but to have rejected a present of 10,000 guineas from the East India Company. Though he had opposed the abjuration of James II's son with tears, yet he submitted to Queen Ann's government, who rewarded him with his former place of secretary, and the lieutenancy of Kent. The Commons did justice to his great merit, by voting, that his lordship "had highly merited the trust her majesty reposed in him." Yet, in 1704 he resigned, and had no farther employment in that reign. At George I's accession he was named a lord justice, and soon after lord president of the council; but, humanely pleading in behalf of the unfortunate lords, implicated in the attempt to restore the Stuarts in 1715, he was deprived of his place, and a pension of 2500*l.* per annum. The church had an excellent patron in this nobleman. The University of Oxford, in full convocation, unanimously thanked him for his "Defence of the Christian Faith, contained in

“ his lordship’s answer to Mr. Whiston’s letter  
“ to him, concerning the eternity of the Son of  
“ God and the Holy Ghost.” The venerable  
peer observed a general tendency to atheism in  
religion, and republicanism in the state; and,  
however unpopular the opposing these were, he  
had courage and virtue to resist them. This  
makes Mackay (by no means eminent for faith  
and obedience to church and monarchical govern-  
ments) say, that he was “ a zealous promoter of  
“ absolute power in the *state*, and implicit faith  
“ in the *church*, to that degree, as hardly to be  
“ in common charity with those of more mode-  
“ rate principles.” In the reign of George I.  
or II. he was appointed a governor of the Char-  
ter House. September 9, 1729, he succeeded to  
the earldom of Winchelsea, and died January 1,  
following, highly esteemed for his integrity, abi-  
lities, and learning. Besides his printed works, Lord  
Orford purchased in manuscript, at the sale of Ni-  
cholas Harding, Esq. “ A Tract on the Earl of Dan-  
“ by’s Pardon,” which the Earl of Winchelsea had  
given to that gentleman. This nobleman was  
tall and thin; and, in his complexion and manner,  
resembled a native of Spain. He was no less  
fortunate in his marriages than in acquiring he-  
reditary honours. Essex, his first countess, was  
second daughter and co-heir of Robert Rich,  
Earl of Warwick. His second, Ann, daughter of  
Christopher, and sister and heir of William, the  
last Viscount Hatton. By the former he had only  
a daughter; by the latter, Daniel, Earl of Win-  
chelsea and Nottingham, and four other sons, and  
eight daughters, besides ten who died young,  
and seven who were still born.



THOMAS COVENTRY, Earl of Coventry, *mez.*  
*Kneller p. Simon sc. 1710, fine.*

THOMAS COVENTRY, Earl of Coventry; *Kneller p.*  
*Smith sc.*

Upon the death of George, Lord Coventry, in 1687, King William III. gave to his heir-at-law the title of Earl of Coventry, and Viscount Deerhurst, who was Thomas Coventry, of Snitfield in Warwickshire, and M.P. for the borough of Warwick, in the reign of James II. He died in 1699. The above Thomas, second Earl of Coventry, was his son, of whom little is known, but that he died in August or September, 1710, and was buried at Crome d'Abbitot in Worcestershire, with the Lords Coventry. By Ann, youngest daughter of Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, he left only one surviving child, Thomas, the third Earl of Coventry, who died in his tenth year, January 27, 1711—12, when the title went to his uncle, Gilbert; and he leaving no male issue, it passed to a descendant of the first earl.

THOMAS COVENTRY, Earl of Coventry, *mez.*  
*Kneller p. Simon sc.*

THOMAS COVENTRY, Earl of Coventry, *mez. Knel-*  
*ler p. Smith sc.*

Thomas, third Earl of Coventry, born April 7, 1702, succeeded his father, in August 1710, and died at Eton College, January 28, 1711—12, when his title and estate devolved to his uncle Gilbert.

## A VISCOUNT.

EDWARD MONTAGUE, Viscount Hinchinbrooke,  
*mez. Kneller p. Smith sc.*

This young nobleman, son of the third Earl of Sandwich, was a member of parliament, first for the borough of Huntingdon, and afterwards for the county, of which also he was lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum. Adopting the profession of arms, he was made a colonel in the first regiment of Foot Guards; and, by Queen Ann, soon after her accession, constituted a colonel of a regiment of foot. His father being confined, and denied access to, by his eccentric countess, was rendered so much a cypher, that all the duties of his station devolved upon Lord Hinchinbrooke, who was an amiable, active, and spirited young man. His extraordinary mother, one of the daughters of the witty, and repentant Earl of Rochester, partook of all the fire and vivacity of her father. She detested restraint herself, but put her lord into "durance vile" in his own house. At his death she quitted England, too stupid, she said, for her, and resided at Paris, in habits of intimacy with the Duchesses of Orleans and Mazarine; Madame de Berri, the regent's daughter; and also that beautiful octogenary, the celebrated Ninon de l'Enclos. Unhappily, Lord Hinchinbrooke died in the life-time of his meek, but worthy father, October 3, 1722, leaving, by Elizabeth, only daughter of Alexander Popham, of Littlecote, Wilts, Esq. John, fourth Earl of Sandwich, one of the greatest men that adorned the eighteenth century. There are two portraits of him at Hinchinbrooke: one of them in armour, dated 1710; and two of his lady, a fine, graceful woman,

woman, who was re-married to General Harvey. There are also, at the same place, portraits of the above extraordinary countess, the three ladies her French friends, and a great number of others.

## BARONS.

CHARLES MOHUN, *mez. Kneller p. 1707. Faber sc. 1732. In the Kit Cat Club.*

Charles, Lord Mohun, (son of Warwick, Lord Mohun, by Philippa, daughter of Arthur, Earl of Anglesey,) came to the title when very young. His estate was small; and his mother re-married to William Coward, Esq. sergeant at law, in consequence his education was neglected. Low connections led the youthful lord into horrid scenes of debauchery and riot. Concerned with Lord Warwick and another gentleman, in "a midnight brawl," in the street, three persons fought them. Captain Richard Coote was killed. Warwick and Mohun were tried by their peers. The former was convicted of manslaughter, but the latter was acquitted. This shocking event made little impression upon his mind. Some years after, Mr. Montfort, "one of the best and most amiable actors that ever trod the stage," was murdered as he was walking in London, by Captain Richard Hill, aided and abetted by Lord Mohun\*. The quarrel originated, it was thought, in a supposed connection between Montfort and Mrs. Bracegirdle, the actress, whom Hill addressed with an intention of marrying. He was again tried for this second murder. Shocked with the

\* In Lord Orford's works is a very remarkable anecdote concerning this assassination. See also *Walpoliana*, Vol. II. page 96.

enormity of his behaviour, at his acquittal, he expressed "his confusion for the scandal he brought  
" upon his degree, as a peer, by his behaviour,  
" in very handsome terms; and promised to be-  
" have himself so, for the future, as not to give  
" farther scandal." He acted as if he had spoken from a conviction of his ill conduct, by applying himself to those pursuits which would adorn his station. In the army he ranked as colonel of a regiment. In the House of Peers he often distinguished himself by his judicious speeches. Charles, Earl of Macclesfield, whose niece he had married, took his lordship with him to Hanover, when he went to that court to announce the settlement of the crown upon the illustrious House of Brunswick. Toland says, " that none  
" of the company was more generally acceptable  
" —that none lived with greater sobriety, nor  
" delivered himself on all occasions with better  
" judgment than Lord Mohun; and he still con-  
" tinues to convince the world of his reformation,  
" so that he is like to prove an ornament to the  
" upper House of Parliament." Lord Macclesfield, who died at Hanover, November 4, 1701, without issue, left him a considerable estate, which he managed with great prudence. Lord Macclesfield was succeeded by Fitton, his brother, who dying a bachelor in 1702, there was much dispute about the property. The Duke of Hamilton had great claims, having married Elizabeth, sole heir of the Earls of Macclesfield. It unfortunately happened that the Duke, and Lord Mohun, who had likewise his claims upon the estate, were present at an examination before a master in chancery respecting the matter in litigation, when the former, reflecting upon the veracity of Mr. Whitworth, who had been steward to the Macclesfield family, said, " he had neither truth  
" nor



“nor justice in him.” Lord Mohun instantly replied, “he had as much as his Grace.” High words ensued, and they parted in mutual anger. On the following day Lieutenant-general Maccartney conveyed a challenge to Mohun from the duke, who had been appointed ambassador to France, where he was to have proceeded immediately. On Saturday, November 15, 1712, they met in Hyde Park, when each killed the other. Lord Mohun was buried in Westminster Abbey. Thus perished these unfortunate noblemen: Mohun had been most vicious, and Hamilton was very unamiable; yet the public were much divided on the merits of the question. The general cry at the time was loud against Maccartney, who fearing the issue of a trial at such a juncture, prudently withdrew himself, and went to Germany;\* from whence he did not return, till a change in the government and the public opinion offered him the prospect of an impartial adjudication.—In the year 1716 he returned to England, and was put upon his trial before Lord Chief Justice Parker; when he was acquitted of the murder, and discharged of the manslaughter by *burning* with a *cold iron*, to prevent an appeal. Colonel Hamilton, the duke’s second, who had been previously tried at the Old Bailey, and acquitted, swore, on the trial of his antagonist, that Maccartney had given the duke a mortal wound. It appearing a false allegation, and that Lord Bolingbroke had offered one of the park-keepers two handfuls of gold, and a place of 100*l.* per annum, to swear Maccartney had killed the duke,

\* As soon as Maccartney was in a place of safety he published his account of the affair, in “A letter from Mr. Maccartney to a friend of his in London, dated at Ostend, December 4—15, 1712, giving a particular account of what passed before and at the unfortunate duel between his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun, London, 1713.”

no great credit was given to his testimony; and he rendered himself so odious by his acrimony against Maccartney, between whom and himself there had been an old grudge, that he was obliged to sell his company in the Guards. He died October 17, 1716, by the internal rupture of a blood-vessel. If he is to be believed, the duke said to Maccartney before they engaged, "Sir, you are the cause of this, let the event be what it will." To which he answered, "My lord, I had a commission for it." Lord Mohun gallantly said, "these gentlemen shall have nothing to do here," to which Maccartney said, "We'll have our share;" and the duke rejoined, "there is my friend, he will take his share in my dance." Mohun died on the spot, and the duke as he was carrying to his coach. Lord Mohun's widow re-married——Mordaunt, Esq. son of Harry Mordaunt, brother of Charles, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth. Her ladyship died March 15, 1725. Lord Mohun left one daughter, married to Arthur St. Leger, Viscount Doneraile. Lord Mohun's mother was then living, she survived until February 19, 1714. It was said Lord Mohun, though he thoroughly reformed his life in all other respects, could not resist the pleasures of the bottle; but whenever he had business he restrained himself, that it might neither cloud his mind, nor inflame his passions.

#### JOHN THOMPSON, Baron of Haversham.

Sir John Thompson, Bart. was created Lord Haversham, in the county of Buckingham, in 1696, by William III. He was son of Mr. Maurice Thompson, who had collected 31,000*l.* by leave of the state, for the distressed Protestants in Ireland, after the massacre, for which the parliament voted him thanks. This nobleman distinguished himself

himself when a commoner, by his daring speeches: he voted for the exclusion bill, and did the same for the Revolution. Removed into the House of Lords, he was the only one who opposed the Union, which he compared to "the toes of Nebuchadnezzar's idol, which were made of iron and clay; they may cleave together," said he, "but they can never incorporate." His intemperate language had nearly involved the two Houses of Parliament in quarrels, and the Commons even threatened to prosecute him as an incendiary. It is well known he was a republican in politics, and a dissenter in religion; yet he often associated with the most violent tories, and high-church-men. His lordship died November 1, 1710, and was buried on the 13th, in Richmond Church, Surry, having had by Frances, daughter of Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, widow of Francis Wyndham, Esq. Maurice, his successor, in whom the title became extinct in 1744; George, who also died s. p. and eight daughters, all of whom married. John Lord Haversham moved for Queen Ann's inviting over her heir-presumptive, the Princess Sophia. He is given as one of the noble authors, by Lord Orford.

SIR THOMAS TREVOR, (afterwards Lord Trevor) *long wig, band, collar open, large folio; T. Murray p. R. White sc. 1702.*

The family of Trevor was as numerous as its branches were respectable; some of which were ennobled. The law had been a favourite profession with several of the Trevors. Sir Thomas, also bred to the bar, was called to the coif, June 29, 1701; and July 5, following, he was appointed lord chief justice of the common pleas. Queen Ann named him a commissioner for the Union

Union of the British Kingdoms, and raised him to the highest office in the state, by declaring him lord chancellor, September 25, 1710. He sat but a short period in the court of chancery. The first day of the next year she summoned him to the House of peers, by the title of Lord Trevor, Baron of Bromham in the county of Bedford. George I. constituted him lord privy seal, March 6, 1725—6; and May 31, 1727, one of the lords justices of Great Britain. George II. again appointed him privy seal; and, May 8, 1730, lord president, in which elevated situation he died June 19, following, in his 72d year, and was buried at Bromham. He was of the privy council in the reign of each of these sovereigns, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and governor of the Charter House. He married twice: Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Searle, of Finchley in Middlesex, Esq.; and Ann, daughter of Colonel Robert Weldon, of London, and widow of Sir Robert Bernard, Bart. By the first alliance he had Thomas, his successor, who will be mentioned in a future reign.

## SCOTCH PEERS

### A DUKE.

JAMES HAMILTON, Duke of Hamilton, 8vo.  
*Vr. Gucht sc.*

Few characters are better known than that of James, the fourth Duke of Hamilton. Educated abroad, he returned the polished nobleman.—Charles II. receiving him with peculiar pleasure, placed him near his person, as lord of the bed-chamber; and sent him to the French Court, to congratulate



congratulate Lewis XIV. upon the birth of the Duke of Anjou. At James II's accession he had not returned from France; but coming over, the new monarch made him master of the wardrobe, knight of the thistle, and colonel of the royal regiment of horse. At the abdication of James II. he affected to take a middle part: thanking William for freeing the nation from popery, but denied that he could transfer his allegiance to another. He was sent to the Tower, where he remained many months, for corresponding with his old master, but William released him without a prosecution; and, at length he permitted his widowed mother to resign her title to the duchy in his favour. At the accession of Ann he made strong efforts to obtain a place in the administration, but without success; he strenuously opposed the Union. The duke was committed to the custody of a messenger in 1708, as being supposed a favourer of the invasion of Scotland in that year, but he was soon admitted to bail; the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Wharton, and Lord Halifax, becoming his sureties. Here ended all his political difficulties, as he was immediately returned one of the sixteen peers of Scotland; and, in 1710, the queen created him a British peer, by the titles of Duke of Brandon, and Baron Dutton in England: the parliament would not then, but have since, allowed the legality of these creations. Her majesty appointed him master of the ordnance, and gave him the order of the garter, in addition to that of St. Andrew, which he had before, declaring her intention of wearing both orders herself; and named him her ambassador extraordinary to France; but, whilst preparing to go thither, he had the unfortunate quarrel with Lord Mohun, already related in the account of that nobleman. He had great power in Scotland.

land, having, besides his own title and estates, which gave him a commanding superiority, several brothers, all eminent: three were Earls of Selkirk, Orkney, and Ruglen; and a fourth a naval commander, and governor of Greenwich Hospital. In his heart he hated the Revolution and the Union: the latter, because he aimed at succeeding Ann, as King of Scotland. Burnet, who knew, and was under obligations to him, could not commend him. He was, however, brave to heroism; of great judgment and discrimination, and wonderful eloquence. In person “ of a middle stature, well made, of a black, “ coarse complexion, and a brisk look.” By Ann, daughter of Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, he had only two daughters, who died young. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Digby, Lord Gerard, by Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Gerard, and niece of Fitton Gerard, Earls of Macclesfield. The issue of this alliance was James, his successor, and other children. The duchess dowager, his mother, surviving him four years, died in 1716, aged 80 years.

#### A MARQUIS.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Marquis of Annandale, *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1703.*

A nobleman who as strenuously promoted the Restoration, as he afterwards endeavoured to subvert it. He ingenuously permitted Sir William Lockhart to write an account of the whole conspiracy after Nevil Pain’s apprehension, who had been sent to England to carry on the design. He did more, he went to court, and himself delivered the paper into the hands of Queen Mary, which

which obtained his pardon. He had no stability in politics during his reign, voting alternately with the ministry and the minority. Queen Ann created him a marquis, made him president of the council, commissioner of the treasury, a lord of trade, and twice high commissioner of the kirk; George I. a privy counsellor, and lord privy seal. Though he strenuously opposed the Union, he was in both the last reigns returned one of the sixteen peers to represent the nobility of Scotland in parliament. He was also a knight of the ancient order of the thistle, and died January 14, 1721. His manly form, added to his good understanding, gave him great sway in the House of Peers. His complexion was very dark; probably he was not insensible to the pleasures of the table, for he was called one of the drunken patriots in Carstairs's State Papers. His first wife was Sophia, daughter and heir of John Fairholm, of Craigie Hall, Esq.; and his second, Charlotte, daughter of John Vanden Benpeden, of Westminster, Esq. He was succeeded in his titles by the accomplished James, eldest son of his first marriage, who dying January 14, 1721, at Naples, unmarried, his half-brother, George, became the last marquis; who died a bachelor, having long been a lunatic.

## EARLS.

JOHN ERSKINE, Earl of Mar, *mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1707.*

JOHN ERSKINE, Earl of Mar, *the face altered from the print of Peter Hoet, in Bromley's Cat. Per. VI. Class 3.*

John Erskine, the tenth and last Earl of Mar, hereditary guardian of the sovereigns of Scotland, and  
keeper

keeper of Stirling Castle, was a soldier and politician, and served in the armies of William and Ann. He was a privy counsellor in both those reigns; and, in 1713, secretary of state for his native kingdom. The earl was a commissioner for the Union, and sat as a Scotch peer in several parliaments: to those honours the queen added the order of the thistle. Finding himself deprived of all his offices after the queen's decease, and treated with suspicion, if not contempt, by the ministers of George I. he openly avowed those principles it is probable he before secretly entertained. At the head of an half-armed and undisciplined army he openly opposed the royal forces; but the event proved the rashness of the undertaking. Effecting his escape, he joined the Prince, for whom he had fought, at Rome; leaving his service, he went to Geneva, where he was arrested. Regaining his liberty, he removed to Paris, and thence to Aix-la-Chapelle, where he died of a broken heart, in May, 1732, in the arms of Lady Frances, his daughter, his companion, and support under all his misfortunes. The earl was short in stature, with a fair complexion. Those who hated his lordship's political errors, lamented his fate; as he was prudent and careful in private life. The king, after his flight, allotted Lady Mar her jointure, as if he was actually dead. She was Frances, sister of Evelyn Pierrpoint, Duke of Kingston. His first countess was Margaret, daughter of Thomas Hay, Earl of Kinnoul. By her he had Thomas, Lord Erskine, whose two trusty, faithful friends, James Erskine of Grange, Esq.; and David Erskine, of Don, Esq. purchased the estate, valued at 1698*l.* per annum, from government: an estate freed, by the Earl of Mar's prudence, from the sums with which it had been encumbered by that nobleman's father. Thomas,  
Lord



Lord Erskine, sat in several parliaments as a commoner. By the last marriage Lord Mar had the dutiful Lady Frances, who became the wife of the above James Erskine, Esq. of Grange.

JAMES OGILVIE, Earl of Finlater, (when Earl of Seafield,) *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1703.*

James, fourth Earl of Finlater, born in 1664, was one of the most eminent men Scotland had then produced. Educated with care, and improved by a tour on the continent, he returned to Scotland with great advantages, which he well knew how to improve. He was entered an advocate with great public approbation, and served in parliament, where he opposed the vacancy of the throne; but that point being determined, he gave a frank tender of his services to William III. in whose reign he was appointed solicitor for the crown, sheriff of Banff, secretary of state, president of parliament, and thrice high commissioner; was knighted, created Viscount Seafield, and finally Earl of Seafield. By Queen Ann he was made lord high chancellor, and a knight of the thistle. He had the happiness of presiding when the Union was completed. Retiring from the chancellorship, he was made chief baron of the exchequer of Scotland, with a salary of 3000*l.* per annum, and a privy counsellor for England. He several times sat in the British parliament, as one of the sixteen representatives for the Scotch peerage, and was a second time named chancellor; but he retained his presidency in the court of session, and died at an advanced age in 1730, leaving James, his successor in both earldoms, whom he had by Ann, daughter of Sir William Dunbar, of Dun. This prudent nobleman, greatly to his honour, filled high stations in six reigns;

previous to which his family had been reduced to great indigence: but though he lived in splendour, he not only increased his hereditary estates, but freed his paternal inheritance from the debts his father had contracted. His knowledge of Scotch jurisprudence was great, and his method of managing their parliament judicious. William III. loved those who followed his commands without reasoning: Seafield obeyed them in silence. He suffered in the public estimation by joining the English secretary in sacrificing the Darien colony. His lordship was plain and familiar in his manners; but this was only to cover his designs by an appearance of affability: his smiling countenance and persuasive tongue well knew how to deceive. In person he was very handsome, and graceful in his manners.

JOHN DRUMMOND, Earl of Melfort, *fol. Kneller p. Vr. Banc sc. This was taken when he was only Lord Lunckn.*

JOHN DRUMMOND, Earl of Melfort, *la. 4to. mez. Kneller p. Is. Becket sc.*

John Drummond, younger brother of James, Earl and Duke of Perth, being general of the ordnance, and deputy-governor of Edinburgh Castle, when the Duke and Duchess of York were in Scotland, recommended himself to their favour by his graceful dancing: the duke obtained for him the post of deputy-treasurer; and when their royal highnesses returned to London, they prevailed upon the monarch to send for him to court, where he so entirely ingratiated himself, that he was made secretary of state. James II. continued him in that high office, created him Viscount Melfort in 1685, gave him the barony of that name in Airshire, with the estate of Duchal,

Duchal, separated by parliament from the crown; and, in 1686, honoured him with the titles of Earl of Melfort; Viscount Forth; Lord Drummond, of Riccarton, Castlemain, and Gilston; and settled them upon the issue of his second marriage, and made him a knight of the thistle. Never did a king trust a subject more, or one less deserve a monarch's regard. His rapacity was observable in the sale of Sir Hugh Campbell's estate of 1000*l*. before that unfortunate man was convicted of a crime. To accomplish this nefarious end an act was procured, to be in force for six weeks, which gave the estates of those guilty of treason to any of the privy council who could convict them. The venerable Sir Hugh, then near 80 years of age, accused by one, was pursued by others of the council: under pretence of lenity his life was spared, but Melfort, as agreed, seized his estate. Sorrow soon brought Campbell's gray hairs to the grave. James, bigotted to Melfort, received him to his confidence in France, and he there continued to be his evil counsellor. Sir George Mackenzie told Henry, Earl of Clarendon, that if James had gone to Scotland when Lord Dundee was living, with 5000 men, the whole kingdom would have received him as their king; adding, Lord Melfort has ruined the king—he will permit nothing to come to him but through his party. His changing his religion to that professed by James, made him as acceptable as if he had been his confessor. James gave him the dukedom of Melfort and the garter. At length an accident ruined the earl: a letter written by him to St. Germain, was put by mistake into the mail for England, where it was printed, and thus became known to Lewis XIV. who regarding him as an incendiary between the two kingdoms, banished him to Angers; but afterwards recalled, he died at St. Ger-

mains, in January 1714. He was refined in his manners, well read in the Belles Lettres, animated in his conversation; but proud, avaricious, ambitious, and implacable. From a great statesman he sunk to a mere projector. In person he was tall and thin, of dark complexion, and stooped in the shoulders. His first lady was Sophia, sole heiress and representative of the family of Lundin. His second, Eupheme, daughter of Sir Thomas Wallace, of Craigie, Bart. lord justice clerk. She lived to be about 90 years of age, and was supported by keeping one of the two faro tables authorized by Lewis XV. worth 800*l.* per annum. The issue of his first marriage possessed the estate saved at his attainder. The title of Duke of Melfort is retained by the grandson of the second marriage.

DAVID BOYLE, Earl of Glasgow, *mez. J. Richardson p. Smith sc.* 1711.

David Boyle, Earl of Glasgow, was introduced at court by the Duke of Queensberry; but it is well known he was still more indebted to the duchess, by whose means he rose to eminence from a very humble station. He represented the county of Bute in the convention parliament, and greatly promoted the declaration in favour of William and Mary: as a reward for that service he was created Baron of Stewardton, and made a privy counsellor. In the reign of Queen Ann he was created Viscount Kilburn, and Earl of Glasgow, made treasurer depute, continued a privy counsellor, appointed lord registrar, a commissioner for concluding the Union, and the representative of his sovereign in the church of Scotland. This earl died in 1733. By his wife, Margaret, sister of John Crawford, Viscount Gar-

nock,



nock, he had John, his successor, and two other sons; and by Jane, his second lady, daughter and sole heir of William Muir, of Rowallan in Conningham, he had Jane, married to Major-General Sir James Campbel, K.B. This fortunate nobleman was called of mean descent by Mr. Lockhart, who tells us his ancestors were boatmen not long before; but it is evident by the peerage, and by undoubted records, that his father was member of parliament for the county of Bute, and a gentleman of an ancient family, the genealogy of which has been very clearly traced to the reign of Alexander III.; and their alliances were equal to their long line of ancestry. As a new peer, and one who had raised himself by his merit, he was fond of exhibiting a pedigree which his enemies thought, or affected to think, spurious; and he had many. As he wished to be supposed a patron of learning, he permitted, if not invited, dedications. These, in the most unfavourable point of view, were but trivial foibles, and such as his great industry and integrity might well excuse. He was "a fair, fat man."

## VISCOUNT.

PATRICK CRAWFORD, Viscount Garnock, *mez.*

*I. B. Medina p. J. Smith sc. 1695.*

*This engraving was made when his lordship was Mr. Crawford.*

The family are a branch of the ancient one of Lindsay, Earls of Crawford; but the son, Patrick Lindsay, marrying Margaret, the heir-general of Sir John Crawford, of Kilbirnie, he assumed the name and arms of that family, as is usual in Scotland. John, the eldest son of that marriage, dis-

tinguished himself in aid of the Revolution, and had been member of parliament for the county of Air. Queen Ann made him one of her privy council, and exalted him to the peerage by the title of Viscount Mount Crawford, which he changed to that of Garnock. This Patrick succeeded to the viscounty of Garnock, on his father's death in 1709; but little has been said of him. He died in 1737, having by his lady, the daughter of George Home, of Kelly, Esq. George, the third Viscount Garnock; and, by succession, the eighteenth Earl of Crawford, and also Earl of Lindsay: since then the surname is written Lindsay Crawford.

## IRISH PEERS.

### EARLS.

JOHN VAUGHAN, Earl of Carberry, *in the "Kit Cat Club,"* mez. Kneller p. J. Faber sc. 1735.

JOHN VAUGHAN, Earl of Carberry, Kneller p. J. Simon sc.

This Irish nobleman resided at Chelsea, whose house afterwards belonged to Sir Richard Gough, Knight, ancestor of Lord Calthorpe, and is now a boarding school for young ladies. His lordship died there, January 16, 1712, aged 73. With him the title of Carberry in Ireland, and the English Barony of Emlyn expired. His only child and heir, Ann, married Charles, then Marquis of Winchester, but subsequently Duke of Bolton. George I. gave the title of Carberry to the Evan's, a Welch family, not very distantly related to the Vaughans.

CHARLES

CHARLES BOYLE, Earl of Orrery, *prefixed to Budgell's "Lives of the Boyles," 1732, 8vo. B. Baron sc.*

Charles Boyle, born in 1676, succeeded his brother Lionel, in the earldom of Orrery, in 1703. Not inferior to his family in talents, he was great in diplomacy, arms, and science. Queen Ann admitted him to her council, sent him as envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the states of Flanders and Brabant; made him a colonel of the regiment of fusiliers, and a major-general of her forces; to which she added the order of the thistle, and removed him from the House of Commons, where he was member for Huntingdon, to the British House of Peers, with the title of Baron Boyle, of Marston, in the county of Somerset. George I. appointed him of his bed-chamber, gave him the lieutenancy of Somerset, raised him to the rank of lieutenant-general in the army, and continued him in the privy council. His lordship died August 28, 1731, aged 57 years, greatly esteemed for his virtue, and admired for his abilities. As a noble author we have his Translation of Lysander from Plutarch, and a Latin translation of the Epistles of Phalaris; a work that involved him in a contest with Dr. Bentley, the sturdy critic, who remained unmoved by the volleys of wit poured upon him from all sides. "Bentley's Dissertation on the Epistle of Phalaris, and the Fables of Æsop examined, by the Hon. Charles Boyle, Esq." is generally known by the title of "Boyle against Bentley." His other works were, "As you like it," a comedy; some "Verses;" and an epilogue to his predecessor's "Altemira," and several songs in it. The beautiful machine, named from his title, an Orrery, was the invention of Rowley, who almost

deranged his intellects by the intense application necessary to render it correct, and through joy in having completed it. That ingenious man afterwards turned his mind to discover the perpetual motion; not unlike the great Mr. Boyle, the ancestor of Lord Orrery, who, having exhausted the secrets of vulgar chemistry, sought equally in vain for the transmutation of metals. By Elizabeth, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of John Cecil, Earl of Exeter, his lordship had only one son, John, fifth Earl of Orrery, his successor. This regretted lady died in the 21st year of her age.

### AN IRISH BARON.

HENRY HARE, Lord Colerane, *Æt.* 69, oval, "Vivit Hervs," *no artist's name.* See the other portraits mentioned in Vol. III, page 229.

Henry Hare, the second Lord Colerane, was son of Hugh, the first baron, "the great florist." This nobleman is styled "the antiquary and medalist." Besides his translation of the noble Venetian, Loredano's "Ascents of the Soul of David's Mount towards God's House, being paraphrases on the 15 Psalms of Degrees." He translated "La Scala Santa; or, A Scale of Devotions, musical and gradual, being Descants on the 15 Psalms of Degrees, in Metre; with Interpretations and Collects upon them in Prose," 1670. His part, dedicated to "the most illustrious and serenest Stella," has a copy of English, and another of Latin verses prefixed, addressed to the right honourable and learned author. The first part is dedicated to "the most honoured Lucinda;" and each has an emblematic frontispiece, as unintelligible as the contents of the books.



books. These were designed by Lord Colerane, who has added his cypher, with a baron's coronet. The first was engraved by Faithorne. A much more valuable performance is the "History and Antiquities of Tottenham," printed by Richard Randal Dyson, in small 8vo. 1792. Lord Colerane died July 4, 1708, at his house in Tottenham, and was buried in the chancel of the church. His lordship married twice: his first lady was Constantia, daughter of Sir Henry Lewis, of Broxborne, in Herts, Bart.; Sarah, youngest daughter and co-heir of Edward Alston, M.D. president of the College of Physicians, widow of Sir Harbottle Grimstone, Master of the Rolls, and Speaker of the House of Commons, and relict of John Somerset, Duke of Beaufort; she died October 25, 1692. By the former he had Constantia, married to Hugh Smithson, of Tottenham, Esq. a lady who is mentioned in this work; and the honourable Hugh Hare, author of "A Charge to the Quarter Sessions for Surry;" and the translator of "The History of the Conspiracy of Count Fieschi at Genoa." This gentleman married Lydia, daughter of Matthew Carlton, of Edmon-ton, Esq. who died in 1736, aged 96. The issue of that alliance was Henry, the third and last Lord Colerane, who might justly be styled the "lover of learning and the arts;" he died August 10, 1749. In his three tours to Italy he collected many select and valuable engravings and drawings, which he gave by will to Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and his extensive collection of drawings and engravings of English antiquities, to the Society of Antiquaries of London, of which he was a Fellow; but as the codicil that mentioned them was not quite accurate, they could not be claimed. Through the solicitation of Mr. Henry Baker, they were presented, with a portrait of the  
last

last Lord Colerane, when young, painted by Richardson. The unhappy seclusion of Ann, daughter of John Hanger, Esq. caused his union with Mrs. Duplessis, the daughter of a French clergyman, whom he ever regarded as his wife. Their only child, Henrietta Rosa Peregrina, marrying James Townshend, Esq. obtained from his present majesty the estates, which he, as an alien, could not legally claim.

## CLASS IV.

## CLERGY.

## ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

JOHN SHARP, Archbishop of York, *mez. E. Cooper sc. 1691.*

JOHN SHARP, Archbishop of York, *mez. F. Kyte sc.*

JOHN SHARP, Archbishop of York, *la fol. R. White, ad vivum, 1691:*

JOHN SHARP, Archbishop of York, *prefixed to his "Sermons," 1709, 8vo. R. White sc. 1691.*

The pious and learned Dr. Sharp, Archbishop of York, was a native of Bradford in Yorkshire, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he made very considerable progress in literature; but more attached to botany and chemistry than the mathematics, he chiefly studied those branches of science. A tedious ague rendered him hypochondriac; but recovering, he was appointed domestic chaplain and tutor to four sons of Sir Heneage Finch, attorney-general, which led to his future promotion. Sir Heneage obtained the highest office in the law, and as lord chancellor, recommended his friend Sharp to Charles II. and procured for him the archdeaconry of

of Berkshire; to that office his patron added a prebendal stall at Norwich, and the rectory of St. Bartholomew, near the Exchange, London. The profits of those enabling him to marry, he left the chancellor's house, where he had resided five years; and the rectory of St. Giles's in the Fields becoming vacant soon after, (where he had been curate to the deceased rector,) it was given to him. Dr. Sharp enjoyed the friendship of the most eminent divines, but that of Dr. Tillotson was procured by one of those singular circumstances which often mark the lives of eminent men. His father was a dry salter, as was Mr. Joshua Tillotson, uncle of the latter: they dealt together. The son and nephew had only to *know*, to *esteem* each other. The lectureship of St. Lawrence was given to Sharp, and he received his doctor's degree; this was followed by the accession of the deanry of Norwich. Before the death of Charles II. to whom he had been chaplain, he wrote the address of that city and grand jury; and attended the coronation of James II. which monarch he soon offended by his refutation of the idle pretensions of the Church of Rome to be the only visible Catholic one. Bishop Compton, his diocesan, was ordered to suspend him, and was himself suspended for refusing so to do. Dr. Sharp read his notes to Chancellor Jefferies, who endeavoured to screen him; but it was judged proper he should retire, and not preach until leave was given. He modestly acquiesced, and removed to Norwich, amusing himself there with forming a collection of coins, chiefly British, Anglo-Saxon, or English. Recalled, he returned with joy, but refused to obey the ecclesiastical commissioners. After the arrival of William III. he was appointed to preach before him, was named one of the revisers of the liturgy, and offered the vacant mitre of one of the  
deprived

deprived prelates, but this he nobly refused. Dr. Tillotson at length proposed, and the king acceded to his wish, that Dr. Sharp should succeed Dr. Lamplugh in the see of York; and, that prelate dying July 5, 1691, he was consecrated and appointed. It is a remarkable circumstance, that neither of the above primates should previously have been a bishop\*. Queen Ann made him lord almoner, a privy counsellor, and a commissioner for the Union. He presided at York for more than twenty years, equally admired and beloved. Piety and virtue seemed matured in him; every thing like malice, envy, and detraction, were absolutely unknown to him. Elegance and ease characterized all his motions. He died at Bath, February 2, 1713—14, without an enemy. York received his highly-respected remains. By Elizabeth, youngest daughter of William Palmer, of Winthorp in Lincolnshire, Esq. he left a family, who justly gloried in so good a parent. His sermons, in several volumes, have been collected and published.

SIR WILLIAM DAWES, Archbishop of York, *prefixed to his " Sermons,"* 1707, 8vo. *J. Closterman p. B. Gribelin sc.*

SIR WILLIAM DAWES, Archbishop of York, *la. fol. Vr. Gucht sc.*

SIR WILLIAM DAWES, Archbishop of York, *mez. W. Sherwin sc. This is Vertue's plate of James Sharp altered.*

SIR WILLIAM DAWES, Archbishop of York, 8vo. *Murry p. G. Vertue sc.*

SIR WILLIAM DAWES, Archbishop of York, *wooden cut prefixed to his sermons preached before William III. and Queen Ann,* 8vo.

\* An example of this had been set before, in the promotion of Dean Sancroft to the archiepiscopal dignity at once, by Charles II.



Sir William Dawes, born at Lyons, near Braintree in Essex, was educated at Merchant Taylor's School in London; and thence sent to St. John's College, Oxford, where he made very great progress in learning. The youngest of three brothers, with the choice of three professions before him, he happily adopted that of the church; for never did any one better deserve its highest honours. His eldest brother, Sir Robert; and his second, Lieutenant John Dawes, dying about the same time, the title of baronet, and the estate, descended to him. He deeply lamented their deaths, and particularly John's, which happened through his falling overboard from Sir John Narborough's ship, when conducting company ashore. On this occasion he quitted Oxford, and removed to Catherine Hall, Cambridge, where his brother Sir Robert had before resided as a nobleman. He there took the degrees of M.A. and D.D.: the latter, by royal mandate, to qualify himself for the masterhip of his college, to which he succeeded, in 1696, on the death of Dr. Eachard. The estate, once among the largest of the English commoners, though greatly lessened by the loyalty of his ancestor to Charles I. was still sufficient to have satisfied Sir William's moderate wishes; but he chose to continue in his sacred profession. He was successively Dean of Bocking, chaplain to King William, and prebendary of Worcester. Disappointed of the bishoprick of Lincoln, in 1705, Queen Ann nominated him, without application, to that of Chester, in 1707; and, in 1713—14, translated him to the archiepiscopal see of York. In all probability, (had he lived,) he would have been appointed to that of Canterbury; but an inflammation in his bowels hurried him to the grave. He died in Cecil Street, April 30, 1724, when only in the 54th year of his

his age. His remains were conveyed to the chapel of Catherine Hall in Cambridge, where they rest, but without any memorial, in a vault under the altar, with those of his lady, who died there, many years before him, to whose memory he erected a splendid monument in the anti-chapel of that college, with a long Latin inscription, which may be seen in Le Neve's *Monumenta Anglicana*. His literary works were printed in 1733, in three volumes 8vo. We cannot but wonder at his early attainments, when we know that he wrote his "Anatomy of Atheism," a Poem, before he was eighteen; and "The Duties of the " Closet," before he had completed his twenty-first year. We must revere the young man of fashion, who could say, when he adopted the ecclesiastical habit, that he laid aside the elegance of dress suitable to his station, "with the " greatest pleasure in the world; looking upon " holy orders as the highest honour that could be " conferred upon him." Ease and courteous manners, chastened vivacity, learning and taste, gained him admiration; but unaffected piety rivetted esteem and veneration. His Grace is remembered as " a kind friend, and generous patron; a devout Christian, a laborious prelate, " a fine gentleman, a worthy patriot; and in " domestic life every way estimable: and, as a " scholar, possessing a lively imagination, a " strong memory, and a sound judgment." He married Frances\*, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas D'Arcy,

\* This lady, notwithstanding the exalted character which the love or piety of her husband ascribed to her, in the encomiastic epitaph on her monument, is said *not* to have possessed the most *amiable temper* in the world. Allusive to this was the smart repartee of a young clergyman once, at the archbishop's table, who, upon his Grace's taking occasion to commemorate the great excellence of his lady, long deceased, and concluding with this pun, (a species of wit he was said to be fond of,) that among the many virtues which she had in common with other women famous in history, and particularly those of the

D'Arcy, of Braxtead Lodge, Essex, who died young, by whom he had many children.

JOHN ROBINSON, Bishop of London, *fol. Giftart sc.*

JOHN ROBINSON, Bishop of London, *fol. Vr. Gucht sc.*

JOHN ROBINSON, Bishop of London, *4to. B. Picart sc.*

JOHN ROBINSON, Bishop of London, *la. fol. M. Dahl p. Vertue sc.*

JOHN ROBINSON, Bishop of London, *4to. mez.*

JOHN ROBINSON, Bishop of London, *in the Oxford Almanack for 1742.*

John Robinson was born at Cleasby in Yorkshire, November 7, 1650, and educated at, and became Fellow of, Oriel College in Oxford. He went to Sweden as domestic chaplain to the British ambassador at that court; and, in his absence, was first appointed resident, then envoy extraordinary, and at length ambassador. He remained there from 1683 to 1708, having represented several sovereigns. He owed much of his celebrity to his "Account of Sweden, as it was in 1688, together with an Extract of the History of that Kingdom." This is always, I believe, now printed with Lord Molesworth's "Account of Denmark." On his return to his native kingdom after so long an absence, Queen Ann made him Dean of Windsor, registrar of the order of the garter, and prebendary of Canterbury; and, in 1710, he was consecrated Bishop of Bristol, appointed lord

the name of *Mary*, she was truly, "*Mare Pacificum* \*," instantly replied, indeed she was so, but not until she had first become *Mare Mortuum*. His Grace, highly delighted at being answered thus in his own way, and not unconscious, perhaps, of the truth of the observation, shortly after gave the gentleman a good living.

\* It is remarkable, that the epithet of *Pacificam* is one among the many that appear upon her monument.

privy

privy seal, one of the plenipotentiaries at the congress at Utrecht, a privy counsellor; and a commissioner for finishing St. Paul's Cathedral, and for building fifty new churches within the bills of mortality; and, upon the death of Dr. Compton, in 1714, he was translated to the see of London. He was also a governor of the Charter House, and Dean of the Chapel Royal. His lordship died at Fulham, April 11, 1723, and was buried, on the 19th, in the cemetery there, as were several other prelates of London. Though twice married he left no issue. His first wife was the daughter of William Langton, Esq.; his second, Emma, daughter of Sir Job Charlton, a judge of the common pleas, and widow of Thomas Cornwallis, Esq. of Abumaries, was buried at Fulham, January 26, 1747—8. It is impossible to recognize the same person in the opposite characters of this prelate. Stackhouse speaks of him with the utmost contempt, as having made a scandalous peace; and that “his  
“ ignorance and hebetude, and incompetency to  
“ his episcopal charge, was soon detected; that  
“ those who had raised him to it, wished him out  
“ of sight, at Sweden or Denmark again, to reside,  
“ and merchandize, or write his short histories,  
“ just as he pleased.” His possession of the privy seal was as obnoxious to the low, as it was pleasing to the high-church party. The character of Dr. Robinson stands on too firm a basis to be shaken by malice or envy: and it is well known that the queen intended him for the see of Canterbury, in the event of Tenison's death. He was not opposed by Dr. Atterbury from rivalry on that account; for it is now an undoubted fact, that Atterbury's aim was Winchester, which had been promised him; and, if he had gained it, many disagreeable circumstances would have been avoided.

A person



A person, well qualified, describes the Bishop of London "as a little brown man, of a grave  
 " and venerable countenance; very charitable,  
 " and good humoured; strictly religious him-  
 " self, and who took that care he could to  
 " make others so. He was very careful in what-  
 " ever he undertook. Divinity and policy had  
 " pretty equally divided his time; and, as few, if  
 " any, had made a better progress in either of  
 " them, so he could not but be always an orna-  
 " ment, as well as an advantage to his country."

His obtaining the privy seal was entirely owing to Lord Oxford's finding "his capacity so great,  
 " and his knowledge so general." His long absence from Britain might make him unacquainted with some minutiae in his episcopal capacity, particularly the characters of his clergy. He was a benefactor to the see of London, by judiciously taking down the vast incumbrance of useless buildings at Fulham. To his native place he was a kind and liberal friend, in founding and endowing a free-school; and a munificent patron of Oriel College, by enlarging and further endowing it to receive and maintain a greater number of scholars.

WILLIAM LLOYD, Bishop of Worcester, *fol.*

*D. Logan sc.*

WILLIAM LLOYD, Bishop of Worcester, *J. Sturt sc.*

WILLIAM LLOYD, Bishop of Worcester, *Æt. 86,*  
*la. fol. T. Forster p. Vertue sc.*

WILLIAM LLOYD, Bishop of Worcester, *Æt. 87,*  
*F. Wiedman p. Vertue sc. 1714.*

WILLIAM LLOYD, "Bishop of St. Asaph," *oval mez.*

WILLIAM LLOYD, *in the print of the Seven Bishops,*  
*Per. vi.*

WILLIAM LLOYD, Bishop of Worcester, *in the Ox-*  
*ford Almanack for 1741.*

VOL. II.

G

Dr. Lloyd,

## ANN. CLASS IV.

Dr. Lloyd, son of a vicar of Sunning in Berkshire, became a Student in, and Fellow of, Jesus College, Oxford. His polemical writings, in opposition to the encroachments of the Roman Catholics, gained him celebrity and patronage as early as 1667; and he successively became Vicar of St. Mary's in Reading, Archdeacon of Merioneth, Dean of Bangor, Residentiary of Sarum, and Rector of St. Martin's in the Fields; at the latter church he was enabled to "blow the trumpet in Sion," so that it sounded throughout all Judah. His sermons procured him the mitre of St. Asaph's, in 1680; but the court was far from wishing to reward the enemies of popery. James II. committed his lordship to the Tower, and brought him to a trial, with his episcopal brethren. The expences of their trials came to 609*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*\*. William and Mary appointed him their almoner; translated him, in 1692, to Lichfield and Coventry; and, in 1699, to Worcester, which see he held till his death, which occurred at Hartlebury Castle, August 30, 1717, aged 90. He was buried at Fladbury, in that diocese, of which his only son was rector. Bishop Lloyd was one of the many prelates of Worcester, whose memories are revered for piety, learning, and longevity.

\* The expences of the trials of the prelates were paid by assessments according to the valuation of their episcopates.

	VALUATION.	l.	s.	d.
The Archbishop paid at 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> for 4000 <i>l.</i> per annum,		260	16	8
Bishops of St. Asaph . . . . .	700 . . . . .	45	12	11
Ely . . . . .	2000 . . . . .	120	8	4
Chichester . . . . .	770 . . . . .	50	3	8½
Bath and Wells . . . . .	900 . . . . .	58	8	6½
Peterborough . . . . .	630 . . . . .	41	2	1½
Bristol . . . . .	350 . . . . .	22	16	5¼
		609	8	9

The council were Sir Francis Pemberton, M.P. Pollexfen; Sir George Treby, Sir Creswell Levinz, Mr. Somers, Mr. Redford, Mr. Finch, and Sir Robert Sawyer. The two last refused their fees of twenty guineas each. The whole of the lawyers' fees was 240*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

The

The last of his male descendants died recently. I have heard this bishop's memory mentioned with peculiar regard. Marshall's Chronological Tables ought to bear the name of Lloyd's, as they are entirely extracted from his manuscripts; of whom Shippen, in his "Faction Displayed," says,

"Then old Mysterio shook his silver hairs,  
"Loaded with learning, prophecy, and years."

Dr. Johnson relates, that this bishop's writings supplied the kitchen of his successor with fuel for many years.

THOMAS SPRAT, Bishop of Rochester, in *Cowley's "Works,"* 1710, 8vo. *P. Lely p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

THOMAS SPRAT, Bishop of Rochester, *la. fol. D. Loggan sc.*

THOMAS SPRAT, Bishop of Rochester, with *Thomas Sprat, his son, who died in 1720; M. Dahl p. oblong mez. J. Smith sc.* 1712.

THOMAS SPRAT, Bishop of Rochester, *a small oval.*

Dr. Sprat, F.R.S. (whose father was a clergyman) gained, by his poetry and prose, a great reputation. He received his education at Wadham College, Oxford, of which he was, successively, scholar and fellow, where he distinguished himself by the opposites, mathematics, and Pindaric odes. At the Restoration taking holy orders, he became chaplain to the witty and profligate Buckingham. At his first dinner with the duke, that great peer observing a goose near him, remarked, that he wondered why it generally happened that geese were placed near the clergy. "I cannot tell the reason," said Sprat, "but I shall never see a goose again but I shall think of your Grace." This convinced Villiers that Sprat was the man he wanted; and generally, until his writings had the chaplain's approbation he thought them

them imperfect. His preferment was very rapid: a stall at Westminster, the church of St. Margaret, a canonry of Windsor, the deanry of Westminster, and bishopric of Rochester. The Revolution prevented further promotion, and involved him in unmerited disgrace. Men, who were afterwards branded with infamy, accused him of designs of restoring James II. and seizing Queen Mary. This scene of wickedness was discovered, and makes human nature shrink appalled. A common ruin was intended for Dr. Sancroft, the deprived Archbishop of Canterbury; the Earls of Marlborough and Salisbury; with other persons less in dignity, though not, perhaps, in integrity. The bishop, after his release, spent the remainder of his life in privacy, except when he judged the situation of affairs peculiarly demanded his zeal. He died at Bromley, of an apoplexy, May 20, 1713, in his 79th year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His works were numerous. We have his "Odes, on Oliver's Death," and on the "Plague at Athens, during the Peloponnesian War;" some "Political Tracts," the "History of the Royal Society," the "Life of Mr. Cowley," "The Nation vindicated from Sorbiere's Reflections," and some Sermons. Undoubtedly, Dr. Sprat was not exceeded in science or in learning, much less in fine writing, by any of his contemporaries. He has been blamed for too minutely prying into the secrets of nature: Lucian laughed at Jupiter's losing time in painting the wings of butterflies. Dr. Sprat, a person too gay to be tied down by rigid rules of stern inflexibility, would, without hurting his own mind, write an ode to lament Oliver, and sing,

"Thy conquest rais'd the state, not thee:  
 "Thou overcam'st thyself in every victory."

He



He could, under the gentle Charles II. write of the "Protestant plot;" and, had James II. remained, its second part, including Monmouth's attempt, would have been added, I make no doubt. His acting in the ecclesiastical commission seems to have been with the hope of gaining the primacy of York. These were weaknesses. I think Dr. Burnet's charge is a libel against his memory, who, after remarking that "his parts, very bright" in his youth, gave great hopes;" adds, "but" were blasted by a libertine course of life, to "which his temper and good nature carried" him; without considering the duties, or even "the decencies of his profession;" it is much he owns, "that he was justly esteemed a great" master of our language, and one of our correctest writers." This is the language of party prejudice. "In the character of a dignified clergyman he has claim to be copied in those retired and private virtues, and that unaffected" and primitive piety for which he was justly "distinguished." His zeal, though blameable, shone at Dr. Sacheverel's trial; his piety, in an anniversary of his escape from a wicked conspiracy. He was much ridiculed for his share in drawing up the thanksgiving for James II's queen being pregnant; but the Revolution could only make it so. The ballad began,

"Two Toms, and Nat\*,  
 "In council sat,  
 "To rig out a Thanksgiving,  
 "And make a pray'r,  
 "For a thing in the air,  
 "That's neither dead nor living."

\* Thomas Sprat, Bishop of Rochester; Thomas White, Bishop of Peterborough; and Nathaniel Crew, Bishop of Durham.

EDWARD FOWLER, Bishop of Gloucester, *mex.*  
*Kneller p. Smith sc. 1717.*

Edward Fowler, was a native of Westerleigh in Gloucestershire, and the son of a clergyman; he went from Gloucester school to the university of Oxford, and became a person of some consequence amongst the Puritans. Fowler, having considerable abilities, was one of those fixed upon, at the Restoration, to be enticed to the established church, by great preferment. Liberal in his sentiments, he accepted parochial emoluments in London, to which were added a stall in Gloucester Cathedral. Highly disgusted with the gigantic strides of popery, he exerted every faculty against its partizans, who endeavoured to ruin him, by instituting a suit against him, founded on a charge of admitting to the communion persons who had been excommunicated. The Revolution, however, dissipated the storm which threatened him: and, to reward his zeal he was nominated to the see of Gloucester, April 23, 1691; and filled it with credit, until his death at Chelsea, August 26, 1714, aged 82. He was buried at Hendon in Middlesex, within the church; but a vault being subsequently made for his family, he now lies in the cemetery. Dr. Fowler left a numerous family by his two wives: Ann, of the respectable family of Barnardistone; and Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Trevor, a merchant of London, the widow of the Rev. Dr. Ezekiah Burton. This prelate, if not very eminent as such, was very respectable. It is probable his relation and patroness, Arabella, countess dowager of Henry Grey, Earl of Kent, had much influence with him in his adoption of the national church,

church. In it he as strenuously opposed popery, as he did John Bunyan, and his antinomian tenets. His greatest weakness was a ridiculous belief in, and fear of, witches and fairies; whom he dreaded as much as the lady upon the seven hills, and all the scarlet train. He said it was in vain to combat the reality of that which had been credited by the common people in all ages and countries; and, in most, by the learned themselves. He strenuously defended the foot-and-a-half-long word, as he called it, LATITUDINARIAN. The body of the clergy, after the Restoration, differed very widely from each other, in their opinions; and he was willing to grant them all the *latitude* they desired.

JAMES GARDINER, Bishop of Lincoln, *la fol.*  
*M. Dahl p. G. White sc.*

Dr. Gardiner received his education at Emanuel College, Cambridge: he had been sub-dean of Lincoln; and, on the translation of Dr. Tenison to the primacy of Canterbury, was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln; and died, in possession of that see, 1705, aged 68.

RICHARD CUMBERLAND, Bishop of Peterborough, *Æt.* 82, 1714, *mez.* *T. Murray p.* 1706.  
*Smith sc.* 1714.

Dr. Cumberland, remarkable for learning and piety, was a native of London, where he received his education at St. Paul's-School, and thence went to Magdalen College, Cambridge. Like Bishop Bull, he found a future dignitary of the law in an acquaintance at college; but more fortunate, Lord Keeper Bridgeman patronized him, though Lord Clifford never interested himself for Dr. Bull. Contented with the situation of a private

vate clergyman, he did not expect, much less wish, to be removed from his parochial situation. Great, therefore, was his surprise at the official intimation that he was elected Bishop of Peterborough; though, it is certain, none ever deserved a mitre more, or graced it better. Dr. Cumberland died in 1718, aged 86, and was buried in his own cathedral, under a plain tomb he had erected. His "Philosophical Inquiry into the Law of Nature," his "Essay on Jewish Measures and Weights," his "Examination of Sanchoniatho's Phœnician History," and his "Origines Anti-quissimæ," are pillars on which his fame safely rest; but his piety will be for ever venerated. His unaffected humility was as great, as his charity was extensive. "His left hand never knew what his right hand did." Age did not distract his studies, much less, the duties of his sacred function: at 83 he began an "Examination of Dr. Wilkins's Coptic Testament." To those who urged the necessity of ease and retirement, he replied, "I will do my duty as long as I can." Being told, that it would "wear him out," his answer was, "I had better *wear out* than *rust out*." Languages, divinity, history, physic, mathematics, and indeed, every branch of learning and science he completely understood. He might, indeed, be called the patriarch of splendid abilities; abilities, guarded by religion and integrity, and adorned with the choicest flowers of eloquence.

JOHN MOORE, Bishop of Ely, *mez. G. Knel-ler p. W. Faithorne sc.* This plate is in two states : 1. *Episcopus Norwicensis, sold by Cooper.* 2. *Altered to Eliensis.*

JOHN MOORE, Bishop of Ely, *prefixed to his "Sermons," 1714, 8vo. Vr. Gucht sc.*

JOHN



JOHN MOORE, Bishop of Ely, *la fol. R. White, ad vivum.* This plate is in three states: 1, *Episcopus Norwicensis.* 2. *Sold by S. Carwithan.* 3. *S. T. P. consecrated Bishop of Norwich, &c. &c.*

Bishop Moore, a native of Harborough in Leicestershire, was sent to Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he became Fellow, and took his degrees; he was afterwards incorporated at Oxford. Coming to London, he was presented to the rectory of St. Ann, Westminster; upon this preferment he resigned the rectory of Blaby, in the above county; and, soon after, obtained the church of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He was chaplain to the Earl of Nottingham, lord chancellor; and afterwards to King William and Queen Mary. A stall at Norwich, and the bishoprick itself, was given him; where he presided from 1691 to 1707, when he was translated to Ely. Attending Dr. Bentley's cause, he was detained so long in the cold hall at Ely House, that it brought on an illness, which proved fatal July 31, 1714. He was buried in his own cathedral. Dr. Burnet mentions him with several other great men, "whom, though I knew  
 " not so particularly as to give all their characters,  
 " yet they deserved a high one; and were, in-  
 " deed, an honour, both to the church, and to the  
 " age in which they lived." He printed several single sermons; his domestic chaplain, Dr. Samuel Clarke reprinted them, and others of his, in two volumes, 8vo. His passion for collecting scarce books was so great, that it was said of him, "that his ava-  
 " rice, in that respect, sometimes carried him a step  
 " beyond the sin of coveting;" but this seems an envious stigma. He was one of the greatest patrons of learned men of his age. Dr. Clarke, who knew him best, gives us this character of his lordship:  
 " He was a person of such exemplary piety and  
 " virtue;

“ virtue; so deservedly famed, through all parts  
 “ of the world, for his extensive knowledge and  
 “ accurate judgment; so steady in his adherence  
 “ to the real interest of his country, through all  
 “ changes of times; and eminent in his zeal for  
 “ promoting, on all occasions, the true spirit of  
 “ the Protestant religion; so judicious, laborious,  
 “ and constant a preacher, both before, and after,  
 “ his advancement to the episcopal dignity; and,  
 “ particularly, so exact and skilful a determiner  
 “ of practical cases and questions of divinity,  
 “ that the world had reason to expect from him  
 “ many excellent and useful works, had not the  
 “ continual application to the duties of his epis-  
 “ copal office; his perpetual readiness to collect  
 “ with much time and care, out of his immense  
 “ library, materials for learned men, who were  
 “ writing upon all sorts of useful subjects; and  
 “ his unwearied pains in relieving both the tem-  
 “ poral and spiritual wants of the poor, who per-  
 “ petually applied to him from all parts; left  
 “ him little, very little time, for his own private  
 “ studies. King George I. at the instance of Lord  
 “ Viscount Townshend, purchased the bishop’s  
 “ library, which contained twenty thousand vo-  
 “ lumes\*, for six thousand pounds, and gave it to  
 “ the University of Cambridge, where it now  
 “ makes the best part of the public library.” This  
 gave origin to the well-known epigram, (attri-  
 buted by some, to Dr. Trapp; by others, to Mr.  
 Warton, his successor in the poetry professorship,)  
 added to the circumstance of the ministry’s send-

\* Dr. Clarke has under-rated the number of volumes. It appears, by Mr. Knight, to have been,

Codices in folio	6725.	Total 28,965.
In quarto	8200.	MSS. 1790.

In octavo	14,040.	Total 30,755.
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ing

ing at the same time a troop of horse to Oxford, to suppress some disturbances that had happened there.

The king observing, with judicious eyes,  
The state of both his universities,  
To one he sends a regiment; For why?  
That *learned* body wanted *loyalty*.  
To th'other books he gave, as well discerning  
How much that *loyal* body wanted *learning*.

It is but fair to subjoin the reply, particularly as it is the best thing that ever came from the pen of Sir William Browne, the physician; and extorted praise' even from Johnson himself, in favour of a Cambridge man,

The king to Oxford sent his troop of horse:  
For tories own no *argument* but *force*.  
With equal care, to Cambridge books he sent:  
For whigs allow no *force* but *argument*.

WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, Bishop of Ely, *la. fol. B. Ferrers p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, *prefixed to his "Sermons," 1709, 8vo. B. Ferrers p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, *Æt. 71, 4to. mez. B. Ferrers p. W. Sherwin sc.*

WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, *Æt. 71, 12mo. B. Ferrers p. W. Sherwin sc.*

WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, *mez. J. Richardson p. J. Simon sc.*

WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, *J. Sturt sc.*

WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, *fol. T. Murray p. G. Ver-tue sc.*

William Beveridge, Bishop of St. Asaph, a native of Barrow in Leicestershire, was born in 1638.  
Receiving

Receiving a learned education, he appears to have made a most rapid progress in languages, when it is recollected that he published a "Treatise on the Excellency and Use of the Oriental Tongues; particularly, the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, and Samaritan; with a Syriac Grammar, in three books," when not more than 20 years of age. Obtaining a living in London, he became known and esteemed: where merit generally finds reward. The just fears of popery called forth all the energies of Beveridge, and other great characters. They held select meetings; formed liturgies suitable to the danger; and awakened such a spirit in support of the Protestant cause, that the church escaped every meditated injury. When a prebendary of Canterbury, he was offered the see of Bath and Wells; but, to his honour, he refused superseding that pious prelate, Bishop Kenn, who declined taking the oaths. He, however, accepted the see of St. Asaph, where no impediment could be urged; but he was then old and infirm, and survived his consecration but three years, dying in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, March 5, 1706—7, aged 71; and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. His writings were numerous, rather weak, and not always orthodox: it was unpardonable in his executor to publish that which could never have been designed for the world. His wealth was chiefly bequeathed to his native village, for the promotion of religion. Pious and learned, rather than eloquent, we wonder not to see his works so inferior to the national liturgy. It is still more remarkable that, though the *other* works of the first compilers of the Liturgy, are of obsolete and uncouth language, this has all the majesty, the purity, and the excellence which such a work ought to possess. The labours of this prelate were, at one time, in very general estimation;



estimation; as a proof, his "Sermon on the Excellency and Usefulness of the Common Prayer," had passed through the twenty-eighth edition in 1738. When Dr. Beveridge, whilst prebendary of Canterbury, objected to reading a brief in the cathedral, "as contrary to the Rubric," Tillotson replied, "Charity is above Rubricks." He might, more justly, have hesitated to read the brief, granted by Charles II's chancellor, for collecting money to rebuild a play-house, destroyed by fire.

GEORGE BULL, Bishop of St. David's, *Æt.* 65, *Vr. Gucht sc. prefixed to his "Works,"* 1721, fol.

GEORGE BULL, Bishop of St. David's, *prefixed to his "Life,"* by Nelson, 8vo. *Vr. Gucht sc.*

GEORGE BULL, Bishop of St. David's, *in the Oxford Almanack,* 1739.

The only particular to be lamented in Dr. Bull's life, is, that he was not sooner a bishop, that he might have done more service to a church, of which he was a principal ornament. His family was ancient, seated at Shapwick in Somersetshire; but he was born at Wells, March 25, 1634. His father dying, when he was a child, left him 200*l.* per annum, and under the care of a sister, much older than himself, who proved a wise monitress. He received his education at the schools of Wells and Tiverton, and studied in Exeter College, Oxford. Bull was guilty of some of the follies of youth when there, and after leaving the university; but his sister, by kind admonitions, drew him from vanity to learning and religion, from which he never swerved. Under the tuition of the Puritan clergyman, Mr. William Thomas, he made no progress in the tenets of the established church; but the kindness of that gentleman's

gentleman's son obtained for him, by stealth, the works of orthodox divines, from his father's study, often much to his displeasure. The youths both became of the establishment, and were ornaments to it: the one in an humble, the other in an exalted situation. Few have exceeded Dr. Bull in the performance of the duties of his profession: from the plain parish priest to the prelate, ever possessing himself, with wonderful presence of mind, in both stations. On one occasion his loose notes fell from his book: many of his sea-faring audience grinned exultation; calmly shutting them in it, when brought to him, he delivered his sermon without them, to the surprise and admiration of the congregation. Entering the House of Lords at the time of the debate about the Union, a nobleman said, as the Parliament of Scotland had given a character of their church, extolling its purity, he asked the same for our church, from one of the bench; upon which this venerable man stood up, and said, "My Lords, I second  
" what that noble lord hath moved; and do think  
" it highly reasonable that, in this bill, a character should be given of our most excellent  
" church. For, my lords, whoever is skilled in  
" primitive antiquity, must allow it for certain  
" and evident truth, that the Church of England is, in her doctrine and worship, most  
" agreeable to primitive and apostolical institution." He vindicated the national church against all its enemies: the numerous sects of dissenters on one hand, and, if possible, more strenuously, the Romanists on the other; yet his  
" Treatise on the Doctrine of the Primitive Church concerning the Trinity," was so well received by the General Assembly of the Clergy in France, that the Bishop of Meaux, by their order, sent a letter to thank his lordship. It was,  
Burnet

Burnet says, the “learnedest” work of the age\*. He presided, from 1705 until his death, at St. David’s, practising every act of piety and benevolence—the striking contrast of his predecessor, Dr. Thomas Watson†; upon whose deprivation for Simonical practices, he succeeded in the bishoprick. Desiring that where the tree fell here it should lie—he was buried in the church of Brecknock, with this just, and modest inscription,

“Here lieth the Right Reverend Father in God,  
 Dr. GEORGE BULL,  
 Late Bishop of this diocese;  
 Who was excellently learned,  
 Pious and charitable;  
 And who departed this life  
 February the 17th, 1709, aged 75.”

The pious Mr. Nelson wrote the Bishop’s life. Let this sentence of his be remembered by all; for it concerns the good of all: “I am apt to think that *justice* is a better rule than convenience, though some people make so slight of it.”

OFFSPRING BLACKALL, Bishop of Exeter, *la. fol. G. Bickham sc.*

OFFSPRING BLACKALL, Bishop of Exeter, *prefixed to his “Sermons,” 1717, M. Dahl p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

OFFSPRING BLACKALL, D.D. *prefixed to his “Sermons,” 1706, 8vo. Sturt sc.*

OFFSPRING BLACKALL, *prefixed to his “Works,” fol. Dahl p. Vertue sc. 1722.*

\* The booksellers, in their profound wisdom, refused to print this most learned treatise.

† It is but justice to say, that this bishop’s character has been cleared in part. I would that all the spots had been washed out,

Dr. Blackall, Bishop of Exeter, was a native of London, and born in 1654. After he had completed his education at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, he obtained several preferments in the capital, and became chaplain in ordinary to William III.; but he was by no means pleased with the Revolution. To the surprise of the rigid whigs, he was consecrated Bishop of Exeter, February 8, 1707, through the influence of Queen Mary. Dying at Exeter, November 29, 1716, aged 62, he was buried in the cathedral there. His sermons were published in two volumes, folio, London, 1723. He defended Charles I. as author of the "Icon Basilike," against Toland; which book has been ascribed to Dr. Gauden, Bishop of Worcester, who laid claim to the honour of composing that which is infinitely preferable to any thing he ever wrote. Opposed to Dr. Hoadley in political sentiments, he wrote against him. William Dawes, Archbishop of York, gives this excellent divine the following character: "I had  
 " the happiness of a long and intimate friendship  
 " with him; and I do sincerely declare, that, in  
 " my whole conversation, I never met with a  
 " more perfect pattern of a true Christian life in  
 " all its parts, than in him: so much primitive  
 " simplicity, and integrity; such constant even-  
 " ness of mind, and uniform conduct of behavi-  
 " our; such unaffected, and yet most ardent  
 " piety towards God; such orthodox and steadfast  
 " faith in Christ; such disinterested and fervent  
 " charity to all mankind; such profound modesty,  
 " humility, and sobriety; such an equal mixture  
 " of meekness and courage, of cheerfulness and  
 " gravity, of pleasing and profiting all he con-  
 " versed with; such an exact discharge of all the  
 " relative duties; and, in one word, such an in-  
 " difference to this lower world, and the things  
 " of



“ of it; and such an entire affection, and joyous  
 “ hope, and expectation, of the things which are  
 “ above; as are rarely to be found altogether,  
 “ even in a very good Christian.”—Yet this is  
 the prelate that Burnet objected to have placed  
 beside him upon the episcopal bench.

WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, Bishop of St. Asaph,  
 afterwards of Ely, *Vr. Gucht sc. prefixed to his “ Ser-  
 “ mons,” 1707, 8vo.*

WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, Bishop of St. Asaph, trans-  
 lated to Ely, *mez. J. Richardson p. 1702. Simon sc.*

WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, Bishop of St. Asaph, trans-  
 lated to Ely, “ M.A.” *R. White sc.*

Dr. Fleetwood was of an ancient family, a  
 branch of that of Lancaster, who were baronets;  
 but his birth was unpropitious. Jeffery Fleetwood,  
 Esq. his father, died in the Tower, where (it has  
 been said) this prelate was born, January 21, 1656.  
 It is, however, an undoubted fact, that William,  
 and six other children, were left in great distress.  
 His mother, Ann, daughter of Mr. Richard Smith,  
 prothonotary of the Poultry Compter, (to whom  
 we are indebted for a curious obituary\*,) edu-  
 cated him, probably, with the assistance of her  
 father; and he was, subsequently, sent to Eton,  
 and thence to King’s College, Cambridge. His  
 abilities soon introduced him to notice, and they  
 were more valued by others than himself. Always  
 performing his duty with every power he pos-  
 sessed, (and he had wonderful gifts from nature,

\* Mr. Smith, in his obituary, says, “ April 18, 1665, died my son, Jeffery  
 “ Fleetwood, in the Tower; leaving my daughter Ann, his wife, and six little  
 “ children behind him—God preserve them.” Jeffery, a brother, then  
 a lieutenant in the navy, died October 3, 1666, leaving a widow and a daugh-  
 ter. Richard, the eldest brother of the bishop, dying February 4, 1671,  
 was buried in the Tower.

and great acquirements from industry,) he left the consequences to Providence; never regarding fame, and still less money. William and Mary appointed him one of their chaplains, and he obtained preferment. He might be said to be chaplain to the court and the city: the former had intended to appoint him to a canonry at Windsor; but, previous to its passing the seal, the House of Commons asked it for their chaplain. When this circumstance was explained to Queen Ann, she said, as it was designed for him, it should be given to him. From unknown motives resigning his city preferment, he left town, and resided at Wexham, a rectory worth no more than 60*l.* per annum. There, in seclusion, and near his beloved Eton, he seemed to bid adieu to all that could draw him from the duties of a private parish priest. The queen appointed him one of her chaplains; the citizens, his late parishioners, were liberal in their offers, but he had fixed his staff at Wexham, and there he remained till the see of St. Asaph became vacant; when, without giving him the least intimation of her intention, the queen pronounced him Dr. Beveridge's successor. He wore the mitre with the same simplicity of manners which had ever characterized him; and preached, spoke, and wrote his sentiments, without the least regard to any worldly consequences. But, however proper this conduct was, it gave offence to all parties; and even the queen, who called him, "My Bishop," permitted her last parliament to vote a preface to a sermon written by him, to be burnt by the hangman. After the queen's decease, George I. translated him to Ely; and he accepted this preferment, because he thought it his duty. The emoluments he disregarded; and he laboured more, if possible, than he had done before. He died at Tottenham in Middlesex, August

gust 4, 1723, in his 67th year; and was buried in the cathedral at Ely, where there is a long inscription upon his monument, erected by Mrs. Fleetwood, who did not long survive: nor did his only son, Dr. Charles Fleetwood, rector of Cottenham in Cambridgeshire, who inherited a paternal estate in Lancashire. His lordship's sermons are well known; and his treatise, styled "Chronicon Preciosum, " with an Historical Account of Coins," has gone through two editions. A lover of truth, he was never displeased at any position of his being controverted. "I write my own sense " as well as I can: if it is right, it will support " itself; if it will not, it is fit it should sink\*.

PHILIP BISSE, Bishop of Hereford, *fol. Thomas Hill p. 1719, Geo. Vertue sc. this plate is in the possession of Mr. Richardson.*

PHILIP BISSE, Bishop of Hereford, *in the Oxford Almanack, 1738.*

Philip Bisse, a native of Oldbury in Gloucestershire, was educated at Winchester, and thence sent to New College, Oxford. This worthy divine was more indebted to his fine person than his fine preaching for preferment. The Duchess Dowager of Northumberland gave him her hand,

\* When the rage for whigism was at its height, he spoke of Charles I. in one of his sermons, as the best of princes, and a real martyr—yet he always reprobated Charles II's government. After exposing the Roman Catholic rites and tenets, he translated and published Mons. Jurieu's "Plain Method of " Christian Devotion." A sincere pillar of the English hierarchy, he controverted the idea, of baptism not being good from the hands of the dissenters. The exposé of St. Winefred's legend, he believed in, and defended purgatory, or a middle state; where human dross should be taken away, and the soul, like gold, be purified. Alluding to this, when he heard of the wealthy leaving sums for public charities, he would say, "It were almost " reasonable there should be a moderate purgatory for such as live and die " so wealthy without doing any good to any body but their children, when " there was so much want and misery in the world." As this bishop employed his wealth, his time, and even his health, for the good of all mankind, he would not have occasion to be detained a moment in *this* middle state.



it is said, because she had, by mistake, received the pressure of his lips in the dark, in a kiss intended for her waiting gentlewoman. Where or how the first IMPRESSION was made does not concern the writer; however, she was not a widow until 1716. Bisse was Bishop of St. David's, in 1710, and translated thence to Hereford, in 1712. Having a good income from his marriage, in addition to the revenues of the see, he behaved with the munificence of a prelate of ancient times; expending very large sums in repairing the choir of his cathedral; making it the "neatest and most "ornamental" in the kingdom—the altar-piece is peculiarly elegant. The greater part of this church has fallen a heap of ruins, but the choir and altar-piece remain entirely uninjured. His lordship's munificence was not confined to the mother church, every other in Hereford received marks of his bounty: the parish churches rendered "very beautiful and splendid;" the palace was also repaired by him at the expence of 3000*l*. This very respectable prelate died September 6, 1725, aged 55; and was buried in his cathedral, where there was a very handsome monument erected to his memory. He left a family by the duchess, his wife, who was Catherine, daughter of Thomas Wheatley, Esq. of Brecknol in the county of Berks, and widow of George Fitzroy, Duke of Northumberland, K.G. third illegitimate son of Charles II. by the Duchess of Cleveland.

RICHARD KIDDER, Bishop of Bath and Wells,  
*M. Beater p. R. Clamp sc.*

Dr. Kidder, an ornament to the episcopal bench, was a native of Brighthelmstone; first of Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he received his degrees of B.A. and M.A. but was afterwards incorporated



incorporated at Oxford. His college gave him the vicarage of Stanground in Huntingdonshire, at which place he resided at the Restoration. After the Bartholomew Aet passed he became a nonconformist; good sense, however, overcame prejudice, and he finally adopted the national church. Dr. Kidder obtained the rectories of Rayne Parva, Essex; St. Martin Outwich, London; a stall in Norwich Cathedral; and, at the Revolution, the deanery of Peterborough; and, upon the deprivation of Dr. Ken, he accepted the bishopric of Bath and Wells, refused by Dr. Beveridge. This, his greatest preferment, occasioned no alteration either in his conduct or his industry\*. As a preacher, and a literary man, his pronouncing Boyle's Lectures, in 1693, show the former; and his subsequent publications proved the latter. He assisted in the "Review of the Liturgy," and, when in a private situation, in "A Commentary upon the Bible." His works are numerous. A dreadful accident occasioned his death, on the night of the memorable storm between the 26th and 27th of November, 1703, when a stack of chimneys were blown down in the palace at Wells, which killed the bishop and his lady in their bed. Their bodies were privately interred in the cathedral. They left two daughters, and co-heirs: Susan, married to Sir Richard Everard, Bart.; and Ann,

\* The bishop once received a message from the minister of William III. conveyed by a pert gentleman, requiring him to attend the House of Peers on a certain day, in order to give his vote for a measure the court much wished to accomplish. "Must vote."—"Yes, must vote—consider whose bread you eat." "I eat no man's bread but poor Dr. Ken's; and if he will take the oaths, he shall have it again, I did not think of going to the parliament, but now I shall undoubtedly go, and vote *contrary* to your commands." It is well known he always sent Dr. Ken half the emoluments of the see. Dr. Hooper, his successor, did not do any thing for that pious and virtuous, but unfortunate man; nor was it necessary, as the queen punctually payed him 200*l.* as an annuity. Dr. Kidder's conduct was the more meritorious, because Dr. Ken viewed him as an intruder; but he sent in a resignation to Dr. Hooper, and ever after signed himself "late Bishop of Bath and Wells."

dying single, directed by her will a monument to be erected for her parents.

JOSEPH HALL, Bishop of Bristol, *Oxford Almanack*, 1744.

JOSEPH HALL, Bishop of Bristol, *Trotter sc.* 1796.

Dr. Joseph Hall, only son of John Hall, vicar of Bromsgrove in Worcestershire, was for 45 years master of Pembroke College in Oxford, and Margaret Professor; he also held the rectory of Aldgate. He was consecrated Bishop of Bristol, August 30, 1691; and died at his college in Oxford, February 4, 1709; and was buried near his father, in Bromsgrove Church, where there is a monument to his memory. His merit as a scholar, and as a pious divine, obtained him his mitre; but he was more known *in* than *out* of Oxford, where he long presided as a faithful and munificent head of a college.

#### IRISH PRELATES.

WILLIAM KING, Archbishop of Dublin, *mez. Faber sc.*

WILLIAM KING, Archbishop of Dublin, *in a wig and cap; an etching, Kean O'Hara sc.—This is copied by Mr. Richardson.*

Dr. King's father was a native of Scotland, but removed to Ireland, where the archbishop was born May 1, 1650. Making an uncommon proficiency in his studies at Dungannon school, he was sent to Trinity College in Dublin. Dr. Parker, Archbishop of Tuam, who ordained him priest, became his patron. He removed to Dublin on that prelate's translation, and obtained preferment.

preferment. If the Protestant interest suffered in England, what, under James II. was to be expected in Ireland? Dr. King resisted his encroachments, for which, when James went thither, he was imprisoned; but he owns he was mildly treated. On his liberation he had several times nearly fallen a victim to the violence of party. He preached a thanksgiving sermon, November 16, 1690, for William's personal preservation. Nominated January 8, 1691, he was consecrated on the 25th, Bishop of Derry. He endeavoured to calm the minds of the people of his diocese after the civil war had ceased, but he found himself as violently attacked by the Dissenters as the Roman Catholics. Atheists and deists took up their pens to oppose him; he was, however, equal to the task of subduing them all, as far as reason could overpower error. His merit, universally allowed by the first judges in the literary world, procured his translation, March 11, 1702, to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin. He died at his palace, at St. Sepulchre's in that city, May 8, 1729; and was interred on the north side of the cemetery of Donnybrook. His treatise on the "Origin of Evil\*" has immortalized his memory. Swift respected or feared him more than any other person with whom he corresponded. An archbishop, a lord justice, he was not "high-minded:" he knew the dignity of his station, and never disgraced it; but he never forgot that he was a miller's son; and, to the good old man, his father, he was dutifully attentive. His charities were great; his conversation easy, cheerful, and improving. His life was spent "in the practice of every Christian  
"virtue that could adorn a public or private sta-  
"tion."

\* Pope has solved the origin of evil *per saltum*, by saying, "Whatever is, is right." The prelate has done it with a pen borrowed from an angel.

NARCISSUS MARSH, Archbishop of Armagh, in the *Oxford Almanack*, 1739—1748.

Dr. Narcissus Marsh, educated at Magdalen, but afterwards Fellow of, Exeter College, and principal of St. Alban's Hall in Oxford; master of Trinity College, Dublin; Bishop of Ferns, and Leighlin; Archbishop of Cassel, and finally of Armagh. He died in Dublin, December 15, 1693, of a broken heart; and was buried, with great solemnity, at Christ Church in that city. He had a daughter, who married an officer in the army, against his consent, which gave him such an excess of grief as to occasion his death. This prelate\* wrote some tracts.

EDWARD WETENHALL, Bishop of Kilmore, *mez. J. Vr. Vaart, ad vivum. J. Becket sc.*

Dr. Edward Wetenhall, educated at Lincoln College, obtained his degree of Master of Arts, July 19, 1661, where he had been incorporated June 18, preceding; as he was originally of Cambridge, at which university he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Where he obtained his Doctor's degree does not appear by Wood; but, in 1679, he was consecrated a bishop, and appointed to the sees of Cork and Ross in the Kingdom of Ireland. Dr. Wetenhall published the works of the unfortunate Dr. Ezekiel Hopkins, Bishop of Derry, and wrote the epistle prefixed to them; which is dated from Packham Place,

\* Anthony Wood says, he was very fond of music, and would sometimes attend the music meeting, held at Oxford, in 1654; but he seldom performed, as he had a weekly one, at his chambers at Exeter College; but when he became principal of St. Alban's Hall he transferred it there, and it soon superseded the rival one held at Mr. Ellis's house, of which Wood was a member. It continued there until he went to Ireland, which was, probably, early in Charles II's reign.



July 3, 1671. This prelate was translated to the diocese of Kilmore and Ardagh, in 1699; but dying in England, he was buried in Westminster Abbey, where is this modest memorial of him.

H. S. J.

Depositum Reverendi admodum  
In Christo Patris,  
EDWARDI WETENHALL, S.T.P.  
Primo CORCAGIENSIS, An. 20.  
Deinde KILMORENSIS  
Et ARDACHENSIS, An. 14.  
In Regno HIBERNIAE.  
Episcopi.  
Obiit 12mo Nov. An. Dni. 1713,  
Ætatis suæ 78.

CHARLES HICKMAN, Bishop of Derry, *A. Russell p. Gribelin sc. prefixed to his "Sermons," 1724, 8vo.*

Dr. Hickman, a native of the county of Northampton, was educated at Oxford, where he received the degree of Doctor of Laws; and was, successively, chaplain to Charles Fitzroy, Duke of Southampton, K.G. afterwards Duke of Cleveland; James Brydges; Lord Chandos; and Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was also chaplain in ordinary to William and Mary, and Queen Ann; and consecrated Bishop of Derry June 11, 1702; yet, at his marriage April 15, 1703, he is called, "Bishop of Londonderry, elect." His lordship married at Chelsea, "Ann Burgoyne," of Warwickshire; who was daughter of Sir John Burgoyne, Knt. and Bart. resident at Wroxhall in that county. This lady was born July 25, 1674. His lordship seems to have resided much in England, and died at Fulham,

Fulham, November 28, 1713; and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He published his sermons, preached at St. James's, Westminster, whilst he was lecturer there; which are not deficient in merit, but the language tends to affectation.

### DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH, AND INFERIOR CLERGYMEN.

GEORGE STANHOPE, D.D. dean of Canterbury, *sitting holding a book; mez. J. Ellys p. 1717. Faber sc. 1729.*

GEORGE STANHOPE, D.D. &c. *oval frame, prefixed to his "Explanation of the Epistles and Gospels," 1706, 8vo. Vr. Gucht sc.*

GEORGE STANHOPE, *sitting, prefixed to his "Devotions," 1730, 8vo. J. Ellys p. J. Sympson sc.*

GEORGE STANHOPE, *4to. mez. M. Dahl p.*

Dr. Stanhope, a branch of the ennobled family of that name, was grandson of the loyal and persecuted Dr. George Stanhope, chaplain to James I. and Charles I. His father, the Rev. Thomas Stanhope, born in Derbyshire, was rector of Hertis, and vicar of St. Margaret's, Leicester. The subject of this article was a native of the former place, and born March 3, 1659—60. He received his education at Uppingham in the county of Rutland, at Leicester, and at Eton; from whence he was sent to King's College, Cambridge, where he evinced his future merit. Having received his degrees of B. and M.A. he became one of the syndics for the university in 1687, relative to Alban Francis. About that time he was appointed minister of the adjoining parish of Quoi, and vice-proctor in 1688; and was afterwards presented to Tring in Hertfordshire, which he

soon left. Lord Dartmouth, to whom he had been chaplain and tutor to his son, in the following year gave him the vicarage of Lewisham; and, in 1703, of Deptford, both in Kent. William and Mary, Queen Ann, and George I. severally appointed him their chaplain, and by them he was much esteemed. He received his Doctor of Divinity's degree July 5, 1697, publicly performing all the offices required on that occasion; and, in doing this, gained the highest commendation. The deanery of Canterbury was presented to him; and he was appointed Tuesday's lecturer of Lawrence Jewry; and thrice he was elected prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation. Dr. Stanhope died March 8, 1727—8; and was buried within the communion rails of Lewisham chancel, where his widow erected a monument for him. She was Olivia, daughter of Charles Colton, of Staffordshire, Esq.; there is also another for her. It is difficult to know which most to commend in Dr. Stanhope: the polished gentleman; the learned scholar; master of the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French Languages; or, the almost unrivalled preacher, the good, unaffected Christian; who, living and dying, divided his property with the destitute and the unfortunate\*. This learned man was the pleasantest of companions; and his manner of relating anecdotes was unrivalled. When a young man, and chaplain to a regiment,

\* He has been compared with Dr. Andrews, bishop of Winchester, whose Greek "Devotions for every Day in the Week," he translated into English. The resemblance is observable in many points. Their learning, ease, cheerfulness, as well as usefulness in their profession, is very similar. Dr. Stanhope's learned works are very voluminous. His translations of "Thomas à Kempis;" the "Sieur de Charron's Books upon Wisdom;" "Epictetus' Morals, accompanied with his Life;" "Rochefoucault's Meditations;" and "St. Augustine's Meditations," show his labour: his sermons on a variety of occasions; his "Paraphrase and Comments upon the Epistles and Gospels;" the "Truth and Excellence of the Christian Religion against Jews, Turks, and Infidels;" his "Parson's Christian Directory;" prove his extensive abilities.



he heard the usual words, "God," "Devil," and "Damn," incessantly used. Instead of these expletives he rang the changes, upon bottle and glass, in the same way, in so ludicrous a manner, that it had more effect upon the Red-Coats than a hundred formal harangues from a black one\*.

HUMPHREY PRIDEAUX, D.D. *oval, E. Seeman p. J. Hopwood sc.*

HUMPHREY PRIDEAUX, D.D. *4to. Clark sc. 1724; the same artist in 8vo. 1744.*

HUMPHREY PRIDEAUX, D.D. *prefixed to his "Con-nexion." 1720, fol. E. Seeman p. G. Vertue sc.*

HUMPHREY PRIDEAUX, D.D. *in the print with Locke, &c. Class 7. 4to. E. Seeman p. Jacob Folkema sc.*

HUMPHREY PRIDEAUX, D.D. *anonymous, 4to. mez.*

Humphrey Prideaux, a younger son of Edmund Prideaux, Esq. was born at Padstow in Cornwall, May 3, 1648. He received his education at the schools of Leskard, Bodmin, and Westminster; and in the College of Christ Church, Oxford. At a very early age his erudition was generally known; and his "Marmora Oxoniensia," published at the age of 26, established his fame; he gained by it the patronage of Chancellor Finch, and his successor, Lord Guilford. From them he obtained several parochial preferments, and a stall in Norwich Cathedral. On the accession of James II. he retired to Norwich; where he found the zeal of the Roman Catholic party so great,

\* Mr. Granger says, he knew a magistrate who swore twenty oaths in the hearing of a farmer, who was brought before him on some complaint. Hodge marked the number, and told his Worship he would claim the penalty. The distributor of justice alarmed, outwitted him, by going first, and claiming half the penalty as the informer. No crime degrades a man so much as swearing. The practice can never be pleaded as constitutional; it is a vice that may be avoided with ease. Who swears before his sovereign, a judge upon the bench, his patron, or in the presence of ladies? Then why before, and to insult, the Creator.



that he thought it necessary to step forward as the champion of the Protestant church. In 1702 he obtained the deanery of Norwich, and he regularly resided there until his death, November 1, 1724, aged 77; he was buried in the cathedral. He married, in 1686, Bridget, daughter of Anthony Bockenham, of Felmingham in Suffolk, Esq. by whom he had children. The principal work of this pious man was his "Connexion between the " Old and New Testament." He wrote also the " Life of Mahomet," and several occasional tracts; but he published only one sermon. The literary labours of the dean were the more extraordinary, as he was always occupied in active duties. He brought all the concerns of the cathedral into the strictest regulation, and yet gave so much satisfaction to the prebendaries, that they admired and loved him. The prelates who governed the church often consulted him. Dr. Prideaux was offered, but he would not accept, the mitre of his deprived friend Dr. Lloyd; and when solicited to accept another, late in life, he declined it, as unseasonable. He feared his family might suffer in their private fortunes, as Dr. Tillotson's was nearly doing; yet, so far from coveting the church revenues, he lived upon his patrimony for many years; and resigned churches, when he could not personally attend them, with as much earnestness as others desired them. In every thing relative to religion he was liberal to excess. He endured the most dreadful maladies that can afflict the human frame, for a series of years, with a patience and resignation without a parallel. He had a strong constitution; a firm mind; and a body, able to undergo great labour, until subdued by the stone, and its dreadful consequences. At ten o'clock he retired to rest; at five he renewed his studies. His collection of  
Oriental

Oriental manuscripts, consisting of 300 volumes, were given by him to Clare Hall, Cambridge. His regulations for the better government\* of the University of Oxford, at the solicitation of Lord Townshend, do him great credit.

LANCELOT ADDISON, Dean of Lichfield, *wh. length, prefixed to his "Primitive Institutions,"* 1690.

This reverend dean, born in 1633, at Mouldesmeaburne, in the parish of Ravensworth, Westmorland, was son of the rector, Lancelot Addison. He was sent to Queen's College, Oxford; and, at the Restoration, appointed chaplain to the garrison at Dunkirk. Returning to England in 1662, when that important place was given up to France, he obtained the chaplaincy of the garrison of Tangier, where he remained seven years, greatly esteemed. At his second return in 1670, he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to Charles II.; and received the rectory of Milston in Wilts, worth 120*l.* per annum; a stall at Sarum; the deanery of Lichfield; and archdeaconry of Coventry. The dean died April 20, 1703, and was buried in the cemetery belonging to Lichfield cathedral, where there is a monument to his memory. Besides several religious tracts, he published "A Discourse of Tangier, under the government of the Earl of Tiviot," which went through two editions. Also, "West Barbary, or a Short Narrative of the Revolution of the Kingdom of Fez and Morocco, 1671." Dr. Addison was a pious, learned clergyman, better

\* By the 13th article, no person can hold a fellowship after twenty years from his matriculation, but is superannuated, except he hold some office; and by the 14th, "such superannuated Fellows, as shall not have qualified themselves for any public service, should be placed in an Hospital built for that purpose, called DRONE HALL, and be allowed 20*l.* per annum each, by the college where they have been Fellows."

remembered by his son's works than his own. He had more discernment than discretion or firmness; and, being distinguished for his sprightly wit, he was fixed upon, in 1658, as one of the *TERRÆ FILII*, to celebrate the act; when enlarging, with much energy of language, on the pride, hypocrisy, ignorance, and avarice of the governors of the kingdom, he was compelled to sue for pardon on his knees. Previous to the Restoration he did privately, what he dared not openly; endeavouring to convert the young gentlemen of Sussex to loyalty, and the tenets of the persecuted church of England. The pleasing amenity of his manners, as well as his capacity for business, were evident from the regard the governor of Tangier, (the Earl of Tiviot,) and his deputy, (Colonel Norwood,) had for him; and the important concerns they committed to his management, which he executed with ability and address. His first wife was Jane, daughter of Nathaniel Gulston, Esq. and sister of Dr. Gulston, bishop of Bristol. His second, was Dorothy, daughter of John Danvers, of Shakerstone in Leicestershire, Esq. who surviving him, his eldest son left her 50*l.* per annum, probably the sum he had before allowed her. All his issue were by the first marriage: they were the Right Hon. Joseph Addison, secretary of state, the accomplished writer; Gulston, governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies; Lancelot Addison, M.A. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, of great classical knowledge. Dorothy, married to the Rev. Dr. Sartre, minister of Montpelier, and afterwards prebendary of Westminster; upon whose death she re-married with Daniel Combes, Esq. Her brother Joseph left this lady a legacy of 500*l.* In admiration of his abilities, and regard for his memory, she directed, by will, that her estate should be sold, and the purchase-money



money (after the payment of some legacies) applied to erect a monument in Westminster Abbey to his memory. The youngest child, Ann, died at an early age.

DANIEL WHITBY, S.T.P. *Æt.* 71, *prefixed to his* "Notes on the New Testament," *fol.* *E Knight p.* *M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

Dr. Whitby, born at Rushden in Northamptonshire, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and became a perpetual Fellow there. Dr. Ward, bishop of Salisbury, appointed him his chaplain; and, pleased with his great learning and abilities, collated him, in 1668, to the prebend of Yatesbury, in the cathedral of that see; and afterwards to that of Husborn and Burbash: he was also made chanter, and prebendary of Taunton-regis; with these he held the rectory of St. Edmund's in the city of Salisbury. Dr. Whitby wrote several works, but the most valuable is his "Commentaries on the New Testament:" one of the best books of the kind that has appeared. He imagined he should obtain a considerable sum for the copy, and waited upon the principal booksellers in London with it. Each gave him the same answer: "It was an hazardous undertaking;" and he was at last compelled to take the trifle offered by the first he had visited. The reason is obvious: they had heard of the work, and were prepared to treat with him about the price; for the exact sum had been settled in a "Bookseller's CONGER," as it is called. No man was more easily imposed upon: he knew just as much of the world as Lord Anson. Never was there a greater compound of learning and ignorance, sense and folly. He was unequal to himself even in literature: this obliged him, when young, to submit



to a retractation respecting his "Protestant Reconciler;" and, in age, he espoused the opinions of Dr. Clarke respecting the divinity of Christ, contrary to his former strenuous orthodoxy. He died at the age of 88, March 24, 1725—6, having preached the day before, at St. Edmund's Church, *extempore*;—but his age ought to have forbade it. The memory of Dr. Whitby will ever deserve veneration, for his piety, learning, extensive charities, and affability of manners. His stature was under the middle size, and his person very lean.

WILLIAM LANCASTER, *fol. T. Murray p. G.*

*Vertue sc.* 1718.

WILLIAM LANCASTER, *in the Oxford Almanack for 1727, and 1762.*

Dr. Lancaster, of humble birth, was a native of Bampton in Westmorland, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford. He was master of Barton school, near Lowther, for some time; but marrying a daughter of Mr. Wilmer, of Sywell, Northamptonshire, related to Dr. Compton, bishop of London, he was appointed chaplain to his lordship, who gave him the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and the vicarage of St. Martin's in the Fields. Attached to a collegiate life, he remained contented with the provostship of Queen's College, to which, from a Fellow, he had been elected, chiefly by the interest of his pupil, Dr. Smith: there he spent his leisure hours in superintending the buildings and improvements; and refused the bishoprick of St. David's, but accepted the office of vice chancellor, which he filled with great credit. For he was not only the scholar, but the gentleman: being one of those promising young men, fixed upon in the reign of Charles II. to travel, to qualify them for diplomatic, or other official capacities in the state; a plan suggested

by that enlightened statesman, Sir Joseph Williamson. In the contest between the high and low church parties he sided with the former, and was one of Dr. Sacheverel's bail. Dr. Lancaster died at Oxford, February 4, 1716, of the gout in his stomach, but was brought, for sepulture, to the old church of St. Martin's in the Fields, London. Nothing written by him has been printed, except a sermon preached before the House of Commons; and his Latin speech upon presenting Dr. Jane, canon of Christchurch, as prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation in 1689, in opposition to Dr. Tillotson. Let it ever be remembered, to the honour of Dr. Lancaster, that, however strenuous for the church triumphant, he was not less remarkable for his parental duty. Walking from St. Mary's in Oxford, well attended as vice chancellor, he saw his venerable parent, a plain peasant, on his way to visit him: he hastened to the old man, kneeled, and asked his blessing; thus proving that he merited his promotion in life.

THOMAS TURNER, S. T. P. *in the Oxford Almanack for 1758.*

Thomas Turner, successively scholar, fellow, and president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, was one of the three sons of Dr. Thomas Turner, the ninth dean of Canterbury, who suffered much persecution from the rebels, in the reign of Charles I.; and died October 8, 1672, aged 81, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral. The dean's father, of the same names, was of Heckfield, Hants, and alderman and mayor of Reading. Dr. Thomas Turner, the subject of this article, was appointed archdeacon of Essex, president of his college in 1687, precentor of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1689; also, one of the chaplains in ordinary

ordinary to Charles II. He died April 30, 1714; and was buried in the chapel of his college, where there is a monument, with a long inscription, to his memory. Dr. Turner is deservedly celebrated as one of the most munificent benefactors to that laudable charity, the "Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the established Clergy," to which he bequeathed, for the purchase of freehold lands, the princely sum of twenty thousand pounds sterling. The money was laid out in an estate at Stow-Nine-Churches, near Daventry in Northamptonshire; in the church of which parish his trustees erected a handsome monument to his memory, of which there is a print engraved by Sturt. William Turner, of Trinity College, who received his degree of DD. with his brother, July 2, 1683, was archdeacon of Northumberland, and died before him, April 20, 1685, aged about 45; and was buried in St. Giles's Church in Oxford, near his wife's relations, the Bosworths; one of whom was an alderman of that city. Dr. Francis Turner, another brother, past in regular succession through the whole course of ecclesiastical preferments: for he was a scholar of Winchester, Fellow of New College in Oxford; then master of St. John's in the sister University; rector of Tharfield; a prebendary of St. Paul's; dean of Windsor; bishop of Rochester; and ultimately, bishop of Ely\*; all which he forfeited for conscience sake, by refusing to take the oaths, on the Revolution, to the new sovereigns. He survived till 1700; and

\* Prior, then a student in St. John's, the bishop's old college, addressed a copy of Latin verses, with a short epistle in the same language, to his lordship, on his translation to this see; which is printed among his posthumous works. It is a custom in the universities for the several colleges to address any of their members, that are promoted to a high dignity, in a congratulatory letter, under their common seal; and the practice formerly was, for the younger part of the society also to write honorary verses on such occasions.



was buried, at Tharfield, like the humble pastor of his flock; not with episcopal pomp, under the "fretted vault" of a proud cathedral. The wife and mother of this numerous and exemplary family of divines, was Margaret, daughter of Sir Francis Windebank, knt. secretary of state to King Charles I.

HUMPHREY HODY, S. T. D. et Græc. Prof. Oxon. *fol. Thomas Forster p. M. Vr. Gucht sc. prefixed to his "De Bibliorum Textibus originalibus."*

HUMPHREY HODY, in the *Oxford Almanack*, 1738.

Dr. Humphrey Hody, son of the rector of Odcombe in Somersetshire, was born there, January 1, 1659, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he became Fellow; and was, successively, chaplain to Bishop Stillingfleet, and to the archbishops Tillotson and Tenison. Besides those preferments, Dr. Hody obtained the rectory of Charte, near Canterbury; which he exchanged for that of St. Michael-Royal, and St. Martin's in the Vintry, London. In March, 1698—9, he was chosen Greek professor at Oxford; and, in 1704, obtained the archdeaconry of Oxford. When only 21 years of age he composed a Latin dissertation against Aristea's "History of the Seventy Interpreters," which he printed at Oxford, 1685, in 8vo. This work produced some observations from Isaac Vossius, Canon of Windsor. His "Prolegomena to John Malela's Chronicle," occasioned an unpleasant controversy with the critic Bentley, whether the name should be Malela or Malelas; but the acrimony of the moment having subsided, the former *friends* became, at least, intimate *acquaintances*. The English translation of an ancient Greek manuscript, in the public library at Oxford, published at London, in 1691, under the title of "The Unreasonableness of a  
"Separation



“ Separation from the new Bishops,” caused a controversy with the nonjuror, Mr. Dodwell; which produced several tracts upon a subject now, happily, buried in oblivion. Dr. Hody endeavoured earnestly to demonstrate his own fanciful theory of the resurrection of the human body entire; which he would willingly have proved an ancient, universal doctrine, derived from Noah, and founded on the revelation made to the antediluvian patriarchs: though traces of this idea are discoverable among the heathens, yet they are very different to the scriptural account of it. His last treatise “ *De Bibliorum Textibus originalibus Versionibus Græcis, et Latinâ Vulgatâ*” was published, in folio, at Oxford, 1705; and he intended to have printed another, entitled “ *De Græcis illustribus Linguae Græcæ literarumque humaniorum instauratoribus, eorum Vitis, Scriptis, et Elogiis, libri duo* ;” but died before he could accomplish it. The public at length, however, received this work at the hands of Samuel Jebb, M.D. in 8vo. 1742, with a curious life of the author in Latin, chiefly compiled from a manuscript by the deceased, in the English language. This was thirty years after Dr. Hody’s death, which happened January 20, 1706—7. He was buried in the antichapel at Wadham College, to which he was a generous benefactor; having founded therein ten exhibitions of ten pounds per annum each, for the study of the Hebrew and Greek languages. A wag wrote the following lines on Dr. Hody’s attempts at poetry, which were very unsuccessful.

Of old, we read, there was nobody  
 Made verses like to Humphry Hody;  
 But now, each chandler knows full well  
 That Lloyd\* and Gardiner† bear the bell.

\* Probably Head of a House, † Warden of All Souls.

JOHN GILBERT, Prebendary of Exeter, *G. Gandy p. Vertue sc. prefixed to his "Discourses," 1714, 8vo.*

Probably John Gilbert, of Hart Hall, Oxford, who received the degree of Master of Arts, June 24, 1680. He was (according to Wood) a minister at Peterborough, and author of "An Answer to the Bishop of Meaux's 'Exposition of the Catholic Faith;'" in which the errors of the Romish Church are detected, and the doctrines of the Church of England vindicated; to which is added "Reflections on his Pastoral Letter." In the catalogue of Vertue's Works he is styled "John Gilbert, *canon of Exeter.*"

JOHN MILL D.D. *P. Berchet p. M. Vr. Gucht sc.*  
JOHN MILL, D.D. *in the Oxford Almanack for 1747, Vertue sc.*

Shapp, a village in Westmorland, had the honour of giving birth to this great ornament of the English church, in 1645; near which place his father, Mr. Thomas Mill, resided, at Banton or Bampton. Admitted at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1661, he became a Fellow of it, an eminent tutor, and an admired and florid preacher. Dr. Lamplugh, bishop of Exeter, his fellow collegian, appointed him his chaplain, and presented him with a stall in Exeter Cathedral; and he succeeded Dr. Denton in the rectory of Blechingdon in Oxfordshire, on the presentation of his college. Dr. Mill was afterwards chaplain in ordinary to Charles II.; and, in 1687, he was elected principal of St. Edmund's Hall. By the recommendation of Dr. Sharp, archbishop of York, Queen Ann gave him a prebendal stall in Canterbury Cathedral.

Cathedral. We are indebted to this divine for the grand folio edition of the New Testament in Greek. Dr. Fell, archbishop of Oxford, first promoted the undertaking; but that very excellent prelate died when only fifteen sheets had been worked off. Hurt, but not discouraged, at the design being laid aside by the bishop's executors, he refunded the money expended; and continued to devote himself to the superintendence of the work, for thirty years\*. At length he had the happiness of seeing it completed; but died in a fortnight afterwards, of an apoplexy, June 23, 1707, aged 62, and was buried in the chancel of Blechingdon church. Dr. Mill's name will be conveyed to posterity with increasing honour. His knowledge of the Oriental languages was great: and his diligence, to render the sacred volumes as perfect as possible, deserves every praise.

THOMAS KNIPE, S.T.P. Prebend of Westminster, *mez. M. Dahl p. 1696; J. Smith sc. 1712.*

Dr. Knipe was under-master of Westminster School when Dr. Busby presided. He was not so much esteemed by that extraordinary man as his merit deserved; who probably thought he saw in him his successor, and might have felt a slight sense of jealousy. He certainly did succeed him; and, though inferior in abilities to Dr. Busby, was highly respectable. Dr. Knipe was actively engaged in the service of this great semi-

\* He published a sermon, preached at St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster, on the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in which he exposed the "heresy of women," in worshipping the mother of Christ; for, though every reverence and veneration is due to her, yet adoration is no where commanded; nor was ever heard of until the fourth century; nor any daily office instituted by the church, for a thousand years after the death of our Lord.

nary for fifty years; during the last sixteen of which, he sat there as head master; sending from it many youths, whom he had the happiness to see placed in the most important situations in the kingdom. It is shameful, almost, to record, that, for a life so employed, he was at last rewarded with a stall at Westminster, a few years only before his death, which was in the month of August, 1711, at the age of 73. He was buried in the cloisters, with his first wife, Ann, and five children; but there is a neat table monument, with a suitable inscription to his memory, in the south aisle of the church. His second, Alice, survived him. Dr. Lloyd informed Dr. Goodenough that he was author of "*Grammatica Busbeiana, auctior et emendatior; id est, Rudimentum Grammaticæ Græco-Latinæ metricum, in usum Scholæ Regiæ Westmonastriensis, Lond. 1766,*" though his name does not appear in the title; the merit of which Dr. G. had experienced.

RICHARD LUCAS, D.D. *prefixed to his "Sermons," 1710, 8vo. J. Richardson p. G. Vr. Gucht sc.*

Dr. Lucas, born in 1648, and educated at Oxford, was master of the free grammar school at Abergavenny. His oratorical powers introduced him to London, where he became vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman street; and lecturer of St. Olave's, Southwark. After obtaining the degree of Doctor of Divinity, in 1696, he was installed a prebendary of Westminster. He wrote "*Practical Christianity,*" "*An Enquiry after Happiness,*" several sermons, and a Latin translation of "*The whole Duty of Man.*" This excellent person died June 29, 1715, aged 67; and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Dr. Lucas, in his youth, had weak eyes; but, when of the middle age of  
life,



life, they quite failed: the "mind's eye," however, was perfect until the vital flame expired.

HUMPHRY GOWER, D.D. *fol. I. Fellows p. Vertue sc.* 1719.

Dr. Gower received much praise, and was greatly censured. The son of a rigid Presbyterian, he was checked for his free way of living at college; but, at his father's death, perceiving by his papers, that Dr. Tuckney, of the same political principles, had been the complainant, he resolved to adopt a contrary interest, and became a high-churchman, and a lofty tory. He had the singular honour of addressing Charles II. at Newmarket; and Queen Ann, at St. John's College, Cambridge: in the former he was accused of the greatest possible adulation. Dr. Gower had the address to obtain the entire confidence of Dr. Gunning, bishop of Ely, who procured him whatever he wished; and he had no trifling ambition. He was master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Margaret professor; and a canon at Ely. That he was a man of great integrity, cannot be doubted. He died March 27, 1711, aged 74; and was buried in the college chapel, where there is a monument to his memory, which says, "Qui Collegium hoc per Annos Triginta et amplius strenuè ac feliciter rexerat." His reign, however, was so despotic; and his general demeanour so stiff and haughty, that his death was not very much regretted by the Fellows of the college\*.

\* The Doctor seems to have entertained high notions of his own consequence very early: for, in "the Life of Isaac Mills," who was his fellow student at St. John's, after due commendations of his scholarship and studious disposition, which procured him distinction and applause from his seniors, it is added, that either this commendation, or the natural bent of his temper, created in him such a pride, and stateliness of deportment, as rendered him distasteful to, and hated by, all, as well as despised by some of his contemporaries,

Prior, the poet, one of the members of that society, and who had the honour, at a future day, of representing his sovereign, Queen Ann, at Paris, experienced greater affability from the haughty Lewis XIV. than from Dr. Gower, when he waited on him, on his return from one of his foreign employments. Prior, provoked at his *hauteur*, struck off the following epigram, in his way from the college to the Rose Inn, alluding to the Master's rudeness in not asking him to be seated during their conversation.

I stood, Sir, patient at your feet,  
 Before your elbow chair;  
 But make a bishop's throne your seat,  
 I'll *kneel* before you there.

One only thing can keep you down,  
 For your great soul too mean;  
 You'd not, to mount a bishop's throne,  
 Pay *homage* to the queen.

FITZHERBERT ADAMS, S.T.P. Rector of Lincoln College, in the *Oxford Almanack*, 1733.

Dr. Adams, thirty-four years rector of Lincoln College, was deserving of every praise for the excellence and the simplicity of his life, the urbanity of his manners, the sweetness of his temper, and his extensive literature. Patronized by Nathaniel Baron Crew, of Stene, bishop of Durham, he successively occupied the sixth, tenth, and eleventh stalls, in the cathedral of that diocese; and held also the rectory of Washington. Dr. Adams was appointed vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, in 1695; and died there, June 27, 1719, aged 68; and was buried in the church of All-Saints. The more this liberal divine gained from,

from, the more he gave to the church. Having received 1500*l.* for the renewing of the lease of Twiford, he expended that sum in repairing and ornamenting the chapel of Lincoln College, and the rector's lodgings. He was a generous benefactor to All-Hallow's Church: and, by his will, devised 200*l.* to purchase a parsonage-house; and bequeathed his library to the college.

RICHARD FIDDES, B.D. *N. Pignè sc. prefixed to his "Divinity," 1718, fol.*

RICHARD FIDDES, S.S. Theol. Prof. *George Vertue sc. 1723, prefixed to his "Life of Wolsey," 1724, fol.*

Dr. Fiddes, a native of, and educated at, Oxford, was a learned and an accomplished clergyman. When rector of Halsham in the county of York, the music of his voice, and the gracefulness of his manners, assembled large congregations of the neighbouring inhabitants. Removing to the metropolis in 1712, Swift introduced him to that great patron of merit, Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, who, pleased with his attainments, appointed him one of his chaplains. Queen Ann gave him the chaplaincy of the garrison of Hull, and he might have hoped for considerable preferment; but the total change in politics deprived him of all future expectations, and he had recourse to his pen in consequence. We have his "Body of Divinity," "Annual Course of Sermons on Morality," his "Life of Cardinal Wolsey," and some other works. He had all the requisites for a valuable historian, if he had possessed the means of procuring the best information; the want of which he has supplied by flowing periods. We read whole pages, but gain no satisfaction: he forgot the adage, that "a great book is a great evil." He died July 8, 1725, aged

aged 54. Hearne informs us he was writing the "Life of Sir Thomas More;" and adds, "Certe dolendum non est, Fiddesium opus suum nunquam absolvisse (morte nimirum præreptum) quippe qui in rebus theologicis magis esset versatus quam historicis."

JOHN EDWARDS, S.T.P. *G. Vertue sc. prefixed to his "Divinity," fol.*

JOHN EDWARDS, S.T.P. *prefixed to his "Sermons," 8vo. R. White, ad vivum.*

Dr. Edwards, born at Hertford, January 26, 1637, was sent to Merchant Taylor's School in London; and thence, in 1653, to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he so distinguished himself, that, according to a tradition current there, Tillotson's auditory often deserted him to hear Edwards, then a rival preacher in that place. Of his abilities, his learning, and energy in the cause of religion, his "Theologia Reformata," and his remaining at Cambridge during the raging of the plague, are sufficient proofs; but his restlessness of temper, and gloomy view of the Scriptures, occasioned the loss of friends as often as he obtained them. He received the degree of Doctor of Civil Law from the university of Oxford, and refused St. Sepulchre's Church in London, two good livings in Norfolk, and preferment in the county of Gloucester; but, at length accepted St. Peter's Parish in Colchester, which he soon resigned, and went into Cambridgeshire again, that he might attack Mr. Locke, and Socinianism\*. Dr. Edwards died in 1716,

\* Dr. Edwards wrote "An Enquiry into four remarkable Texts," Cambridge, 1692, 8vo. "Of the Authority, Style, and Perfection of the Scriptures," London, 1693; "Thoughts concerning the Causes of Atheism, &c." London, 1695, 8vo. His "Theologia" was valued as a "Magazine of Divinity." His learning was considerable; and he was an admirable textuary, and a good critic; but Calvinism and violent whiggism made him many enemies. His works often led young divines into error: sometimes, in the morning, preaching Arminianism; and, in the afternoon, Calvinism.



and was buried at St. Andrew's in Cambridge. He left a widow, the niece of his first wife's former husband, and the relict of Mr. Lowe, an attorney of Cambridge. Tillotson and Locke, against whom he was so vehement, rise yearly in the public estimation; whilst his fame as gradually sinks. There is a manuscript life of him, written by himself, now in St. John's College, Cambridge.

#### ANTHONY HALL, S.T.P. *Vertue sc.*

Dr. Hall, of Queen's College, Oxford, was highly respected for his great worth, extensive learning, and uncommon knowledge in the old English language. To him we are indebted for Leland's editions of "Commentarii de Scripto-ribus Britannicis, 1709, 2 vol. 8vo." "Triveti Annales, 8vo. 1719." "Adami Murimuthensis Chronicon, Bostoni Speculum Cænobitarum, et Boltoni Hypercritica," 8vo. 1722. A "Life of Chaucer;" and "Hudson's Josephus;" which last he published after the Doctor's death, whose widow he married. He has been strangely mistaken by Lord Orford, who, in his catalogue of "Vertue's Engravings of the Clergy," enumerates the portrait of "Mr. Hall, (executed,) no name, arms." The above words certainly imply, that Mr. Hall, clergyman, suffered death as a criminal\*.

\* It is more strange that his lordship should have continued the error, (which probably originated thus,) in every edition of this catalogue: Vertue engraved (but without his name) two small oval portraits of *John Hall, Esq.* and the *Rev. William Paul*, as head-pieces to a half sheet containing their dying speeches at Tyburn; where they were both executed for high treason, on the 13th of July, 1716. Mr. Hall was a magistrate in Northumberland, and Mr. Paul had been vicar of a small parish in Leicestershire. He suffered in his canonicals; and their respective speeches, which were most outrageous against the existing government, were circulated by the Jacobites, who affected to call them martyrs in the cause, with great industry among their party: the prints are very uncommon.—Dr. Hall, who generally Latinized his name to *Hallius*, which might, perhaps, have led to the mistake at first, is entirely omitted in the list of Vertue's Works.

In Bromley's Catalogue he is restored to his proper rank.

THOMAS WALKER, LL.D. *sitting in his study; an open book on his knee; mez.*

Dr. Walker, a native of Assington in Suffolk, from a scholar, became under, and at length head-master, of the Charter-House School in London, where he long presided with honour to himself, and advantage to the institution. Under his eye commenced the friendship between Addison and Steele; an attachment which lasted through life, to their mutual honour, and the benefit of the public, in their united labours. On the north wall of the Charter-House chapel is a handsome marble tablet, with an elegant inscription to his memory, by Dr. John Davis, master of Queen's College, Cambridge\*. Dr. Walker was as pious as learned; and excelled in the knowledge of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages†. He was born March 8, 1647; and died June 12, 1728, after fifty year's service in the school. His widow was buried near him: he left a family,

HENRY SACHEVEREL, D.D. with JOHN, ARCHBISHOP of YORK; HENRY, BISHOP of LONDON; NATHANIEL, BISHOP of DURHAM; THOMAS, BISHOP of ROCHESTER; GEORGE, BISHOP of BATH and WELLS; and WILLIAM, BISHOP of CHESTER. *Immobile Saxum.*

HENRY SACHEVEREL, *with a portrait of CHARLES I. under the oval.*

HENRY SACHEVEREL. *Æt. 36, 1710. 4to. mez.*

\* It may be seen, at length, in Malcolm's "Londinium Redivivum," where there is a very interesting account of this noble foundation.

† From the volume that is represented in the print, "Ovid's Metamorphoses," we may presume he was as great an admirer of that book as Dr. Ralph Bathurst is known to have been: in the hands of an *Archididascalus* of the present day, we should rather find a Lucretius, a Virgil, or a Horace.

HENRY SACHEVEREL. D.D. 8vo. *Gibson p. Vr. Banc sc.*

HENRY SACHEVEREL, *Æt.* 36, *fol.* *Thompson p. G. Bickham sc.*

HENRY SACHEVEREL, with FRANCIS HIGGINS and PHILIP STUBBS, inscribed "The Three Pillars of the Church;" *mez. Faber sc.* 1710.

HENRY SACHEVEREL, *mez.* *J. Gole sc.*

HENRY SACHEVEREL, *Vr. Gucht.*

HENRY SACHEVEREL, *mez.* *Gibson p. A. Johnson sc.*

HENRY SACHEVEREL, *fol.* *S. Nicholls sc.*

HENRY SACHEVEREL, *prefixed to his "Tryal,"* 1710, 8vo. *J. Nutting sc.*

HENRY SACHEVEREL, *fol. and Ato. mez.* *Gibson p. T. Overton exc.*

HENRY SACHEVEREL, *mez.* *P. Schenck p.*

HENRY SACHEVEREL, *mez.* *A. Russel p. 1710. J. Smith sc.*

HENRY SACHEVEREL, *la. fol.* *A. Russel p. 1710. Vertue sc.* 1714.

HENRY SACHEVEREL, *holding a picture of King Charles I. fol.*

*A print of him, in the manner of Drapentier, has been reduced, and called "HICKERINGILL."*

This person, who turned out, eventually, the mere tool of a party, was a man of birth, handsome in person, and graceful in his manners; and, in every respect, calculated for the idol of a mob\*. Addison, united with Steele, marched in

\* It is a memorable circumstance, that he and Addison, who acted, afterwards, such different parts upon the public stage of life, were, at the same time, members of the same college, Magdalen, at Oxford. But the intimacy that is supposed to have existed between them, resting principally on this circumstance, and a similarity of names in the address of one of the poet's first performances, has been lately found out to be a mistake\*. Henry Sacheverel, the friend of Addison, was a different person from his namesake, of Magdalen; between whom and the poet there never was any other community than the simple circumstance of their having been both, at one time, members of the above society.

\* See Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," last edition, article Addison.



the front of the whigs; and Sacheverel, in the van of the tories. The first were true men; the latter, an automaton moved by political wires. His weak and intemperate sermons would have been harmless had they not been noticed. The whigs, with as little temper, and less judgment, prosecuted him for his assize sermon, preached at Derby; and for another, delivered at St. Paul's, November 5, 1709, in the most formal manner, by a parliamentary impeachment. A stranger would have supposed the fate of the empire depended on this prosecution: all business was suspended. Majesty sat as a private individual, to listen to this idle trial. The hangman burnt the sermons, and the mob set fire to the meeting-houses. The author was silenced for three years; and the populace, in revenge, made him the object of their adoration. His enemies triumphed, yet dared not venture abroad. He was disgraced by the legislature; but tens of thousands bent as lowly before him, as the Thibetians to the Grand Lama. He went on a tour of triumph through the country; and was received with splendid, respectful pomp, at every place he visited: magistrates, in their formalities, welcomed him into their corporations; and his guard of honour was, frequently, a thousand gentlemen on horseback. At Bridgenorth he was met by Mr. Creswell, at the head of four thousand horse; and the same number of persons on foot, wearing white knots edged with gold, and three leaves of gilt laurel in their hats. The hedges, for several miles, were dressed with garlands of flowers; and the steeples covered with flags. In this manner he passed through Warwick, Birmingham, Bridgenorth, Ludlow, and Shrewsbury, on his way to his Welch living, with a cavalcade better suited to a prince than a priest. Ridiculous as this farce was, it did some good; as  
it



it kept up the respect due to the national church, by engaging the voice of the people at large in its favour; and discouraging any attempts to lower or innovate upon it, in the smallest degree. After the three years suspension had expired, a printer gave him 100*l.* for his first sermon; and the House of Commons, *his prosecutors*, ordered him to preach before them; thanked him for his discourse; and he was presented to the valuable rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. Had the ministry remained in power, he might, probably, have been honoured with a mitre. Besides sermons, he was the author of "*Carmen in obitum Mariæ Reginæ*," in the "*Mus. Angl.*" and a translation from "*Virgil's Georgics*," in "*Tonson's Miscellanies*." His private life is said to have been directly the reverse of his public: in the former he was amiable. Such was his celebrity at one time, that artists emulated each other who should best pourtray him. A painter valued himself much on a whole-length portrait he had painted of him, because a child of four years of age mistook it for the Doctor himself, and took off his hat to make a bow to him. But all these memorials of the Doctor were not panegyrical: satire had its share therein. Many of both sorts are to be met with in the portfolios of the curious. Mr. Granger speaks of some representation of him in silver, probably a small bust or medallion, in the possession of his friend, Mr. Merrick. Whatever other good the Doctor obtained from his prosecution, he certainly profited by experience: for, saturated with popularity, he continued, for the rest of his life, to discharge the duties of his function regularly, and without further effort to rise in his profession. His death is recorded in the "*Historical Register*," June 5,

1724, in the common way, without any particular observations either of eulogy or blame.

JOHN ERNEST GRABE, *in Zimmerim Icon.*

John Ernest Grabe, professor of the Oriental languages, was a native of Koningsberg in Prussia, whose Septuagint from the Alexandrian manuscript, will evince his extensive erudition, diligence, and accuracy. His father, Martin Sylvester Grabe, was professor of divinity and history at Koninsberg, where Ernest might have obtained great preferment; but a dislike to Lutheranism induced him to leave his country in 1695. Well recommended to William III. that monarch, at the head of the Protestant interest, and the patron of religious, as well as civil liberty, received him graciously, and gave him a pension of 100*l.* per annum. He obtained priest's orders in the established church; but resided chiefly in Oxford, as well for the convenience of the Bodleian Library, as for the society of literary men in the university. That body presented him with the degree of D.D. which Dr. Smalridge accompanied by a handsome, but just eulogium. He afterwards wrote the life of this great foreign scholar, who died November 3, 1711, aged 46, and was buried at St. Pancras; but Lord Oxford, the patron of literature, erected a monument for him in Westminster Abbey, with his effigies, clerically habited, sitting upon a sarcophagus; holding a pen in one hand, and a book in the other. It is well known that he received the sacrament from a priest of our national church, just before his death; and that circumstance will refute an idle story of his turning Roman Catholic. It is true he took the Lord's Supper privately; and it seemed most proper he should do so, as he was going

going to his Saviour as his disciple, not as a controversialist. Mr. Humphry Wanley has left a note upon his Septuagint, declarative of the author's judgment, diligence, and accuracy. He published also "Spicilegium S.S. Patrum," or the "Lesser Works of the Fathers and Heretics of the three first Centuries;" and an edition of "Justin Martyr's first Apology;" the "Works of Irenæus," "Bishop Bull's Works;" and a tract, called "Whiston's Doctrine of the Apostolical Constitutions," written in English. After his death, a Greek liturgy, and a "Treatise on the Eucharist," were published; both written by him.

PETER NEWCOME, M.A. 8vo. *Vertue sc.*

Peter Newcome was son of the Rev. Henry Newcome, A.M. of Manchester; and, for more than twenty years vicar of Aldenham in Hertfordshire; and, for thirty-five, vicar of Hackney in Middlesex. He died October 5, 1738, aged 82, and was buried in the cemetery of the old church. Mr. Newcome was author of "A Course of Catechetical Sermons for the whole Year," in two volumes 8vo. and several single ones. By Ann, daughter of Eustace Hooke, of Hooke in Hants, Esq. he had twelve children; of whom four sons and two daughters survived him. Their mother died August 17, 1726, aged 65. Henry, one of the sons, married a daughter of Mr. Benjamin Morland, in 1714, and succeeded to his school at Hackney; lately superintended by Mr. Richard Newcome, his grandson. This school has flourished near a century; and, every third year, dramatic performances are exhibited, which have gained great celebrity. Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, and his brother, Dr. John Hoadly, the sons of the



bishop of Winchester, were educated there, and distinguished themselves; particularly the latter, in the character of Phocyas, in the Siege of Damascus. As Benjamin was the dramatic writer, we might have supposed he would have borne away the palm: but writing and acting are seldom united with excellence, in the same person.

JOHN FLAMSTEED, *fol. T. Gibson p. 1712; G. Vertue sc. 1721.*

JOHN FLAMSTEED. *mez.*

JOHN FLAMSTEED, *in the print with SIR ISAAC NEWTON.*

The Rev. John Flamsteed, one of the greatest astronomers that Europe produced in the seventeenth century, was born August 19, 1646, and was the son of Mr. Stephen Flamsteed, of Denby in Derbyshire, by Mary, daughter of Mr. John Spateman, a tradesman of Derby. In his youth he suffered much from a complication of disorders, in consequence of which he was taken from Derbyschool; when Sacrobosco's *de Sphæra* being placed in his hands, his genius for astronomy was discovered: but his attention was not so entirely turned to that science, as to prevent his obtaining much civil and religious knowledge. From that time he was left to his own discretion, though not more than sixteen years of age. His mother died when he was only two years old, but his father treated him with the indulgence of a fond parent; and was weak enough to take him to Ireland, that Greatrakes might "stroke" him; that fanciful man having possessed himself and the world with an idea, that, by "stroking" he could heal all disorders. The young astronomer, however, received no benefit from the operation. Mr. Flamsteed's discoveries were soon known to the



the public, and attracted general attention. Friends offered him books, and other assistance; the Royal Society received his papers, and published them, as meriting the highest regard; but, modest and unassuming, he seemed more surprised at what he judged an honour done him, than elated with an idea of superiority. His father, pleased with a correspondence between him and men of science, recommended him to go to London, that he might be personally acquainted with these illustrious characters. He met with the reception his merit deserved: and, at Cambridge he was received by Dr. Isaac Barrow; Mr. (afterwards Sir Isaac) Newton; and others, with peculiar regard. Charles II. who was an excellent judge of science, so justly valued his wonderful knowledge, that he patronized him. Too sickly to attend a university, yet desirous of taking holy orders, Cambridge conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. His friend, Sir Jonas Moore, much wished to engage him as private tutor to his son; but, as that youth was weak and vicious, even Sir Jonas did not greatly urge it, and he was otherwise disposed of. So far from resenting Mr. Flamsteed's declining the task, he obtained for him the appointment of astronomer royal, with a yearly salary of 100*l.* payable from the Ordnance Office, and commencing from the preceding Michaelmas. He was immediately after ordained, at Ely-house, by Bishop Gunning, who, though partial to the old philosophy, ever treated him with peculiar regard. The Royal Observatory at Greenwich was built, in 1675, for his use, and thence acquired the name of Flamsteed-house. The occasion of this national establishment deserves notice. The *Sieur de Pierre* pledged himself, in the presence of Charles II. to discover the longitude by the moon's distance

from a star. Several learned astronomers were ordered to attend, and the observatory was built; when Flamsteed proved the absurdity, and showed that Tycho's tables of the fixed stars were erroneous. Moderate in all his desires, (except the love of science,) he accepted the small living of Burstow, near Blechingly in Surry, which he held till his death, without any other promotion. He married, but had no issue; and died December 31, 1719, of a strangury; universally esteemed as a good, a wise, and an amiable man. He was buried at Burstow, January 12, 1719—20. Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Flamsteed were as remarkable for their modesty, as they were eminent for their vast knowledge. His "Doctrine of the Sphere" was published in 1681, in a posthumous work of his friend and patron, Sir Jonas Moore, entitled "A New System of Mathematics." His "Hæstoria Cœlestis Britannica," in 1725, in three volumes. In his British Catalogue of the fixed stars, he mentions double the number in Helvelius, giving their longitude, latitude, right ascension, and distance from the pole, together with the variation of right ascension and declination; whilst the longitude increases a degree. This, with most of his observations, were printed, in an elegant type, on a fine paper, partly at the expence of Prince George, of Denmark, consort to Queen Ann. It is greatly to Flamsteed's credit, that he brought into disrepute the silly study of astrology, which the wisest men, as well as the most ignorant, had pursued with a strange partiality, for more than two centuries. There is a portrait of Flamsteed in Greenwich Hospital.

JOHN HARRIS, S.T.P. and F.R.S. *A. Russel p. G. Vertue sc.* 1719, prefixed to his "*History of Kent*," 1719.

JOHN HARRIS, *Æt.* 37. prefixed to his "*Lexicon Technicum*," small folio. *R. White delin. G. White sc. Æt.* 37, altered to 40.

It is presumed that Dr. Harris was of the University of Cambridge. Of his descent I could never obtain any particulars, though I have taken much pains, as he was my predecessor, and as I have written the history of Barming. The arms he bore were those of the Harris, Baronets, of Tong Castle in Shropshire. His preferments were considerable: for he had the rectory of Barming, which he resigned for St. Mildred, Bread-street, London; the perpetual curacy of Stroud, near Rochester; and a stall in Rochester Cathedral. Besides several single sermons, he published a "Collection of Voyages and Travels, with a number of Engravings:" this has been reprinted. First volume of a "History of Kent," which made its appearance just before his death, a most inaccurate work; but his "Lexicon Technicum" is the best book of the kind in Europe. He also published, in 1697, a "Treatise on the Theory of the Earth." A "Treatise on Algebra," in 1702. A "Translation of Pardie's Geometry into English:" the 7th edition, in 12mo. of this, was printed in 1734; and "Astronomical Dialogues:" the third edition of this appeared in 1795. Dr. Harris was, undoubtedly, a man of abilities, but ever involved in distress, from the most marked imprudence. He died September 7, 1719, at the seat of the widow of his friend and patron, the benevolent Benjamin Godfrey, Esq. of Norton-Court; at whose expence he was buried at Norton, without any memorial. Dr. Harris was much distinguished.



distinguished as a fellow, vice-president, and secretary of the Royal Society.

THOMAS WOOD, LL.D. Rector of Hardwick, Bucks, *M. Vr. Gucht*, prefixed to his "*Institute of the Laws of England*," fol. 1724.

Dr. Wood, a relation of the Oxford Antiquary, was a student at New College, Oxford, and is known as the author of the "*Institute of the Laws of England*." He is commended by Judge Blackstone, in the preface to his great work, the "*Commentaries*," as one of those who have "laboured" to reduce our laws to a system. Dr. Wood wrote an anonymous pamphlet, entitled "*An Appendix to the Life of Bishop Seth Ward*," severely censuring the innocent pleasantries of Dr. Walter Pope, in his *Life of Dr. Ward*; and for the liberties he had taken with his cousin, Anthony Wood.

EDMOND HICKERINGILL, *Æt.* 76, 1706. *S. Tull p., I. Nutting sc.*

His horoscope was qualify'd,  
By Mars and Mercury dignify'd.

EDMOND HICKERINGILL, *altered from Sacheverel.*

Edmond Hickingill, a clergyman descended from an Essex family, cannot be considered as an ornament to the established church. We may suppose he gained, by his connections, preferments, to which, from his notions in ecclesiastical matters, he could never have pretended. He obtained the vicarage of Boxted in Essex, October 22, 1662, which he resigned December 12, 1664; but, the rectory of All Saints in Colchester, (to which he was presented the day after he had received Boxted,) he retained. He resigned the latter, fearful of losing one, if not both, as he had



had procured no dispensations; but, his fears still prevailing, he obtained a presentation to pass the great seal for All Saints, to which he was instituted again, December 31, 1662. January 20, 1691—2, he was instituted to Finginghoe in the same county; but, his spirits failing again in 1705, he divested himself of it, for fear of being obliged to vacate his living at Colchester, which he held till his death, in 1708. He had been episcopally and publicly ordained, but always acted as if he despised the office.

THOMAS DYCHE, 8vo. *Vr. Gucht sc. this has been since inscribed*, ELISHA COLES.

THOMAS DYCHE, *prefixed to his "Spelling Book," J. Nutting sc.*

The Rev. Thomas Dyche, curate of Bow, well known for his *Spelling Book* and *Dictionary*, died in 1719. Few authors have had equal celebrity: none, perhaps, have contributed more to the emolument of booksellers, and the advantage of literature, though in an humble walk of authorship.

ISAAC MILLES, of Highclear, Hants, *fol. Vertue sc. rare.*

Isaac Milles, born September 19, 1638, at Cockfield, near Bury, in Suffolk, was the youngest of eleven children of Mr. Thomas Milles, of that place; all of whom he bred up, and, by his prudence and good management, placed out comfortably in the world. After his education at Bury School he went to St. John's College in Cambridge, where he took his degrees in Arts; and going into orders, he was, successively, curate of Barley, under the very learned Dr. Joseph Beaumont;

Beaumont; vicar of Wiccomb; and lastly, rector of Highclear, a small village in Hampshire, where he ever after constantly resided, in the most exemplary exercise of his function, for the long space of near forty years, till his death, in July 1720, at the age of 82. He was buried in the chancel of his own church, under a black marble stone, on which is a long inscription to the memory of himself and wife. In the Register, also, very full and honourable mention is made of him. This divine possessed such strength of mind, and goodness of heart, that Archbishop Tillotson declared, when he was introduced to him, by his friend, Sir Edward Atkyns, that he could discern, from the little conversation which had passed, there was an "openness and clearness, a civility and obligingness of deportment" in him, he had never found in any other man. He was father of several children; one of whom, Thomas Milles, became bishop of Waterford, who, with filial piety, published an account of his life, in 8vo. 1721; and also erected a handsome monument to his memory, with a suitable inscription, in the church at Highclear.

JOSIAH PULLEN, M.A. *4to. mez.*

JOSIAH PULLEN, M.A. *in the Oxford Almanack; 1749.*

JOSIAH PULLEN, M.A. *from an original picture by Byng, in the Bodleian Gallery, Oxford; S. Harding, del. E. Harding, jun. sc. 1796, in the "Biographical Mirrour," Vol. II.*

The Rev. Josiah Pullen, long remembered by the familiar appellation of Joe Pullen, was an experienced tutor of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, of which he was vice-principal fifty-seven years; where that eminent naturalist, and topographical antiquary,

antiquary, Dr. Robert Plot, was some time his pupil. Dr. Pudsey, Fellow of Magdalen College, and Pullen, were constant walking companions; but Dr. Pudsey, though the elder pedestrian, lived the longest, and died May 29, 1721, aged near 100 years; but Pullen died December 31, 1714, aged only 84, and was buried in the church of St. Peter in the East, Oxford, of which he had been pastor thirty-nine years. The likeness of him, in the print of Magdalen Hall, is a good one. Mr. Pullen was an excellent logician, but quite uninformed as to the modes of common life. Many odd stories of this strange character, who was remarkable for simplicity of manners and absence of mind, are still current in the university, and serve, occasionally, to promote the hilarity of "a common room."

BENJAMIN PRATT, *mez. J. Simon sc.*

Of this clergyman I have been able to learn no more, than that Mr. Bromley says he died in the year 1715.

JOHN NEWTE, Rector of Tiverton, *prefixed to his "Discourses on Tythes," 1696, 1711, 8vo. Thomas Foster p. M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

The Newtes have long been most respectable inhabitants of Tiverton. Henry Newte, Gent. grandfather to this divine, resided there; and his father, the Rev. Richard Newte, was rector of the parish from 1641 till his death, in 1678, except during the interregnum; and was learned not only in the dead, but living languages; improved by travel, and every way accomplished. He died chaplain to Charles II. The Rev. John Newte, the subject of this article, succeeded him in the rectory



rectory of Tiverton, or portion of Tidcombe, February 15, 1679; and in the rectory or portion of Pitt, March 11, 1680. He was educated at Blundel's School, and thence sent to Baliol College, of which he became a Fellow. Tiverton is much indebted to him for his liberality; and his exertions caused the erection of the organ in St. Peter's Church; besides which, he rebuilt the battlements\*, with other repairs and ornaments. He increased the communion plate of Cove Chapel; and contributed much towards building St George's Chapel in Tiverton; the first stone of which he laid December 1, 1714. If he was not so universal a scholar as his father, he was, at least, a very able and respectable clergyman; being a "diligent and faithful pastor, a strenuous "asserter of the rights and dues of the church, "and tender father and defender of the poor and "oppressed." His piety, virtues, liberality, and hospitality, procured him the general esteem and regard of the town, where he died, March 7, 1716, after a lingering illness; which he bore with patience, and closed with cheerfulness. His remains were interred in the chancel, near those of his father, where those of his son, Samuel Newte, A.M. rector of Tidcombe, were deposited, who died February 18, 1781, aged 63; part of whose epitaph is,

Far hence be flattery; but impartial truth,  
Her honest judgment shall to time consign.  
Let emulation read, without a sigh—  
Ne'er spake religion from a voice like thine.

\* On the several battlements of Tiverton Church are these inscriptions,

Primo	Dabis et aggressu	Pugilem claverat	Dom. H.P.S.
Querite	Sacr. Legis	In verbo tuo Spes mea	John Newte
Regnum	Neo F. to	Resurgamus	Hujus Ecclesiae
Cœlorum	Memento quatuor novissima.	Vincenti dabit.	Rector 1709.

Warmed



Warmed with suffering, the Newtes were vehemently loyal. Mr. Newte, whose portrait introduces this sketch, preached a sermon, now remaining in manuscript, in 1685, when a detachment of the Duke of Monmouth's army was hourly expected at Tiverton; and strongly inculcated the duty of passive obedience and non-resistance. A circumstance remembered after the Revolution, by those who, we may suppose, were greater friends to it than he was. His father published, at least, two sermons; of him we have some occasional sermons, and the above discourse on Tythes.

CLEMENT ELLIS, M.A. *Æt.* 68, *prefixed to his "Discourses on the Parables,"* 1704, 12mo.

Clement Ellis, of Queen's College, Oxford, distinguished himself, with Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Williamson, in writing an English epitaph, or elegy, on the death of the pious and learned Launcelot Dawes, prebendary of Carlisle. Mr. Ellis was a prebendary of the church of Southwell in Nottinghamshire, and died in 1700, aged 68 years.

JOSEPH STANDEN, 1710, *mez. J. Wills, (ad vivum) scarce.*

Probably this divine was a descendant of Anthony Standen, Esq. cupbearer to Henry, King of Scotland, and sworn servant to his son, James I. of Great Britain, who died March 10, in his 71st year. He is described as a man of great worth, on his monument in East Moulsey Church, Surry, erected by his widow, who, after much experience of the various state of human things, marrying, bequeathed himself to a private and quiet life.

THEOPHILUS

THEOPHILUS DORRINGTON, *prefixed to his*  
*"Sermons,"* 1703, 8vo. G. Franck p. Bouttats sc.

Theophilus Dorrington, author of "Observations concerning the present State of Religion in the Romish Church, with some Reflections upon them; made in a Journey through some Provinces in Germany, in the year 1698: as also some Account of what seemed most remarkable in those Countries." I believe he published other works upon religious subjects. He was inducted, November, 1698, to the rectory of Wittersham in Kent, and died in 1716. The living is in the gift of the archbishop of Canterbury, and is one of the best parochial preferments in the patronage of that see. Mr. Granger calls him M.A. but Mr. Hasted does not give him any academical degree.

#### NONJURING CLERGYMEN.

JEREMIAH COLLIER, *mez. E. Lilly p. W. Faithorne sc.*

JEREMIAH COLLIER, *prefixed to his "Translation of Antoninus,"* 1708, 8vo. G. Vr. Gucht sc.

JEREMIAH COLLIER, *prefixed to his "Dictionary,"* 1701, fol. R. White sc. 1700.

Few literary men have passed so busy a life as Mr. Collier. The son and grandson of a clergyman, he was dedicated, at an early age, to the church. Mr. Collier was born at Qui in Cambridgeshire, Sept. 23, 1651, and educated, by his father, at Ipswich. When eighteen years of age, he was sent to Caius College, Cambridge: but, though paternally and maternally of good descent, his father was unable to do more for him than enter him

him as a poor scholar. After obtaining orders he seemed in a fair way for preferment, as his learning was very considerable, and his genius lively and entertaining. The Countess Dowager of Dorset appointed him her chaplain, but he left Knowle for the rectory of Ampton, near St. Edmund's Bury, which he held for six years; and resigned it, in 1685, for the lectureship of Gray's Inn, London. When the Revolution occurred he was the first clergyman who dared to write openly against it: imprisonment followed. His conduct in confinement showed his daring spirit, in refusing every compromise with what he thought his duty. After the conviction of Sir John Friend and Sir William Perkins, for an attempt to assassinate King William, he attended them to the scaffold, with Messrs. Cook and Snatt, two nonjuring clergymen, who, laying their hands upon their heads, publicly absolved them; an act that even his own party condemned. Refusing to give bail for those insults to government, he was outlawed, but not seized when he left his asylum. Happily for himself he possessed great internal resources; and he wrote a variety of miscellaneous tracts, which were well received. The immorality of the stage next engaged his attention. To attack the favourite amusements of the public was a task which required a bold and daring pen. The wits opposed him; but he disarmed ridicule, and became triumphant. Congreve particularly felt his correction\*. Collier wrote a dictionary, in the

\* An ingenious writer has given us an interesting, although imaginary, dialogue between Collier and Congreve, on the subject of this famous controversy; in which the characters are well supported, and the arguments and concessions of the two disputants such as might fairly be presumed to have taken place, in the temperate discussion of the subject, at the distance of threescore years from the time when it was first agitated. See "New Dialogues of the Dead," printed for Messrs. Dodsley, London, 1762, octavo. Anon. [By the late Rev. William Weston, B.D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.]



manner of Moreri; but his translation of "Marcus Antoninus" was, to use his own expression, "be-  
 "colliered." His "Church History" is tinctured with his own prejudices; and his religious and political zeal never abated. Queen Ann would have preferred him in the national church, but he refused her overtures; and received consecrations, in 1713, as a nonjuring bishop, from the hands of Dr. George Hicks, the nonjuring suffragan of Thetford, who had been so consecrated by the deprived bishops of Norwich, Ely, and Peterborough. Mr. Collier died April 26, 1726, after suffering greatly, at intervals, from the stone, for many years; and was buried in St. Pancras Churchyard, near London. His labours were always well meant; and, it is certain that, as a censor, he did much good. The learned and the pious of Europe bore witness to his merit as a writer; and his contemporaries and posterity unite in commending him as an excellent Christian, who sacrificed every thing to that which he thought his duty; but it is to be lamented, that there should prevail such narrowness of mind in many good men, as if there were only one mansion in our common Father's house. Collier was enabled to write with the greater ease to himself, because he was accustomed "to cool after a folio." His pen preserved him from that extremity of want which some of his nonjuring brethren felt. "A  
 "gentleman on seeing a clergyman, who, he  
 "knew, had once been of that description, in a  
 "better gown and cassock than ordinary, asked  
 "him, if he had swallowed the oaths; 'Yes,'  
 "said he, 'I have; but I staid until I had nothing  
 "else to swallow.'"



SAMUEL BOURN, of Bolton, Lanc. *Æt.* 72.  
*M. Vr. Gucht sc. prefixed to his " Sermons,"* 1722,  
 8vo.

It is probable that this clergyman was son of Emanuel Bourn, a native of Northamptonshire, the highly-valued pastor of Ashover, Derbyshire, afterwards lecturer of St. Sepulchre's in London ; but, conforming at the Restoration, he became rector of Waltham in Leicestershire. He wrote sermons, and on other religious subjects ; as well as, " A golden Chaine of Directions, with twenty gold " Linkes of Love, to preserve Love firme between " Husband and Wife," London, 12mo. 1609, dedicated to his patron, John, Lord Roos. This book, very rarely to be met with, is almost forgotten, and many of the links, I fear, are lost.

### NONCONFORMISTS.

OBADIAH HUGHES, 8vo. D.D. *W. Dobson p. Caldwell sc. in the " Nonconformist's Memorial."*

Obadiah Hughes, son of Mr. George Hughes, (both nonconformists,) was born in 1662. He was ejected when studying at Christ's Church, Oxford, and ready to take the degree of M.A.; and though his father was deprived of his church at Plymouth, and imprisoned for his religious sentiments, yet, undismayed, he was ordained to the ministry in 1670. He resided for some time after at Plymouth ; but was invited to London, and chosen pastor of a considerable part of Mr. Well's congregation, over which he presided with " great diligence and fidelity." Some severities drove him to Enfield, where he continued to preach, until prevented by an asthma, that at

length proved fatal to him, in January 24, 1703—4, in the 65th year of his age. His last moments were distinguished by that patience and resignation with which he had borne a long illness. Mr. Howe married his sister. Two sons of his were also nonconformist preachers: one at Canterbury, the other at Ware. One of the sons is well known as a writer.

DANIEL WILLIAMS, D.D. in the “*Nonconformist’s Memorial*,” J. Caldwell sc.

Dr. Williams was born at Wrexham in Denbighshire, about 1644; and, by great natural abilities, and uncommon application, was found qualified for the ministry at a very early age. Having loved serious religion from his youth, he entered upon a public discharge of the duties of it, in 1662. He preached for a few years in different places in England, but under such discouragements, as made a removal to another kingdom very desirable to him; and he gladly accepted the unexpected offer of going to Ireland, as chaplain to the Countess of Meath. He married happily, and advantageously, in that country; and, for near twenty years, exercised his pastoral office in Dublin, with great reputation and success. But his situation there becoming unsafe, from the prevailing influence, at that time, of a popish administration, he returned to London, in 1687; where he continued to reside, and preach to different congregations, as successor to Mr. Oakes and Mr. Baxter, till the time of his death, in January, 1716, at the age of 72. He was buried at Bunhill-fields. There is a long inscription in Latin, to his praise, engraved on his tomb; but the noblest memorial of his fame is his Library in Redcross-street, Cripplegate; a handsome building,

ing, and furnished with a very copious and valuable collection of books, for the use of the Dissenting Ministers in the city of London; a counterpart to that at Sion College, established for the parochial clergy of the church of England, within the same limits.

FRANCIS TALLENTS, M.A. *in the "Nonconformist's Memorial," J. Caldwell sc.*

The Rev. Francis Tallents, born at Plesley, near Chesterfield, in November, 1619, received his education at Mansfield, Newark, Peter-house, and Magdalen College, Cambridge. At his return from the tour of Europe, in which he had accompanied the sons of the Earl of Suffolk, he became Fellow, Senior Fellow, and finally, President, of Magdalen College; and was ordained in London, November 29, 1648, by the third Classical Presbytery in the province of London. Leaving the university in 1652, he resided at Shrewsbury, where he preached in St. Mary's Church; which he lost at the Restoration, by refusing to conform. In 1670 he again went to the continent, as travelling tutor to Mr. Boscawen and Mr. Hampden; and had the misfortune to lose the former, by the small-pox, at Strasburgh. On his return, in 1673, he went to Shrewsbury, and preached to a nonconformist congregation, where he died April 11, 1708, in the 89th year of his age, and was buried in the church of St. Mary. Mr. Tallents always made St. Bartholomew's Day a day of humiliation, "to bring to remembrance." This gentleman, who could not be prevailed upon to adopt the national church, was, ignorantly, accused of being a papist; though his moderation was "known unto all men," yet he was sent to Chepstow Castle as a prisoner, during

L 2      Monmouth's

Monmouth's Rebellion. His abilities were considerable; and he wrote "A short History of Schism, for promoting Christian Moderation and the Communion of Saints." His Chronological Tables do his memory great credit; and he fully merited the character Mr. Baxter gave him, of "a good scholar, a godly, blameless divine; most eminent for extraordinary prudence and moderation, and peaceableness towards all." He wrote what should ever be inscribed on the walls of meeting-houses: "Built, not for a faction or party, but for promoting repentance and faith, in communion with all that love our Lord Jesus Christ."

CHRISTOPHER NESSE, M.A. *Æt.* 56.1678, prefixed to his "*Works*," 12mo.

Christopher Nesse, a native of North Cave in the East Riding of Yorkshire, was born December 26, 1621, and educated by Mr. Seaman; but, when sixteen years of age he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge. During the Civil War he preached at the chapel of Cliffe, under the direction of his maternal uncle, Mr. Beachcliffe, vicar of North Cave; and thence went to keep a school at Beverley, preaching occasionally. Dr. Winter resigned the living of Cottingham, near Hull, to him, and, from this place he went as lecturer to Leeds. Mr. Stiles, his superior, dying, and Dr. Lake, afterwards bishop of Chichester, succeeding, the church was rent by faction: in the morning the doctrines of the national church were preached; and, in the afternoon, such as were directly contrary. At length he was wholly driven from the church: sometimes acting as a schoolmaster, and sometimes preaching; but a place designed for equestrian exercises, being converted into a meeting,



meeting, he preached there, until thrice excommunicated; and, a writ *de excommunicato capiendo* issuing against him, he went to London. After the Revolution, Mr. Nesse publicly continued his ministry, and died December 26, 1705, aged 84; and was buried in Bunhill Fields, on the 29th following. His works are numerous; but the very titles of some of them would make the most austere smile: for instance, "The Devil's Patriarch, in the Life of Pope Innocent XI." the very Pope who lent William, our deliverer, a sum of money to expel James II. "A strange and wonderful Trinity or Triplicity of stupendous Prodigies: consisting of a wonderful Eclipse, a wonderful Comet, and a wonderful Conjunction;" with no less than eighteen others, besides some in manuscript. His "History and Mystery of the Old and New Testament, logically discussed and theologically improved," is in four volumes folio!

JOHN HOWE, in the "Nonconformist's Memorial," oval, Kneller p. Caldwell sc.

JOHN HOWE, A.M. fol. (Pine) sc.

JOHN HOWE, V.D.M. prefixed to his "Living Temple," 1702, 8vo. R. White sc.

John Howe was the son of a puritan clergyman, of Loughborough, where he was born, in 1630. At an early age he accompanied his father into Ireland, whither he had fled upon Archbishop Laud's depriving him of Loughborough; but they returned at the breaking out of the rebellion. He studied at Christ's College, Cambridge; but removing to Brazen Nose, at Oxford, he was made, in 1648, by the parliamentary visitors, first a Demy, and afterwards a Fellow, of Magdalen College. He received his degree of

M.A. in 1652; and soon after obtained the parish of Great Torrington, Devonshire. We find him next in the palace of Whitehall, as chaplain to the household of the Protectors, Oliver and Richard. After the expulsion of the latter he retired to Torrington; but was ejected, in 1662, as a nonconformist. Thus deprived of a *church*, he preached in private houses, within the county. His father died in 1667, whom he buried in Kingsbridge Church; and went to Ireland, in 1671, as chaplain to Lord Massarine; but afterwards travelled with Lord Wharton, until hearing, at Utrecht, of James II's declaration for liberty of conscience, he returned to his own country, and resided in London, till his death, April 2, 1705. Although surrounded by the votaries of enthusiasm in Cromwell's palace, he opposed the wild extravagance of ignorance, when claiming inspiration. Archbishop Tillotson, several bishops, and other eminent clergymen, highly esteemed Mr. Howe, and admired his writings; and King William often sent for, and consulted with, him upon various subjects. Even the narrow mind of Anthony Wood expanded in speaking of Mr. Howe. Some of the dissenters, indeed, opposed his Arminian tenets; but the regard of such men as Tillotson, Ward, Wilkins, Whichcot, Kidder, Fowler, and Lucas, are amply sufficient to render his memory respected. His "Delighting in God," and the "Living Temple," are the most valuable of his numerous works. He preached a sermon on Queen Mary's death, as did several other nonconformist ministers. Dr. Tillotson sent him a copy of every sermon he published. Mr. Howe married, in 1654, a daughter of Mr. George Hughes, minister, of Plymouth.

JEREMIAH WHITE, *prefixed to his "Persuasive to Moderation,"* 1708, 8vo.

This gentleman was Jeremiah White, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, preacher to the council of state, and chaplain to Oliver *Lord Protector*, in whose solemn court he appeared as chief jester. White despised the cant of his fraternity; and, possessing all the advantages of youth, and a fine person, he had the audacity to aspire to the hand of a daughter of his Protectorial Highness. But Oliver had no inclination to the honour of such an alliance; and was informed, by a palace spy, that the chaplain was upon his knees before Lady Frances, with her hand in his. In consequence, the wary Protector surprised the amorous preacher, and exclaimed, "What is the reason of all this?" "Please your Highness, I was soliciting Lady Frances to intercede for me, I having long made my addresses in vain, to her waiting gentlewoman." "If it is so, the matter shall be done out of hand.—Young woman, I shall expect you to comply: Mr. White is a very sober, discreet young man; and I will give you 500*l.*" The lady, blushing, consented.—Cromwell, (who ever had his wits about him,) sent for another chaplain; and they were immediately made of two, "one flesh,"—to the secret indignation of the enraged prophet, but the entire satisfaction of the fair Abigail, who, by this unexpected good fortune, gained a husband much above her expectations. The Restoration deprived White of all hope of preferment, if he refused to take the oaths; and offered him but faint prospects, if he did: he therefore chose to remain quiescent; for he was too pleasant a man to take up his abode in a prison, for preacing in

L 4                      a conventicle,

a conventicle. His wit and cheerfulness gained him many friends; but he would have found himself more at home in the palace of Charles II. than in that of Oliver. He survived not only the Restoration and Revolution, but the Union, and died in 1707, aged 78. When the story of his marriage was mentioned before Mrs. White, (who survived her husband,) she always simpered her assent to its truth. He printed the funeral sermon of Mr. Francis Fuller, preached by him; but his "Persuasive to Moderation, and Forbearance in Love, among the divided Forms of Christians," was published after his death. Others of his Works were promised, but, I believe, have not appeared.

ROBERT FLEMING, *prefixed to his "Christology,"* 1701, *C. Dugard p. R. White sc.*

Robert Fleming was the son of a nonconformist minister of the same Christian name\*, who wrote a treatise "on the fulfilling of the Scriptures." Mr. Fleming, jun. professing the same religious sentiments, and exceeding his father in abilities, became a very celebrated character, and preached first at Leyden, then at Rotterdam; but is supposed to have returned to England, at the Revolution, with William III. to whom he was personally known, and who greatly respected him. Mr. Fleming preached to a congregation in Lothbury, but afterwards at Salter's Hall. Exceeding his ministerial brethren in learning, and still more in the knowledge of mankind, the king frequently consulted him upon matters of moment. He was a Presbyterian in religion, but of great modera-

\* Dr. Calamy does not mention the elder Mr. Fleming amongst the ejected ministers.



tion, and, consequently, esteemed by all persuasions. He wrote the "History of hereditary Right," the "Mirror of divine Love," Theocracy," "Practical Discourse on the Death of King William," "Christology," "Rod of the Sword," "Speculum Davidicum redivivum; or the divine Right of the Revolution evinced and applied," and others; but the "Rise and Fall of Papacy," published in 1701, has lately been reprinted, as prophetic. Sensible men had long supposed that a dreadful explosion must take place in France, and Mr. Fleming foresaw it; but the wonder is, that he should fix the date of this humiliation of the French monarchy within one year of the death of Lewis XVI. The sacred books of the Old and New Testament were referred to by visionaries of every kind, during the progress of the French Revolution. The public prints, and private intercourse, evinced this; but the time has passed away, obliterating many of the horrors that accompanied the storm; what is to follow seems concealed, even from the penetrating mind of a Fleming. The "Confirming Work of Religion," and "A Discourse on Earthquakes," by R. Fleming, both published in 1693, are supposed to have been written by the father. "Mr. Robert Fleming, a dissenting preacher, was carried away, May 24, 1716, from Hackney," as appears by the register of that parish, but where, is not mentioned.

MATTHEW HENRY, (*Vertue*) *J. Taylor sc. prefixed to his "Sermons," 1782, 8vo.*

MATTHEW HENRY, *fol. Vertue sc. ad vivum, copied by Houbraken and Holloway.*

MATTHEW HENRY, *prefixed to his "Life," 1716, 8vo. Vertue sc.*

This

This eminent dissenting minister (son of the nonconformist, Mr. Philip Henry, whose life has been already noticed) was educated under Mr. Doolittle, a dissenter, at Hackney; at whose academy he was placed when eighteen years of age, where he obtained a thorough knowledge of the Hebrew language, in which his father was very skilful. Hence he was sent to Gray's Inn, to study the law; but the whole bent of his mind, all his attention, had been directed to divinity—and he rather chose to be a preacher of righteousness, than a twister of words, to make virtue vice, or vice virtue. Mr. Henry preached for twenty-five years to a congregation at Chester, though frequently solicited to settle in London; but was, at length, unanimously chosen to preach at Hackney. He died suddenly of an apoplexy, at Namptwich in Cheshire, on his way to, or from, Chester, in 1714, when only 52 years of age: a short space of time, considering how much he had done in it; for he published “An Exposition of the Bible,” in five volumes folio; the “Life of his Father,” “Directions for daily Communion with God,” “A Method for Prayer,” “Four Discourses against Vice and Immorality,” “The Communicant's Companion,” “Family Hymns,” “A Scriptural Catechism,” and “A Discourse concerning the Nature of Schism.” Mr. Henry adorned his preaching by practising all the Christian virtues. His remains were deposited in Trinity Church, Chester.

JAMES OWEN, *Æt.* 51, *prefixed to his “Life,”* 1709, *S. Nicholls sc. ad vivum.*

James Owen was born November 1, 1654, at Abernant, near Caermarthen, in the same house where the well-known writer, James Howel, Esq. first

first drew his breath, some years before. This gentleman, well acquainted with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, suffered much when a young man, in the cause of nonconformity; and was frequently imprisoned for holding what were called conventicles. A singular scene was exhibited in the town hall of Oswestry, September 27, 1681, in a public disputation upon the subject of episcopacy, when Dr. Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph, and Mr. Owen, were the principal speakers; which, as usual, ended as it began, and neither party was convinced. However, it was carried on with mutual moderation and discretion, which is very *unusual*, especially on polemical subjects; for, those who are earnest in their spiritual concerns, are generally too much hurt to hear their tenets controverted, to bear it with patience. After preaching for some time at Oswestry, Mr. Owen removed to Shrewsbury, where he kept an academy, for which situation he was eminently qualified. This truly pious, learned, and laborious man died of the stone, April 8, 1706, aged 52. He was particularly intimate with Mr. Philip Henry, who had a congenial taste. Mr. Owen wrote the "History of the Consecration of Altars, Temples, and Churches," which was printed in a thin quarto, 1706; and published "Children's Baptism from Heaven." This was written in the Welch language; and answered by a tract, entitled "Light brought forth from Wales, expelling Darkness; or the Englishman's Love to Ancient Britons." His life was written by Matthew Henry, who had desired Mr. Owen's son to undertake the part of a filial biographer; but, upon his declining the office, it was written by Mr. Henry.

JOSEPH STENNET, *prefixed to his "Works,"* 1732, 8vo. G. Vertue sc.

Joseph Stennet, minister of a congregation of Sabbatarian Anabaptists, was a man of great learning, and published an Hebrew and English Grammar. In his answer to Russen's "Fundamentals without a Foundation; or a true Picture of the Anabaptists," he showed himself deeply read in the Greek and Latin languages, and conversant with the Fathers. Mr. Stennet published several other works, besides sermons, and a translation from the French, of "The first Voyages and Discoveries of the Spaniards in America, with their Cruelties, by which above forty millions of People were destroyed:" a calculation enormously erroneous. He also published "Hymns on the Lord's Supper," which have frequently been reprinted. "A genius for poetry like his, was neither common, nor in much esteem with his congregation;" but his candour, in his reply to Russen, does as much credit to his heart, as his poetry did to his head. He died July 13, 1713. His son and grandson have, like him, been preachers in Little Wild-street, London.

THOMAS DOOLITTLE, *in a wig, in the "Nonconformist's Memorial,"* 8vo. J. Caldwell sc.

THOMAS DOOLITTLE, *four English Verses,* T. Cross sc.

THOMAS DOOLITTLE, 12mo. R. White p. J. Sturt sc.

THOMAS DOOLITTLE, *Æt. 51, prefixed to his "Directions how to live,"* 1666, 12mo. R. White sc.

*See the life of* JOHN DUNTON, *Bookseller.*

THOMAS DOOLITTLE, *holding a book,* 12mo.

I have seen many wretched wooden cuts of this person, of whom there is a very long account in the "Nonconformist's Memorial."

Thomas



Thomas Doolittle, M.A. a young man of much piety, and some abilities, was sent by Mr. Baxter to the university of Cambridge; and, after ordination, was admitted into the church of St. Alphage, London, from which he was expelled by the operation of the Bartholomew Act, in 1662. Erecting a meeting-house in Monkwell-street, near Cripplegate, he continued to preach there till his death, June 1, 1707, where Dr. Daniel Williams preached his funeral sermon. His works\* were popular amongst the nonconformists; and, by them he is called "a useful, awakening preacher."

JAMES WARNER, V.D.M. *prefixed to his "Sermon on Salvation,"* 1712.

We are told this gentleman resided at Tewkesbury, (celebrated for its magnificent abbey,) as a dissenting minister, where there are meeting-houses of various sects; but Mr. Warner's name does not occur in Dyde's History and Antiquities of this place.

THOMAS REYNOLDS, *mez. T. Gibson p. G. White sc.*

Thomas Reynolds was minister, I believe, of Weigh-house, East-Cheap; and author of "Practical Religion, exemplified in the Lives of Mrs. Mary Terry, and Mrs. Clifford," with their funeral sermons, Lond. 12mo. 1712; which lives and sermons are in a plain style, and not dis-

\* There are many publications of Doolittle's, but his principal tracts are, "On the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper;" "A Discourse on the Sufferings of Christ;" "The young Man's Instructor, and the old Man's Remembrancer;" "Liberty to Captives;" "The Spiritual Antidote;" "The Mourner's Directory;" "On Earthquakes, and a Call to delaying Sinners;" "Explication of the Assembly's Catechism;" "Morning Exercise, with Sermons."

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tinguished by any marks of extraordinary abilities. The life of Mrs Mary Terry is dedicated to his honoured mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Terry, who was grandmother to the deceased. However, Reynolds makes a figure in the dispute respecting the Trinity, which occurred about the year 1720; but whether he was the son of that Presbyterian minister, who, with others, presented the Humble Address of the Presbyterians to James II. expressive of their gratitude for the general toleration given, I am not certain. The king's answer was very explicit: "I hope," said his majesty; "to live to see the day, when you shall as well have Magna Charta for the liberty of conscience, as you have had for your properties." Thomas Reynolds, Mr. Bromley says, died in 1727.

SAMUEL ROSEWELL, V.D.M. *prefixed to his*  
*"Sermons,"* 1706, *mez. J. Wollaston p. J. Faber sc.*

This nonconformist published several sermons, and the "Life and Trial of Thomas Rosewell," the ejected minister of Sutton-Mandevil, Wilts; who was convicted of treason, before the brutal Jefferies, on the oaths of three infamous women. This conviction was so scandalous a transaction, that Charles II. pardoned, instead of executing, the unfortunate and innocent man. It is probable Samuel was the son, or near relation, of Thomas Rosewell, who was one of the Presbyterian ministers that presented the Address to James II. thanking him for liberty of conscience. Mr. Samuel Rosewell died in 1702; and, in October, that year, his valuable collection of works were advertised to be sold.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM TONG, V.D.M. 1710? *mez.* *J. Wol-*  
*laston p. J. Simon sc.*

William Tong, a rigid dissenter, who kept an academy in London, was remarkable for his *Memoirs of the Lives of Mr. Matthew Henry, and Mr. Shower*; which he completed in 1716, when he complains of his age and infirmities. *Mist's Journal* calls him "the collector of the pious sayings of children of six years old, and Matthew Henry's historian;" and adds, that when he was at Coventry, he was much followed.

DANIEL BURGESS, *Æt.* 45, 1691, *prefixed to his "Character of a godly Man,"* 8vo. *J. Drapentier sc.*

DANIEL BURGESS, *Æt.* 65, *J. Drapentier sc.*

DANIEL BURGESS, *Æt.* 61, *oval, "Fides, non facies est immutabilis,"* *mez.* *Faber, ad vivum.*

DANIEL BURGESS, *Æt.* 65, *prefixed to his "Psalms,"* 1714, 12mo. *Vertue sc.*

In the year 1559 died Robert Burgess, a common player, who was buried April 4, in St. Bennet's, Gracechurch-street, London. He, perhaps, was a comedian; but his namesake, Daniel, seems to have been full as much of the player: only he acted comedy, not in a theatre, but in a meeting-house, which Sacheverel's mob illuminated, at the expence of pulpit and pews. He was the son of a clergyman, at Collinburn-Ducis, Wilts, where he was born, in 1645. Mr. Burgess went to Ireland, under the protection of Lord Orrery, the lord president of Munster, where he taught a school at Charlevil; but returning to England at the Restoration, he became a nonconformist, though not a puritan; for he was as facetious as his

his merry monarch. His jokes were in the Latimer style, and adapted to the seventeenth century; indeed, a pamphlet might be formed of his puns and jests. Preaching of Job's "robe of righteousness:" "If," said he, "any of you would have a *suit* for a twelvemonth, let him repair to Monmouth-street; if for his life-time, let him apply to the Court of Chancery; and, if for all eternity, let him *put on* righteousness." Observing but a small congregation one day at his sermon, he suddenly called out, "Fire! fire!" The affrighted audience exclaimed, "Where? where? where? where?" "In hell, to burn such wretches as regard not the glad tidings of the gospel." Burgess assigned a curious motive for the Hebrews being called Israelites. "The reason is, because God ever hated Jacobites; and, therefore Jacob's sons were not so called, but Israelites." His vein of mirth did not forsake him to the last, nor was his waggery confined to the meeting-house. He published many works, a catalogue of which is added to his funeral sermon, from his "Golden Snuffers," to his "Latin Defence of Nonconformity." There were several Puritan preachers of the name of Burgess, who are mentioned by Dr. Calamy. The print before his Psalms, Hymns, and Spiritual Songs, in 1714, 12mo. is very like him. Mr. Burgess was buried, January 31, 1723.



## SCOTCH DIVINES.

RICHARD WADDELL, S.T.P. *mez. Simon sc.*

Dr. Richard Waddell, archdeacon of St. Andrew's in Scotland, lived to see episcopacy, and all its appendages, abolished by William III. in his native land; and, as a consequence, himself deprived of his archdeaconry. He survived this event till July, 1718, when he died at Edinburgh, at the advanced age of 89 years.

WILLIAM CARSTARES, S.T.P. *W. Aikman p. R. Cooper sc.*

WILLIAM CARSTARES, *in an oval, 8vo. A. Bell sc.*

"Cardinal Carstairs," as he was generally called, acted the direct opposite part to his namesake, the tool of the Duke of Lauderdale, in promoting the worst designs of Charles II. in Scotland, who dying in 1678, under great horror, according to Burnet, ordered himself to be cast into some ditch, as a dog, for he said he was no better! The "cardinal," on the contrary, projected traitorous designs in London, against his sovereign, for which he was apprehended, and sent to Scotland, where, being put to the torture, he confessed his treason; but was afterwards permitted to retire to Holland, where he was kindly received, and even taken into some degree of favour and confidence by the Prince of Orange, with whom he afterwards returned to England. A bigotted Presbyterian, he enjoyed, it is said, the revenues of the bishopric of Dumblaine, and constantly attended King William, as his chaplain, in all his campaigns; indeed, during the whole of this

reign he was regarded as a person of some consequence. The intended assassin of the Rye-house Plot had his share in the infamous massacre at Glencoe, and wickedness only changed its object. Queen Ann gave him a gracious reception, as the head of a deputation at the time of the Union, when he attended on behalf of the kirk, as principal of the college at Edinburgh; but she never would employ him in her government. But, to keep him quiet, he was continued one of the royal chaplains; and received the episcopal revenue to defend Scotland from bishops. Carstairs lived to see George I. seated upon the throne, and died in 1715. Mackay, who knew him well, describes him as “the cunningest, subtle dissembler in the world, with an air of sincerity; a dangerous enemy, because always hid. An instance of which was secretary *Johnstoun*, to whom he pretended friendship, till the very morning he gave him a blow, though he had been worming him out of the king’s favour for many months before. He is a fat, sanguine-complexioned, fair man, always smiling where he designs most mischief; a good friend when sincere.” He is said to have had a catholic spirit at times; and to have done acts of benevolence in an extraordinary way, an instance of which follows: Ordering a suit of clothes to be made for him, (but two or three inches less in size than usual,) he pretended to put them on; but, in seeming anger, abused the tailor for so mistaking his measure; then turning to a poor episcopalian present, said, he hoped it would not offend if he requested him to accept the suit, as he thought it would better fit *him*. The dispossessed clergyman received the present with thanks. Carstairs’ state papers were published in

1774, by Joseph M'Cormick, D.D. minister of Preston-Pans.

## IRISH DIVINE.

JONATHAN SWIFT, 12mo. *A Bannerman* sc.

JONATHAN SWIFT, *J. Basine* sc. 1774.

JONATHAN SWIFT, mez. *Markham* p. *Burford* sc. 1744.

JONATHAN SWIFT, *sitting in a night-gown, holding a pen*, fol. *C. Jervas* p. *P. Fourdrinier* sc.

JONATHAN SWIFT, *sitting, holding a book*, mez. *Markham* p. *V. Haecken* sc. 1741.

JONATHAN SWIFT, *wh. length*, mez. *F. Bindon* p. 1739; *A. Miller* sc. 1743.

JONATHAN SWIFT, *oval frame, canonical habit*, 12 verses, mez. *P. Pelham* sc.

JONATHAN SWIFT, *sitting*, "*Exegi Monumentum ære perennius*," *Vertue* sc.

JONATHAN SWIFT, *oval frame, wig, canonical habit*, la. fol. *Vertue* sc.

JONATHAN SWIFT, 8vo. *Vertue* sc.

JONATHAN SWIFT, *profile prefixed to his "Life," by Lord Orrery*, 12mo. *B. Wilson* sc. 1751. *This is taken from a profile in crayons, by Mr. Barber, which belonged to Dr. Mead, who had also a portrait of Mrs. Barber\*, probably his wife.*

Jonathan Swift, descended from an ancient and respectable family, originally of Yorkshire, but more immediately from a branch of it settled near Ross, in the county of Hereford, was born in Dublin, on St. Andrew's day, 1667. The child of indigence; a disgraced student; interdicted in his first attempts as a poet, by the censure of his cousin Dryden, a consummate judge of that art;

\* Mrs. Barber, authoress of a volume of Poems, published under the patronage of Swift, by subscription.

and dependant for his support on a distant relation, Sir William Temple, how could he have been expected to attain his subsequent eminence; or to assist at the table, suppose it a side-table only, of the councils of the ministry of England; and to be the acknowledged dictator of Ireland. His genius, prying into every recess of society, and of the human heart, was, however, gradually providing a fund for future fame. His original poverty gave him opportunities of knowing men of real wit in civilized life; and it taught him how to save from superfluities. His pedestrian excursions to Leicester, to visit his mother; or in a waggon, and residing in penny lodgings; gave him the knowledge of the worst manners of the lowest part of the community; which made such an impression on his mind, as produced most part of that which disgusts us so much in his writings. Avarice and liberality struggled for pre-eminence in the breast of Swift; but the former, in the end, gained greatly the ascendant. And, though really pious, he could not bear to be thought devout; and dreaded the character of an hypocrite more than that of a libertine. Bold and intrepid, Swift would have stood single, unmoved amidst the crush of worlds, if his stubborn patriotism had demanded it; but his filial piety does him greater honour. As to relationship he despised it, and his cousins were very numerous; but they detested him as 'TOP OF KIN\*', as they constantly called him. He loved England, and wished for preferment, but his "Tale of a Tub" was ever a stumbling-block in his way. Though he did not love Ireland, yet, after he had taken his part, he was her greatest friend and patron. He liked to

\* I had this anecdote from a very rich merchant, who knew several of Swift's relations in Ireland, whither he often went. My informant lived to be near 100; he has not been dead many years.



be about a court, where he was, occasionally, a dupe of the little policies of statesmen, and the petty intrigues of bed-chamber women. His abilities were not sufficiently ripened to derive advantage from William III. who condescended to teach him how to cut asparagus in the Dutch manner. Nor had he discernment sufficient to see the indeterminate state of the tory ministry in Queen Ann's declining days; nor the impropriety of expecting favours from Queen Caroline, when he was applying for them, through her hated rival, Mrs. Howard, afterwards Countess of Suffolk. In his friendship he was sincere; to his dependants bountiful, but never kind. Charitable, but with a severity, which his own early poverty and disgrace made an indelible part of his character. In politics he was a moderate whig, in religion a high tory. The great he affected to despise, yet no man ever courted their acquaintance more. As a writer of prose, he is of the first class. As he declined in life, avarice, infirmities corporeal and mental, overcame a Colossus, who, upon occasions, opposed sovereigns, vice-kings, senates; all that dignity, power, wealth, or numbers, could, unitedly, bring against him. We admire, we condemn, we applaud, and pity Swift, who died a lunatic, in October, 1745. Lord Orrery, Delany, Sheridan, Hawkesworth, Dr. Johnson, and Mrs. Pilkington\*, have given us sufficient details of his life. In his person he was tall and athletic; in his features, severely dignified. He always repelled a laugh, as too light for that dignity which never for a moment forsook him. His voice was sharp, high-toned, and inharmonious, demanding attention. In conversa-

\* From these writers, and various other publications, I have been enabled to make a complete pedigree of the Dean and his STELLA; but they are far too long for this work.

tion he was never amiable; and at last so unpleasant, that he drove all but dependants from him. His manners partook of this character: for he studied the austerity of a pedagogue more than the polished ease of the accomplished gentleman\*. It is but seldom that I have obtained a whole sentence of *Mr. Granger's*; of Dean Swift he had written a character, which is so well drawn, and so just, that, though it swells this article a little too much, I cannot, without violence to myself, omit it.

“ Jonathan Swift was blessed, in a higher degree than any of his contemporaries, with the powers of a creative genius. The more we dwell upon the character and writings of this great man, the more they improve upon us: in whatever light we view him, he still appears to be an original. His wit, his humour, his patriotism, his charity, and even his piety†, were of a different cast from those of other men. He had, in his virtues, few equals; and, in his talents, no superior. In that of humour, and more especially in irony, he ever was, and probably ever will be, unrivalled. He did the highest honour to his country, by his parts; and was a great blessing to it, by the vigilance and activity of his public spirit. His style, which generally consists of the most naked and simple terms, is strong, clear, and expressive; familiar, without vulgarity or meanness; and beautiful, without affectation or ornament. He is sometimes licentious in his satire; and

\* It is remarkable, that the family of Swift in Worcestershire, related to the Dean, have adopted the word “Deane” for a baptismal name; not from this great character, but in compliment to the regicide, Admiral Deane: one of these Swifts having married one of his daughters and co-heirs.

† “The Dean was just the reverse of those characters, who have but little piety, and are always over-acting their part. See Dr. Delany’s anonymous *Observations upon Lord Orrery’s Remarks on the Life and Writings of Dr. Jonathan Swift, passim.*”

transgresses

“ transgresses the bounds of delicacy and purity.  
 “ He, in the latter part of his life, availed him-  
 “ self of the privilege of his great wit, *to trifle* :  
 “ but when, in this instance, we deplore the mis-  
 “ application of such wonderful abilities; we, at  
 “ the same time, admire the whims, if not the  
 “ dotages, of a Swift. He was, perhaps, the only  
 “ clergyman of his time, who had a thorough  
 “ knowledge of men and manners. His ‘ Tale  
 “ of a Tub,’ his ‘ Gulliver’s Travels,’ and his  
 “ Drapier’s Letters,’ are the most considerable  
 “ of his prose works; and his ‘ Legion Club,’  
 “ his ‘ Cadenus and Vanessa,’ and his ‘ Rhapsody  
 “ on Poetry,’ are at the head of his poetical per-  
 “ formances. His writings in general, are re-  
 “ garded as standing models of our language, as  
 “ well as perpetual monuments of their author’s  
 “ fame.”

## A DANISH CLERGYMAN.

JOHN FRED. STRAUSS, *mez. D. Hoins p. 1722,*  
*P. Pelham sc. 1724.*

Mr. Strauss was pastor of the Danish Church in London, but I have not met with any account of him. We may suppose that, during the reign of Queen Ann, the Danish church would receive every attention, as Prince George, her consort, was of that nation.

## FRENCH REFUGEE CLERGY.

JEAN ARM. du BOURDIEU, Minister of the Sa-  
 voy, *4to. P. v. Somer sc.*

Jean Arm. du Bourdieu, generally called *John*  
*Dubordieu* by the English, was a very popular  
 M 4 preacher

preacher amongst the French refugees; and died July 26, 1720. His son, John Dubordieu, a clergyman of the establishment, was appointed one of the six lecturers at Hackney, on the resignation of the venerable antiquary, John Strype; and died vicar of Layton in Essex, 1754. The number of French families descended from the refugees, are very great; but many, like the old Walloons from the Low Countries, are constantly Anglicizing their surnames. May England, the land of liberty, ever open her arms wide, to receive those who fly to her from religious or civil persecutions!

CHARLES le CENE, M.D. S.R. *né en Caen, fol. F. M. la Cave sc. prefixed to his "Bible and Testament," in French, Amst. 1741, fol.*

Le Cene died in 1703, at the age of 56 years.

CLAUDE GROTESTE de la MOTHE, *mez. P. v. Somer sc.*

Claude Groteste de la Mothe, a French pastor of the reformed church of that nation in London, preached from the year 1694 till at least 1708; and died in 1713, aged 66.

#### A ROMAN CATHOLIC DIVINE, (As it is supposed.)

SILVESTER JENKS, Philos. Prof. *Æt. 38, 1694. Six English verses, J. le Pouter sc. prefixed to "A contrite and humble Heart." Par. 1692, 12mo.*

I know nothing of this professor of philosophy. Mr. Bromley queries whether he was not of the Romish



Romish Church; and, in the index writes his name, Jenks or Jenksius.

## CLASS V.

## COMMONERS IN GREAT EMPLOYMENTS.

SIR EDWARD SEYMOUR, Speaker of the House of Commons, 8vo. in *Harding's B. C.* a monumental effigy.

Sir Edward Seymour, the 5th baronet of his family for nearly half a century, commenced his career under Cromwell, whom he hated with a perfect hatred. From the Restoration to the Revolution he sat in parliament, with various fortune: sometimes in the capacity of speaker; and, at another, threatened with proscription; and generally held very lucrative offices: he had the clerkship of the hanaper, was treasurer of the navy, and a privy counsellor. The lofty speaker, who had ruined Clarendon, would not contribute to exclude James II. but when that monarch had abdicated the throne, Seymour attended the court of William III. with an ill grace; yet he was continued of the privy council, and appointed a commissioner of the treasury. A willing subject to Ann, he held, under her, the office of comptroller of the household. He died February 17, 1707—8, at his seat of Maiden Bradley in Wiltshire, aged 75. Sir Edward was a man of a morose disposition; but of great good sense, invincible obstinacy, and unconquerable integrity: feared more than loved, and respected more than esteemed. With the exception of the year 1680, he seemed to be the despot of the House of Commons: no one knew all the intricacies of parties within

within it so well as himself. He studied each member's mind as well as his countenance. The wags were pleased when they could jest with sourness personified. One gave him a petition, as a matter of no moment, to present to the House; Seymour took it from his pocket with his accustomed gravity, and, putting on his spectacles, began to read, "The Humble petition of Oliver Cromwell—the Devil!" The laugh was so loud and long, that the old man, throwing down the paper, hastily quitted the House, in great confusion and wrath at the insult offered to his dignity. Every Englishman, though he laughs at his peculiarities, must love his virtues; and venerate the man to whom we are principally indebted for the HABEAS CORPUS ACT. Temperate in the use of wealth, he was equally frugal and liberal in his expenditure; nor did he enrich himself and family as he might have done. Proud of his ancestry, as descended from the eldest branch; and haughty as he was in his temper and behaviour, yet he never would accept Queen Ann's offer of a baron's coronet; though he permitted Francis, the eldest son of his second marriage, to take the title of Conway, whose descendant is now in possession of one of the old Seymour titles, as Marquis of Hertford. In private life he was worthy, if not amiable; true to his two wives; and to his children careful, if not kind; to his tenants and attendants a good landlord and master, though not a bountiful one. Perceiving the lengths to which some of the violent whigs would have gone, his violent tory maxims were opposed as a seasonable check to them. Haughty and sullen, even King William condescended to him, and the whole House of Commons were frequently controlled by him. His person depicted much of his mind: erect, stately,

stately, and forbidding, he was not easily approached; nor did any but those who wanted his assistance, like to be introduced to him. In complexion he was fair and sanguine. Sir Edward Seymour, the sixth baronet, his eldest son and heir, was father of Edward, the eighth duke of Somerset, who succeeded to the ducal honours, by the extinction of the male descendants of the first duke, the Protector Somerset, by his second marriage; who, in order to gratify the inordinate pride of his second wife, procured his title to go "to her" posterity, in preference to that of his first alliance; but she "condescended" that they should be placed in the limitation, which, after the long period of two hundred years, at length reverted to them.

SIR THOMAS HANMER, Speaker of the House of Commons, in "*York's Royal Tribes of Wales*," 4to. from a picture at Bettesfield, J. Allen del. W. Bond sc.

SIR THOMAS HANMER, in "*Harding's Shakespeare*," 1791, L. Schiavonetti sc.

SIR THOMAS HANMER, in Bell's "*Shakespeare*," 12mo. Kneller p. Delatre sc.

Sir Thomas Hanmer, of Hanmer, and of Bettesfield in Flintshire, and of Mildenhall in Suffolk, was the fifth baronet of an ancient and respectable family. His father had obtained high promotion in the army, by his valour; but Sir Thomas turned his attention to civil employment, for which he had qualified himself by studying the law. Elected member of parliament for the town of Flint, and for Thetford, in the last of William III. he gained so much reputation, that the electors of the county of Flint returned him one of their representatives: and, in the seventh  
of



of Queen Ann, the more opulent one of Suffolk, elected him; for which he sat in all the subsequent part of her reign, and in the two first of George I's reign: he was chosen speaker in 1713. He acquired great consequence by his marriage with Isabella, daughter and heir of Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington; the widow and relict of Henry, Duke of Grafton, who died in February, 1729. His second wife was the daughter and heir of Thomas Folkes, of St. Edmund's Bury in Suffolk, Esq. By neither of them had he any issue. It was said of him, that "he married an old woman for love, and a young one for money; and was not very fortunate in either of them." Sir Thomas Hanmer is well known as the editor of Shakespeare's Works; but this effort of magnificence did not raise his fame, as his abilities were not conspicuous either out, or in, the House of Commons, as a man of deep penetration. As an orator, he always affected the sublime; but

"Not all were flowers when pompous Hanmer  
spoke."

Dying May 6, 1746, the title became extinct; but has been restored by his present majesty, in another branch. Sir Thomas was buried at Hanmer, amongst his relations, with a long Latin epitaph, written in his life-time by Dr. Friend, master of Westminster School. This was found in Sir Thomas Hanmer's copy of his edition of Shakespeare; and inscribed upon his superb monument. It has been elegantly paraphrased in English. It was singular, that Williams, Trevor, and Hanmer, no very distant neighbours in the principality of Wales, should all be called to the chair of the House of Commons, at no great interval of time. Pennant, speaking of Bettesfield, mentions the portrait from whence the  
first



first print was taken; and one of the Duchess of Grafton, his first lady, who is also among the beauties at Hampton Court. But no notice is taken of the young wife in his epitaph, nor is her picture to be found among the family portraits at Bettesfield.

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD SOUTHWELL, *his left hand holding up his gown, mez. Kneller p. 1708, Smith sc. 1709.*

The Southwells, a family famed for their interest in the affairs of England, in the reign of the Tudors, were long settled in Norfolk, whence a branch of them went to Ireland; but they had an estate in Gloucestershire, where they occasionally resided. The Hon. Edward Southwell was a gentleman commoner at Merton College, Oxford, where his paternal inheritance gave him great consequence, but his own acquirements, still more. He was well known in Ireland as a principal secretary of state, and a privy counselor, after he had sat in the senate of that kingdom as a member for Kinsale, and been first clerk of the privy council. He died in Spring Gardens, London, December 4, 1730, aged 63; and was buried at Henbury in Gloucestershire. Mr. Southwell married Elizabeth, only child and heir of Vere Essex, Earl of Ardglass in Ireland, and Baron Cromwell in England; who was a beautiful and accomplished woman. The title of Cromwell being discovered to be a male fief, this lady relinquished it, after having borne it some time. She died in childbed, March 31, 1709; and was buried at Henbury. His second wife was Ann, daughter of William Blathwayt, Esq.; who died July 1, 1717, aged 27, after having been a wife only one year. By the first marriage he left several

veral children: from Edward, the eldest son, descended the Barons de Clifford.

GEORGE STEPNEY, Esq. *in the "Kit Cat Club,"*  
mez. Kneller p. J. Faber sc. 1733.

George Stepney, Esq. of the family of Stepney, of Prendergast in Pembrokeshire, was son of Sir Thomas Stepney, Knt. His father resided in Westminster, where Mr. Stepney was born, in 1663. Fortunately for him he received his education at that place, where a mutual regard commenced between him and Charles Montague, Esq. indeed they were inseparables, both there and at Trinity College in Cambridge. The latter, after various state employments, rose to be Earl of Halifax; and had, equally with his friend, a taste for letters. Montague, viewing Stepney with partiality, determined to graft upon the writer of some very indifferent poetry, the diplomatic character. Stepney had compared James II. on his accession, to Hercules; but the two friends deserted the cause of James II. when William came over, and enlisted under his banner, where they made a considerable figure. This minor poet was sent at different times, in a public capacity, to the courts of the Emperor of Germany; the King of Poland; and the Electors of Saxony, Mentz, Treves, Cologne, Palatine, and Brandenburg; the Landgrave of Hesse; the Congress of Frankfort; and the States of Holland. These negotiations employed his time from the year 1692 to 1706; but he had been appointed a lord of trade in 1697. There can be little doubt he would have been a very serviceable subject, having had so much experience, had he lived longer; but he died at Chelsea, in 1707, aged 34. The poems he published are now little known, and less read. As a statesman  
he

he seems to have had great powers, and was an amiable and accomplished gentleman. Mr. Stepney was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a monument to his memory. The same zeal which friendship showed him living, has pourtrayed his character on the marble, with an attention to dates so numerous and minute, as to overlay the inscription, and confound, rather than inform, the reader.

HENRY NEWTON, British Envoy in Tuscany, a medallion prefixed to a volume of his *Latin Works*, printed in 4to. at Lucca, 1710, *Bened. Farriot sculp. Romæ Sup. perm.*

Sir Henry Newton, LL.D. and F.R.S. was descended from a most respectable family, resident at King's-Bromley in Staffordshire; but no way related to Sir Isaac Newton, whose ancestors resided in another county. Sir Henry was sent by Queen Ann, envoy extraordinary to the court of Tuscany, and also to the Republic of Genoa; in which capacity he succeeded Sir Samuel Blackwell, Knt. afterwards a Baronet. At the accession of George I. he returned home; and was replaced, as minister at the court of Florence, by Henry d'Avenant, Esq. His majesty appointed him to the office of judge of the high court of admiralty; honoured him with knighthood, March 1, 1715; but he died suddenly, July 29, following, greatly regretted. He was also at the time of his death, master of the royal hospital of St. Catherine's, near the Tower. Sir Henry, to the character of a wise and able negociator and judge, added that of a man of great learning, and an excellent mathematician. The medallion, with its reverse, from which the above print is taken, was modelled in honour of Sir Henry, during his residence



dence at Florence, by that celebrated artist, Soldani; from a design probably furnished by a brother member of the Crusca Academy. Sir Henry was highly valued by foreigners, as well as by his learned countrymen. James Santamand was greatly indebted to him for procuring him access to the Florentine library, through his interest with the Grand Duke, Cosmo III. when preparing his edition of "Theocritus." Dr. Hudson dedicated his "Longinus" to him. Gisbert Cuper mentions Sir Henry in his "Lettres de Critique," in a very honourable manner, as his correspondent. One of his daughters was first married to Colonel Francis Alexander, after whose death she re-married with the dauntless, loyal, and virtuous Lord Aubrey Beauclerk, who fell at Carthage.

MITFORD CROW, *mez. T. Murray p. Smith sc.*  
1703.

Mitford Crowe, Esq. member of parliament for the town of Southampton, in 1701, gained an ascendancy in politics, perhaps from his relationship to Christopher Crow, Esq. who married Charlotte, daughter of Edward, Earl of Lichfield, and relict of Benedict Leonard, Lord Baltimore. Mr. Crowe was in the army, and rose to the rank of colonel. Queen Ann appointed him her agent in Catalonia, where he persuaded the Catalans to arm in the cause of Charles of Austria, afterwards emperor. Lord Fairfax made him one of the trustees under his patent, to secure all wrecks which should happen in the West Indies, in 1704; and he was afterwards appointed governor of the island of Barbadoes. Swift frequently dined with this gentleman, and observes, in one of his letters, "there were at dinner Lady Betty Germain; and "there was the Earl of Berkley, and his fine lady.  
" I never



“ I never saw her before, nor think her near so  
 “ handsome as she passes for :” this was in 1708.  
 In 1711 he writes, when he was at the gover-  
 nor’s house : “ Lady Berkley, after dinner, clapt  
 “ my hat on another lady’s head, and she, in  
 “ roguery, put it upon the rails. I minded them  
 “ not; but in two minutes they called me to the  
 “ window, and Lady Carteret showed me my hat  
 “ out of the window, five doors off. I was forced  
 “ to walk to it, and pay her, and old Lady Wey-  
 “ mouth, a visit, with some more beldames.”  
 Mr. Crow died December 15, 1719.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM BROMLEY, *oval*,  
*motto*, “ *Vexillo Virtutis Vinco*,” *mez. M. Dahl p.*  
*1712. J. Smith sc. 1712.*

The Right Hon. William Bromley, of Bagging-  
 ton in Warwickshire, was, I believe, the son of  
 Sir William Bromley, of that place, knight of the  
 Bath. A man of great estate, and highly re-  
 spected; who was chosen representative in par-  
 liament for the university of Oxford, in 1701, and  
 in every succeeding election, till 1727 inclusive.  
 In 1705 his friends proposed him for speaker of  
 the House of Commons, when party ran ex-  
 tremely high, and he was supported by the tories;  
 but Mr. Smith carried it by a majority of forty-  
 four. Though he failed of success, it did not in-  
 jure his interest, either in or out of the House;  
 and, on the change of the ministry, in 1710, when  
 the whigs were expelled from administration, he  
 was chosen speaker without opposition. This  
 great leader of the tory and Jacobite interest,  
 died February 13, 1732, at Baggington. In the  
 reign of Queen Ann he had been highly caressed,  
 respected, and honoured: her majesty having  
 called him to the privy council, and appointed

him secretary of state. In that of George I. he retained his principles. Mr. Bromley was a most respectable character in private life, and of a grave and solemn aspect. He was well known, when a young man, by the publication of his Travels; in which his Jacobitical sentiments were strongly marked. He had the unhappiness of losing his eldest son, and heir-apparent, Cloberry Bromley, Esq. who married Dorothy, daughter of William Bromley, Esq. of Hull-Castle in the county of Worcester; a family from which descend the Barons Mountfort, of Horseheath in Cambridgeshire. This lady re-married John Jenyns, of Hayes in Middlesex, Esq.

EDWARD WINNINGTON JEFFERIES, *mex.*  
*Dahl p. Sympson sc. scarce.*

Edward Winnington Jefferies, Esq. of Homme Castle in Worcestershire, was elected in 1708, with Richard Foley, Esq. representative of the borough of Droitwich, in parliament; in which they sat together during the four next parliaments. Mr. Jefferies died July 20, 1725, and his colleague was returned in 1727. The Jefferies family were owners of Homme Castle for more than two hundred years; which was very much damaged by fire, in 1605; and destroyed in the civil wars by Cromwell's party. It is remarkable that, in 1649, Mr. Jefferies, the then owner, discovered, in the grounds near his house, a great iron chest, in a vault in the middle of an ancient fort, made in the fashion of a half-moon, containing treasure to a considerable amount. The estate is now possessed by the family of Winnington, who succeeded, as it were, to the interest of their relation, Mr. Jefferies, in the borough of Droitwich, for which they have several times been elected.

THOMAS

THOMAS HOPKINS, *mez.* *Kneller* p. 1715, *Faber* sc. 1732, in the "*Kit Cat Club*."

I suppose this gentleman to have been Thomas Hopkins, Esq. one of the commissioners of the salt duties, in the reign of Queen Ann.

DANIEL PARKE, Esq. Capt. Gen. and Chief Governour of the Leeward Islands, *prefixed to his "Life,"* by French, 1717, 8vo. G. *Kneller* p. G. *Virtue* sc.

This unfortunate gentleman, governor of the Leeward Islands, was murdered in Antigua, (one of the Caribbees,) December 9, 1710. He was a gallant man, who had served as a colonel in the army under the Duke of Marlborough, with great honour, and brought Queen Ann the news of the victory gained at Hockstet; who sent him to the Leeward Islands as governor; in which situation he was equally meritorious as a military and a civil officer of the crown. He repulsed and kept the French in awe, who had plundered the islands of St. Christopher and Nevis; and endeavoured to establish a proper code of laws: but the enemies of order opposed his regulations, as they restricted their lawless manners. His reply to their allegations proved to the queen, that his conduct merited great commendation. Foiled in their attempts to dispossess him of his government, the malcontents raised a rebellion in Antigua, the seat of his government; but, unawed by their force, he bravely resisted, and killed Captain Pigott, their ringleader, with his own hand; but was afterwards basely assassinated. Mr. George French wrote a "*History of Colonel Parke's Administration*," in 8vo, 1710.



## CLASS VI.

## MEN OF THE ROBE.

SIR JOHN TURTON, *rare, la. fol. Sherwin sc.*  
1701.

Sir John Turton was educated for the bar, and called to be a sergeant at law, April 11, 1689; and was knighted, and appointed a baron of the exchequer, May 9, following, by William III. who nominated him a justice of the King's Bench, June 27, 1696. Sir John died February 12, 1707—8; but he had previously resigned his office, probably from ill health.

SIR JOHN BLENCOWE, Knight, &c. *fol. J. King sc.*

SIR JOHN BLENCOWE, Knight, &c. *fol. J. B. Cloys-  
terman p. W. Sherwin sc.*

SIR JOHN BLENCOWE, Knight, *fol. A. Russell p.*  
1712. *G. Vertue sc.* 1713.

Judge Blencoe, descended from an ancient family, originally of Blencoe in Cumberland, but afterwards resident at Marston St. Lawrence, in Northamptonshire, was educated for the bar, and called to the coif, April 11, 1689; and, in 1690, was returned one of the members of parliament for Brackley in his native county. William III. made him a baron of the exchequer, September 17, 1696; whence he was removed to the Court of King's Bench, January 18, 1702; and to the Common Pleas, November 20, 1714; but he resigned his office, through his very advanced age, June 22, 1722, and died May 6, 1726. Sir John married the eldest daughter of that very great adept in the art of decyphering secret writing,  
Dr.



Dr. Wallis, who, it is said, declined the offer of a bishopric, to promote the advancement of his son-in-law to the dignity of a judge. He was an honest, plain, blunt man, without those great qualifications which generally gain the judicial robes. He had a numerous family by his wife, Elizabeth; one of whom, his daughter, married Sir Edmund Probyn, lord chief baron of the exchequer. William Blencoe, gent. the third son, instructed by his maternal grandfather in the mysteries of his art, had an annuity settled upon him of 200*l.* per annum. He had an opportunity of showing what he had learnt, at Bishop Atterbury's trial: upon which occasion he was called forth, to assist in the developement of certain papers that had been found, and were supposed to contain evidence of the offence with which his lordship stood charged.

SIR EDWARD WARD, Knight, *la. fol. G. Kneller p. R. White sc. 1702.*

Sir Edward Ward, a native of Northamptonshire, was of the Inner Temple. William III. made him his attorney-general; called him to the degree of a sergeant at law, June 3, 1695; and, seven days after, appointed him chief baron of the exchequer. He died July 16, 1714. Two of his sons became lawyers of considerable eminence.

SIR HENRY HATSELL, *mez. Kneller p. Gisbourne, P.P.*

Sir Henry Hatsell, called to be a sergeant at law, April 11, 1689, was appointed, November 26, 1697, a baron of the exchequer; in which office he died, 1714. Henry Hatsell, Esq. barrister at law, his son and heir, married Penelope, only daughter of Sir James Robinson, Bart. of Cranford in Northamptonshire.

SIR RICHARD HOLFORD, *Æt.* 81, 1714, *4to.*  
*J. Richardson p. G. Vertue sc.*

The Holfords, of Holford juxta Nether Tabley in Cheshire, have been a very respectable family for many ages. Sir Richard Holford was a master in chancery, 1693, and lived to a very venerable age. His relict died March 20, 1722—3. There are descendants from Sir Richard: one of whom, Peter Holford, Esq. lately deceased, was also for many years a master in chancery\*.

JOHN BRIDGES, of Lincoln's Inn, F.R.S. *fol.*  
*Kueller p. 1706. Vertue sc. 1726.*

John Bridges, Esq. of Barton Segrave in the county of Northampton, was solicitor of the customs in 1693; in 1711, a commissioner of the same duties; and, in 1715, cashier of the excise; a bencher of Lincoln's Inn; a governor of Bethlehem Hospital; and F.R.S. Learned himself, he endeavoured to patronize learning in general; and is consequently mentioned with great respect, by Hearne and others, particularly in Sawyer's preface to Winwood's Memorials, where he says:  
 “ For these (letters to William Trumball, Esq.  
 “ afterwards Sir William) I stand indebted to my  
 “ late highly honoured and learned friend, John  
 “ Bridges, Esq. whose incomparable knowledge  
 “ in all kinds of learning, was tempered with that  
 “ engaging candour and affability, as at once rendered him the delight and wonder of all who  
 “ had the honour and happiness of his acquaint-

\* Query.—What relation to Sir Richard, was Sir James Holford, buried at Chelsea, November 17, 1713; and the Right Hon. Lady Frances Holford, also interred there, April 16, 1699? Sir William Holford, of Welham in Leicestershire, another contemporary, married Frances, daughter of James Cecil, third earl of Salisbury; she certainly is the person buried at Chelsea.

“ ance.

“ance. By his untimely death, the world is deprived, not only of a most valuable man, but of a work which would have done lasting honour to himself and country. And his worthy relations will, I hope, forgive me, if I take the freedom, in this public manner, to tell them, they cannot do greater justice to both, than to perfect so great and generous a design, for which he had, with the greatest care and exactness, collected so many noble and valuable materials.” The work thus honourably noticed, was a general History of Northamptonshire, his native county, and the residence of his ancestors; consisting of thirty volumes of manuscript, in folio, which he had began to methodize: the expence in collecting of which was very considerable\*. He died March 16, 1724. His valuable library, manuscripts, and prints, were sold in February, 1725. The books consisted chiefly of classics, history, and the antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland.

The print above-mentioned is from a painting by Kneller, representing him in a loose robe, large neckcloth, and a flowing peruke; and is inscribed, John Bridges, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. Blome mentions him in his “Britannia,” as of Burton Seagrave; and gives his arms the same as those of the Bridges, of Limerick in Ireland; and of Brook Bridges, Esq. of the Middle Temple.

\* Mr. Bridges's papers relating to this history, after his death passed into different hands, who severally undertook to methodize and give them to the public; and a small portion of it, containing the Hundreds of Fawesly Warden, and Norton, was actually printed in 1739, and published as a specimen of the work: but the undertaking meeting with many interruptions from death, and other accidents, began to be almost despaired of. All difficulties, however, were at length got over; and the gentlemen of the county, and others, promoting the publication by a very large subscription, the world was put in possession of Mr. Bridges's labours in 1791; when the “History of Northamptonshire, with Maps and Views,” appeared, in two very handsome volumes in folio, making a valuable addition to the topographical library.



## SCOTCH LAWYERS.

SIR FRANCIS GRANT de Cullen, *mez.* J. Smibert *p.* S. Taylor *sc.*

Sir Francis Grant, of Cullen, Bart. was president of sessions in Scotland; created a baronet, December 7, 1705; and died in 1726, aged 66.

WILLIAM FORBES, jun. Prof. Glasg. *fol.* Robinson *p.* R. Cooper *sc.*

The family of Forbes, in Scotland, is as honourable as numerous; the main stem of which are Barons of Forbes: from those are descended many respectable private families, besides the Forbes of Pitsligo, who were ennobled. Those of Forbes promoted the Revolution; but those of Pitsligo were punished by forfeiture, for joining the attempt to restore the Stuart line, in 1745. From what particular branch this lawyer came does not appear.

## IRISH LAWYERS.

SIR CONSTANT. PHIPPS, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, *mez.* J. Simon *sc.*

The idol of one party and the detestation of another, no man was more praised and blamed, more loved or more hated, than Sir Constantine Phipps. He studied the law in the Middle Temple; and his defence of Dr. Sacheverel established his popularity with the tories. The queen knighted him, December 26, 1710, a few months after she had sent him as chancellor to Ireland; and, on December 3, 1711, appointed him a lord justice  
of



of that kingdom. Party there was as violent as in England, and the commons petitioned the queen to remove him from the chancellorship; but the peers addressed her majesty to continue him, because he had "uniformly acquitted himself, in his several stations, with honour, justice, and integrity." The accession of George I. changed the political hemisphere; and, November 30, 1714, he was succeeded in his high office, by Alan Broderick, Esq. but the Tories, to show their gratitude and approbation of his conduct, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws, at Oxford, on the very day his majesty was crowned. In September, 1712, he presented a petition at the sessions house in the Old Bailey, praying that Dr. Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, might, with every mark of attentive honour, be brought to trial, bailed, or discharged; but this, as well as other petitions of a like nature, were over-ruled. All that time the prelate was prayed for in many of the churches in London. Removed to this distance, we view with placidity all the folly of both parties, and contemplate a character in its proper light. Sir Constantine appears to have been a man of integrity, as he undoubtedly was of ability; and lived long after the turbulence of faction had, in a great measure, subsided. He died October 9, 1723, aged 67 years; and was buried at White-Waltham, Berks, where there is a handsome monument to his memory. His relict died October 30, 1728. William Phipps, Esq. his son and heir, married, September 26, 1718, Lady Catherine, only daughter of James Annesley, Earl of Anglesey, and of Catherine Darnley, natural daughter of James II\*. The

\* The shocking behaviour of Lord Anglesey caused the parliament to dissolve his marriage with James II's illegitimate daughter; she then allied herself to John Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave and Duke of Buckinghamshire.

issue of this marriage was two sons, Constantine Phipps, created Lord Mulgrave; James, and one daughter. William died February 1, 1729—30, and his widow married John Skelton, Esq. of Croydon. A singular coincidence, that the posterity of the chancellor should mingle their blood with the unfortunate Stuarts.

THOMAS WYNDHAM, Lord Chancellor, and one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, 1728, *mez. Marshall p.*

The family of Wyndham has been so very numerous for the two last centuries, that it would require the utmost skill of an experienced genealogist to trace its various branches. It will, however, be sufficient for the present purpose to say, that the Lord Chancellor Wyndham was descended from Sir Wadham Wyndham, the seventh of the nine sons of Sir John Wyndham, of Orchard Wyndham in the county of Somerset, ancestor of the present Earl of Egremont.

## CLASS VII.

### MEN OF THE SWORD.

#### OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *mez. Kneller p. Faber sc. 1735, in the "Kit Cat Club."*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *4to. mez. Kneller p. Faber sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *4to. C. Fritzsck sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *mez. J. Gole sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *fol. St. Amour p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

JOHN

## ANN. CLASS VII.

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *mez. Heits sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *in Birch's "Lives," Kneller p. Houbraken sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *on horseback, mez. Johnson sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *whole length, fol. Mariette sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *with a Dutch inscription, Nurnberg sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *Picart sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *fol. Vr. Wertt p. Punt sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *Des Rochers sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *mez. P. Schenck sc. 1705.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *la. fol. King p. W. Sherwin sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *4to. mez. J. Closterman p. J. Simon sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *mez. M. Dahl p. J. Simon sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1703.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *mez. Kneller p. 1705, J. Smith sc. 1705.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *4to. mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1705.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *oval, supported by Minerva and Fame, Sympson sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *with-Prince EUGENE, and WILLIAM de FRIZE Prince of ORANGE, P. Tanje sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *in an oval, about which, and on his armour, is engraved his eulogium, Amst. 4to. Temmen sc.*

JOHN



JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *la. fol. G. Vertue sc.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of Marlborough, *in Harding's "Grammont," Kneller p. R. Clamp sc.*

Sir Winstan Churchill, of Churchill, Somersetshire, the Duke of Marlborough's father, (originally butler, I believe, to Charles II.) was the son of John Churchill, Esq. of the Middle Temple, and Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Winstan, knight, and was born at Wotton Glanville. This gentleman received his education at Oxford, but the misfortunes of the times prevented him from completing his studies. He had, however, gained sufficient learning to induce him to venture his name as an author, in some political tracts, which do little credit to his patriotism; but his "*Divi Britannici*" (less known than it ought to be) procured him the honour of being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and Charles II. knighted him in 1663. Yet Sir Winstan gained more importance through the influence of his daughter Arabella's complaisance, than by his descent, his learning, or his talents: for James, Duke of York, whose taste for beauty was very singular, saw, admired, and intrigued with her, though her personal attractions were generally thought to be very few. Sir Winstan obtained, through those means, a seat in the House of Commons, and several places; the principal of which was comptroller of the board of green cloth. He died March 20, 1688, and was buried in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields. By Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Drake, of Ashe in Devonshire, knight, he had issue, besides Arabella, Winstan, John, George, Charles, Montjoy, Jasper, and Theobald. John, Charles, and Theobald survived: the two former were bred to arms;



arms; Theobald, to the church, who died unmarried, and, I believe, without preferment, in 1685. Charles rose high in the military service; but it was John who raised the name of Churchill to the summit of glory.

Never did man combine more opposite qualities than he did, whose early education had been so much neglected, that he might be called illiterate; as it was with difficulty that he wrote even his native language, and that, generally, with little attention to orthography or grammar. What knowledge he had of English history, was derived principally from reading Shakespeare's Plays; yet he became one of the ablest negociators, as well as the greatest general in Europe. He was presented by his father to the Duke of Beaufort, in the capacity of a page; but not being accepted, was subsequently introduced to the Duchess of York. The duke had been charmed with Arabella, his sister; and the wanton Cleveland (then just risen from a lying-in) was no less struck with him. It is said her Grace actually made him a donation, at one time, of five thousand pounds: thus teaching him, at once, the use and value of money; and laying the foundation of his future wealth in a present independance. This connexion easily paved the way for an introduction to his sovereign, who promoted him in the army, where he rose, by a rapid progress, to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was also a gentleman of the bed-chamber, and master of the robes to the Duke of York; by whose recommendation he was further honoured with the title of Baron Aymouth in Scotland. James II. after his accession, kept him generally near his person; but once sent him as ambassador to France, and created him a peer of England, by his own name of Churchill. Artfully gliding into the Revolution, though he disliked

liked it, William III. made him one of his privy council; a lord of the bed-chamber; raised him to the dignity of Earl of Marlborough; and intrusted the Duke of Gloucester to his care, with this remarkable compliment: "Make my nephew, my lord, but what you are, and I shall be perfectly satisfied;" and yet it is certain he beheld him with no cordiality. But if William disliked the earl, Queen Mary equally detested his countess. Some of his double dealings between the rival courts of St. James and St. Germain's transpired, which brought him into trouble; but, on the death of William, himself in the field, and his lady in the palace, they commanded every thing. The talents of Churchill dazzled the public, as the greatest general that England, or that Europe possessed. He was so gentle in his demeanour, so correct and elegant in his manners, that he gained the admiration of the most fastidious courts. The ferocious Charles XII. of Sweden, came into his presence, with his hair slightly combed, while Churchill's features were set off by a flowing peruke, which was highly powdered and perfumed, according to the fashion of that day. Full of contempt, the royal sloven retired disgusted; but, at a succeeding interview, he felt, that wisdom might be united with elegance of person and manners; and that those qualifications were not incompatible with the genius of war. He discovered the politics of Frederick I. king of Prussia, by observing the maps upon his table; and he won the confidence of this vainest of the vain, by declining to dine with him, through a supposed modesty; being contented, he said, with the honour of standing behind the chair, to wait upon so puissant a monarch. Queen Ann created him Duke of Marlborough, and gave him the garter, with a grant of her domain and manor of Woodstock;

Woodstock; and parliament erected Blenheim palace on the former, as a reward for his unparalleled conquests; and to perpetuate his most splendid victory, after which it was named. The emperor Joseph I. equally admiring his military skill, erected Mindelheim in Suabia into a principality, and gave it to him, that he might have a seat in the Diet of the German Empire. Other great potentates bestowed upon him distinguishing marks of their esteem. In England he engrossed almost all power, which he made subservient to his love of money. Spending an evening once at West-Gate, with Lord Bath and his brother, General Pulteney, who had been the duke's aid-de-camp in Flanders, he lost some money at play; on rising to go to his own residence in another part of Bath, he asked the general to lend him sixpence to pay his chair-hire:—the loan was granted. "Brother," said Lord Bath, "I would venture any sum, that his Grace goes home on foot. Do follow him out." The general did: and, to his astonishment, found that he did walk all the way home. In short, his avarice was proverbial. Expressing his attachment to the queen, before Prince Eugene, his Highness whispered to another, "Yes, but it is REGINA PECUNIA;" and yet he, who would do the meanest act to save the smallest piece of silver, defied the greatest inconveniences to put him out of temper. Riding once with Commissary Marriot, and a hard rain coming on, he asked for his cloak; his servant not bringing it immediately, he called for it again, who insolently replied, "You must stay, Sir, if it rains cats and dogs, till I can get at it." Turning to his companion, the duke coolly observed, "I would not be of that fellow's temper for all the world." This, it may be said, was a trivial circumstance; but, on the most trying occurrences he was equally calm: and



and resolutely refused fighting the French, though Prince Eugene had urged, in a council of war, that the enemy might be attacked and beaten. Arguments failing, the prince, in a rage, loaded him with abusive epithets, and even reproached him with being a coward; and at length gave him a challenge: yet the duke waved it. The following day Marlborough hastily entered the bed-chamber of the prince, and requested he would rise and prepare for battle, saying, I would not agree to fight before, because I knew one of the generals in the council was bribed to betray us; an opportunity now offers: we can fight and conquer; when that is over, I am willing to give you any satisfaction. Eugene, astonished at this greatness of mind, rushed into his arms, requesting to be excused for his intemperate conduct; declaring it was impossible to have supposed such treachery could have been designed. "I thought," said Marlborough, "my dear prince, you would in time be satisfied." Though moderate himself in his diet, yet, it is said, he found an amusement in the intemperance of others: a great eater was a great treat to him; and he would actually sometimes conceal himself, to observe a hungry man satisfy his appetite. Queen Ann, who had suffered disgrace from William and Mary, for her partiality to Marlborough and his lady, was at last convinced, that he sought only his own aggrandizement and wealth, and withdrew her friendship from them. And George I. conceiving something of duplicity in their conduct, from their always being prepared to side with that branch of the royal family who should be victorious, does not appear to have taken the duke much into his confidence. He, however, immediately on his accession, restored him to his military command and offices, and also appointed him one of the



the privy council. The duke, towards the decline of life, became childish; and his duchess was thought not to be sufficiently delicate about letting him be seen in such a state; perhaps to sanction her taking his pecuniary concerns into her own hands. He died June 16, 1722, aged 73 years; and had a public funeral decreed him, which was conducted with the greatest magnificence. A full account of the whole ceremonial is given in the "Historical Register" of that year. He was buried in Westminster Abbey; but, after the death of his relict, his body was removed, and deposited with her's at Blenheim. It is difficult to find terms sufficiently to praise him as the leader of an army composed of discordant nations, of various languages, manners, and religion; and much more his uniting the princes who governed them. It was no unusual thing for the officers to mimic a particular tone and manner the duke had of pronouncing the word "silly;" which he constantly did, to express his contempt of any thing that did not meet with his approbation. It is greatly to his praise, that when Lord Bolingbroke was applied to for establishing some circumstances that made against his Grace's reputation, his lordship replied, with the energy of a great mind: "the Duke of Marlborough had so many excellencies, that I am not willing to remember he had any failings." By Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Richard Jennings, of Sandridge in Hertfordshire, Esq. he had issue, one son only, John, who died at Cambridge, at the age of eighteen years; and four daughters. As by this unfortunate accident the hereditary dignities, so worthily obtained, were in danger of being lost to the family, according to the ordinary mode of succession, the legislature, greatly to its honour, immediately interfered, in order to preserve them;

and, by a new and parliamentary limitation of the patent, continued the possession of them in the female line, through the duke's daughters, and their issue male, respectively. The eldest of whom, the Lady Henrietta, succeeded her father in the title, immediately on his death; but her Grace leaving no son by her husband, Francis, Earl of Godolphin, it went, after her decease, to the eldest son of her next sister, Ann, Countess of Sunderland; in which noble family it now remains. The two other daughters, the ladies Elizabeth and Mary, were also very highly matched with the dukes of Bridgewater and Montague.

JAMES FITZ-JAMES, DUKE OF BERWICK, *fol.?*  
*Jenary p. P. Drevet sc. 1693.*

JAMES FITZ-JAMES, Duke of BERWICK, *square, in*  
*amour; Coxe's Memoirs, E. Harding sc. 1802.*

This illegitimate prince was the eldest of the two sons of James II. by Arabella Churchill; the other was Henry Fitz-James, called grand prior, and lieutenant-general and admiral of the French galleys. They were both born in England, but educated in France, and in the tenets of the Roman Catholic religion. It was perfectly natural that they should remain with their father, and venerate Lewis XIV. as their protector; but they were outlawed in 1695. James had given the elder the title of Duke of Berwick, but this was not allowed after the Revolution. Bred to arms, he made a great figure in Europe, and became a marshall of France, Duke Fitz-James, a grandee of Spain, and knight of the Golden Fleece. France and Spain were greatly indebted to his valour and discretion, yet it is well known he had always a decided partiality for his native land, even for the country which had proscribed him. But he accompanied King James into Ireland, as did

did his brother: in that service he acted as an inferior officer, at Limerick; but he commanded in the interval between the departure of the Count de Lauzun and the appointment of M. St. Ruth. It was singular, that while his maternal uncle, Churchill, was fighting under the banners of William III. he was serving in the French armies. In the unfortunate engagement near Leige, Fitz-James became a prisoner to his uncle, though the battle was gained by France; and the Duke of Ormond, wounded, fell into the hands of Lewis XIV. After experiencing a short captivity, he was released, and came privately into England, to encourage the malcontents against William's government, when Sir John Fenwick intended to assassinate that monarch. Although it was remarkable, that he and his uncle were in such opposite interests in the reign of William, it was still more extraordinary to see Marlborough commanding the allies, and Fitz-James the armies of France and Spain. His prowess was acknowledged in the plains of Flanders; in Spain, particularly at the battle of Almanza; in Portugal, in Italy, and in Germany. His services were demanded in every war waged by France, and in each he was a distinguished character. Besieging Philipsburgh at the head of 60,000 men, he fell by a cannon ball, June 12, 1734, aged 63, as he was visiting the trenches. His grandson, the Duke Fitz-James, who was driven from France, by the Revolution in that kingdom, a few years past, visited Britain. There have been few persons of his rank more highly valued than the Duke of Berwick, and none who more deserved to be so. He was half-brother to the elder, and uncle to the younger Chevalier, who claimed the British crown; nephew to Charles II. and half-brother to the sovereigns, Mary and Ann. He

bore the royal arms of Britain, within a border componè, gules and azure: the first charged with Lions of England, and the second with the Fleur-de-lis of France.

WILLIAM NORTH, LORD NORTH AND GREY, *embroidered coat, truncheon in his hand, mez. Kneller p. Simon sc.*

William North was born December 22, 1673, and succeeded, on the death of his father, Charles, in 1690, as sixth Lord North, and second Lord Grey, of Rolleston in Staffordshire; of this family he took his place in the House of Peers, in January, 1698. In the reign of Queen Ann he was appointed lord lieutenant of Cambridge-shire, governor of Portsmouth, and made a member of the privy council; but his chief merit was his military conduct: and having served, with great honour, under the Duke of Marlborough, he was appointed lieutenant-general of the British forces; and particularly distinguished himself at Blenheim, where his right hand was shot off. In the reign of George I. he was confined in the Tower, on suspicion of treason, with the Duke of Norfolk, Bishop Atterbury, and Dr. Friend. After his release he retired to Spain, and entered into the army of that country, with the same rank he had held in the British service. Lord North died at Madrid, October 31, 1734; and left no issue by his lady, Maria Margarett, daughter of M. Elmeët, receiver-general to the States of Holland. Charles, his only brother, died unmarried, at the siege of Lisle; and the barony of Grey, of Rolleston, became extinct. That of North, of Carthlage, descended to his distant relation, Francis, Lord Guildford, who was afterwards created an earl by the same title.

THOMAS.



THOMAS ERLE, Esq. Lieutenant-general, &c.  
*fol. mez. G. Kneller p. J. Simon sc.*

Thomas Erle, Esq. of Charborough, Dorsetshire, was descended from an ancient and respectable family, which has sent many members to parliament from various places in that county, and others in the west of England. Greatly attached to the Protestant succession, the Erles had considerable interest in the reign of George I. and I suppose this gentleman to have been the Thomas Erle, Esq. who represented Wareham in all the parliaments called from 1678 to 1713, inclusive; except that of 1698, in which year he was probably returned for Portsmouth. A Thomas Erle, Esq. was M.P. for that place in 1702 and 1708; so that there were, at least, two of the same Christian name. The general died July 23, 1720; and, April 22, in the same year, Giles Erle, Esq. of Estcot, Wilts, became clerk-comptroller of the green cloth,

JOHN RICHMOND WEBB, *mez. M. Dahl p. J. Faber sc.*

John Richmond Webb, one of the most skilful and brave generals employed in Queen Ann's wars, distinguished himself greatly at Oudenard, June 30, 1708. The Duke of Marlborough wished 800 waggons to be conducted to Ostend, upon which the siege of Lisle depended; but he thought the enterprise so very hazardous, that he told the allies, there was but little hope of success, as the French were strong, and determined to prevent the town from receiving any supplies. How, indeed, could it be supposed that General Webb, who had only 6000 men, and no artillery, should

accomplish it, when 20000 Frenchmen, with forty pieces of cannon, endeavoured to intercept him. The general's road was inclosed by coppices; those he lined with soldiers, who were ordered to lie flat on the ground till the enemy came close to them. On their approach he ordered a general close fire in front, and from the woods. The consternation occasioned by this ambuscade was so great, that the French army fled in all directions, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of their officers to rally them; and left as many dead on the field as Webb had to oppose them. This action, fought September 28, 1708, at Wynendale, cost the British commander but 912 men, inclusive of a few officers; and the battle lasted only two hours. Lisle soon after surrendered to the confederates. This brilliant affair elated the English as much as it dispirited the French and Spaniards, who mutually upbraided each other: the latter, who bore the weight of the engagement, accused the French of not supporting them. Count de la Motte, the French general, felt the disgrace of the defeat very sensibly; but Webb received the public thanks of his sovereign, and those of his country, by a vote of the Commons. From major-general he was promoted to be a lieutenant-general; and was appointed, in 1712, commander in chief of all the forces of Great Britain, in the room of General Erle. After the accession of George I. politics taking another course, he was dismissed, in 1715, from all his military posts; but, to soften the matter, he was appointed governor of the Isle of Wight. This veteran general died in 1724.

JOHN TIDCOMB, Esq. *in the "Kit Cat Club,"*  
*mez. G. Kneller p. J. Faber sc. 1735.*

John Tidcomb, Esq. (born, probably, in the west of England,) was originally, we may suppose, of little importance in life, but raised himself entirely by merit. He was a colonel of foot, on the Irish establishment, in 1700; at which time this gentleman, or another of the same name, was one of the band of pensioners. From a brigadier, he was made a major-general, March 8, 1705; a lieutenant-general in 1708; and distinguished himself in the service of William III. and Queen Ann. The regiment of foot which Tidcomb commanded, was raised in the reign of James II. and given, originally, to Sir Edward Hales, Bart. ennobled by James after his abdication; but Hales withdrawing with that king, it was presented to Count Beveridge; and, upon his death, to Colonel Tidcomb, who held the command till his death, at Bath, in June, 1713. This lieutenant-general was as much celebrated for his wit, as for his valour; and, as a member of the Kit Cat Club, has been handed down as the companion of the first wits of the age. When Mrs. Manley, the well-known tory, authoress of the "New Atalantis," was dismissed from the protection of the beautiful, frail, and fickle Duchess of Cleveland, under a charge of endeavouring to intrigue with her son, Tidcomb offered her an asylum at his country seat; but she declined accepting it: pretending that "her love of solitude was improved by a disgust of the world; and, since it was impossible for her to be in public with reputation, she was resolved to remain concealed." Query, was the general related to the Rev. Tobias Tidcombe, the ejected

nonconformist minister, of Dichiatt in Somersetshire, said, by Dr. Calamy, to have been of "great piety and learning."

### OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL, Knt. Rear Admiral of Great Britain, *mez. M. Dahl p. 1702. J. Faber sc. 1723.*

SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL, *prefixed to his "Life," 12mo. Vr. Gucht sc.*

SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL, *mez. M. Dahl p. B. Lens sc.*

SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL, *4to. M. Dahl p. J. Simon sc.*

SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL, Rear Admiral of the Red, &c. *mez. W. de Rijck p. J. Smith sc. 1692.*

SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL, *wh. length. G. Vaelk sc.*

There is nothing more gratifying than to observe integrity and ability raised from an humble station to the highest point of professional honour. Sir Cloudesley Shovel, rear admiral of England, admiral of the white, and commander in chief of Queen Ann's fleet; a member of the council of George, Prince of Denmark, as lord high admiral of England; elder brother of the Trinity House; one of the governors of Greenwich Hospital; and long a member of parliament for Rochester, (to which city he was a munificent benefactor,) was born at the inconsiderable town of Clay in Norfolk: the son of a poor man, and the runaway apprentice of a shoemaker, in order to enter into the navy, in which his attention and diligence, under admiral Sir John Narborough, was such, that he was raised from cabin boy to a lieutenant; and seemed only to be known to be loved, from the sovereign to the sailor. Charles II. gave him



him proofs of his personal regard. James II. endeavoured, by his attention, to gain his fidelity; but that misguided king was equally incapable of serving others, or saving himself. William III. knighted him on board the fleet at Portsmouth, when he raised Admiral Herbert to the earldom of Torrington; and afterwards gave him his commission of rear admiral of the blue, with his own hand; trusting his royal person to his care. Prince George, of Denmark, introduced Shovel to his consort, Queen Ann, who paid him every mark of regard; and her majesty declared, when he was no more, that she had lost "the ablest seaman in her service." When a lieutenant under Admiral Narborough, at Tripoli; in Ireland, against James II.; and against France, in the Mediterranean; we find him cool and brave, and always equal to the exigency of the moment; nor did he ever consider any danger or difficulty too great to be surmounted. Plain in his manners, and open and honest, he wished to obtain no credit by aspersing the conduct of others. In short, the whole kingdom joined in loving the man, who had no aim but to advance the glory of the nation. When before his sovereign, the Emperor Charles, or the King of Portugal, the same attentive, plain, but pleasing behaviour distinguished him. But when splendour was necessary, he did not deny it to others: and once entertained the Duke of Savoy, on board the Association, with sixty covers; an attendance of sixty halberdiers; and placed an armed chair of state under a crimson velvet canopy, for the duke, in so much appropriate order, that his royal highness said at dinner, "If your excellency had paid me a visit at Turin, I could scarce have treated you so well." This great man was lost on the rocks of Scilly, in the night between the 22d and 23d  
of

of October, 1708, when but 47 years of age. His body was afterwards stripped, and ignobly buried in the sand; but the wretches, who had taken an emerald ring from his finger, being arrested, they were compelled to discover where his remains were laid; whence they were conveyed in the Salisbury to Portsmouth, embalmed, and brought, by Lady Shovel's orders, to his house in Soho Square. The mayor of Portsmouth, with the aldermen, in their formalities, attended the procession to the limits of their jurisdiction. The soldiers were under arms, minute guns were fired; and every other demonstration of respect was shown, that a grateful and afflicted people could give. These attentions were renewed whilst he lay in state, and continued till his interment in Westminster Abbey, where her majesty ordered a monument to be erected to his memory; which is more expressive of national love than taste. The duties of the husband, the father, the friend, and relation, were excellently performed by Sir Cloudesly, who always gave in charity more than was expected: and he was ever munificent to merit, even beyond his princely income. He left by the widow of his patron, Sir John Narborough, two co-heirs: one married, successively, to Lord Romney, and the earl of Hyndford; the other to Sir Narborough d'Aeth, Bart. At the Mote in Kent, the seat of the Earl of Romney, is an original portrait of the admiral. When the Association sunk, the following gentlemen perished with the admiral: his son-in-law, Sir John Narborough; and his brother, Mr. James Narborough; Mr. Trelawney, the son of the bishop of Winchester; and several other young persons of quality; with nine hundred seamen of all stations;

tions; of whom not an individual survived to tell to what the fatal accident was owing!!!\*

In the formulary prepared by the archbishop, (Tenison,) to be used "for imploring the divine " blessing on our fleets and armies," in the month of April, 1707, an unguarded expression, " the *rock* of our might," unluckily slipped in; which the wits of the time did not fail to recollect, and make the most of, by an amplification hardly warrantable, when the dreadful catastrophe happened; and which produced the epigram as under†.

PETER BECKFORD, Lieut. Governor and Commander of Jamaica, W.L. P.P. *mez. Murphy sc.*

The family of Beckford have possessions in Jamaica, that are equal to the income of some sovereign princes upon the continent of Europe. This circumstance accounts for Peter Beckford, Esq. having been placed so high in the government of an island, where it was so much his interest to procure it every security from the French and Spaniards; and, at the same time, to promote

\* "The Life and Reign of Queen Ann," 8vo. 1738, attributes this misfortune to the ceremony of toasting their arrival, after a perilous cruise in the Mediterranean. Indeed, when the dangers of Scilly are recollected, added to the fact of the admiral's having ordered the fleet to lay to in *the day preceding*, to avoid them, we are at a loss to account for the signal for sailing *at night*, otherwise than by supposing that Shovel, and the officers about him, had sunk their caution, and all sense of danger too, in wine.

† Verses laid on Sir Cloudesly Shovel's tomb in Westminster Abbey.

As Lambeth pray'd, so was the dire event,  
Else we had wanted here a monument:  
That to our fleet kind Heaven would be a *rock*;  
Nor did kind Heaven the wise petition mock:  
To what the metropolitan did pen,  
The *Bishop* and his *Clerks* \* reply'd, *Amen.*

\* The Rocks of Scilly are so called by the people of the country, and mariners in general.

its internal prosperity. This island, taken during the usurpation of Cromwell, though then thought of no particular consequence, has since become of the utmost importance to England.

JOHN LEAKE, Admiral, *mez. G. Kneller p. 1712, J. Faber sc. 1722.*

Admiral John Leake, son of Captain Richard Leake, master gunner of England, was born at Rotherhithe. His bravery was always crowned with success: particularly in 1689, when he commanded the Dartmouth, and relieved Londonderry, by Kilmore Castle. In 1702, as commodore, he took and destroyed fifty-one sail of French vessels, with all their settlements. In 1704 he forced the fleet of that nation from the coast of Malaga, relieved Gibraltar twice; burning and taking thirteen sail of French men of war. In 1708 he relieved Barcelona, in which was Charles, afterwards emperor, who claimed the Spanish dominions; took ninety sail of corn ships; and, in the same year, conquered Carthage, Alicant, the isles of Majorca, Minorca, Ivica, and Sardinia. As a reward for those brilliant actions, he was raised, in 1710, from a rear admiral, to be commander in chief of the fleet; and made a lord of the admiralty. The city of Rochester returned him one of her members of parliament, in the room of the brave Shovel, who was lost at sea. He represented that city in the parliaments of 1708, 1710, and 1713; but, to the indelible disgrace of the ministers of George I. they shamefully deprived this valiant, faithful, and successful naval commander of all his places. From that period he lived in great seclusion, alternately at his seat of Beddington, and a small house he had built at Greenwich, where he died,

August



August 21, 1720, aged 64 years; and was buried on the 30th, in the cemetery of St. Paul's Deptford. He acted with as much integrity, as great valour and profound nautical skill, as any of the numerous commanders which grace our naval annals. Christian Lady Leake died in 1709, by whom he had issue, Elizabeth, married to Mr. Blake; and Captain Richard Leake, whose nativity being cast by his grandfather, it was found that he would be "very vicious, very fortunate, and very unhappy;" which was verified by his obtaining a captain's commission very early, gaining more prizes than his father had ever taken, yet ruining himself by his vices so completely, that he depended upon his parent for support. Sir John, painfully perceiving the imprudence of both his children, and that they had no issue, settled his fortune, reversionally, upon his brother-in-law, Stephen Martin, Esq. a captain in the navy, and an elder brother of the Trinity House; who had served with him a great number of years. Captain Martin, brother to Lady Leake, added the surname, Leake, to his own; which Stephen Martin Leake, garter king of arms, and his posterity, still retain. Garter, in gratitude, wrote the life of his maternal uncle; a few copies only of which were printed for the family and his friends.

JOHN BAKER, Esq. Vice Admiral of the White,  
*fol. mez. J. Gibson p. G. White sc.*

John Baker, Esq. vice admiral of the white, died at Port Mahon in Minorca, November 10, 1716, aged 56; but was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a rostral column, on a sarcophagus, adorned with military trophies round the base, to his memory. The admiral represented Weymouth, in the parliament called in 1714.

## CLASS VIII.

## GENTLEMEN, BARONETS, &amp;c.

SIR WILLIAM MANNOCK, *mez.* J. Cooper p.  
W. Humphreys sc.

*The plate is in the possession of Mr. William Richardson.*

The Mannock family, many years resident at Gifford's Hall; near Stoke by Nayland in the county of Suffolk, were created baronets by Charles I. Sir William Mannock, the third baronet, was not, I believe, memorable for any other act than being a good subject, in rearing no less than five sons and seven daughters, by Ursula, daughter of Harry Nevil, or Smith, of Holl in Leicestershire, Esq. Sir William died January 25, 1713—14; and notwithstanding his numerous progeny, the title has become extinct, and the old mansion-house has given place to an half-finished new one; and their achievements, hung up in the church, are falling to decay. A chapel in Stoke church is still known by their name, as containing the remains of a long line of ancestry. The church is a fine structure, where some ancient brass plates of the Howards, mentioned by Weaver, still remain. The doors of oak, beautifully carved, deserve engraving. The late Rev. and liberal-minded Samuel Parlby, sequestrator of Stoke\*, the better to preserve these curious specimens of art from decay, caused them to be

\* The Rev. Samuel Parlby died April 18, 1803: a little before his death he was presented to the rectory of Market-Weston in Suffolk. He educated young gentlemen, to qualify them for Oxford or Cambridge. There is a sermon of his printed, upon the victory of Lord Nelson over the French fleet at the mouth of the Nile, in 1799.

carefully oiled over, under his own eye; which, it is hoped, will have the desired effect.

SIR PHILIP SYDENHAM, Bart. *Æt.* 24, 1700, *sitting, mez.* *D. de Haese p. Smith sc.* 1700.

SIR PHILIP SYDENHAM, oval, *furred gown, 8vo.* *N. Cassana p.* 1712. *Vertue sc.*

Sir Philip Sydenham, of Brimpton in Somersetshire, Bart. (which county he represented in parliament\*, in 1701 and 1702,) was better known as a man of taste, than as a legislator; and still more, perhaps, as a scholar and biographer. Sir Philip, the last of an ancient and respectable family, disposed of the mansion and estate at Brimpton, to an ancestor of the present Earl of Westmorland, and died a bachelor, October 10, 1739; and was buried in the cemetery of Barnes in Surry, where there is a tomb erected to his memory.

Sir Philip, who had a great taste for letters, had collected a very large and curious library, which was dispersed; but whether before or on his death I am not certain. Specimens of his books are to be met with now and then, in catalogues and at auctions.

SIR WILLIAM HODGES, Bart. 1697, *mez.* *Knelter p. Smith sc.* 1715.

Sir William Hodges, an eminent Spanish merchant, was created a baronet by William III. March 21, 1697; and returned member of parliament for St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, in

\* It is usually said, that Sir Philip Sydenham was M.P. for Ilchester at his death: his name does not occur for that borough in Whitworth's "Succession of Parliaments."

1705 and 1708. Sir William died July 31, 1714, and was buried in the church of St. Catherine, Coleman-street, London. The title is extinct. This gentleman appears to have been equally respectable and wealthy; but, however exalted the reputation of a British merchant may be, as such, we are seldom furnished with many incidents worthy of remark in their lives. A merchant generally spends his time in the counting-house, or upon the Exchange, and uniformity constitutes the solid basis of his fortune; in this case, the less variety the more excellence\*.

SIR THOMAS RAWLINSON, Lord Mayor, 1706, *whole length, mace, sword, &c. G. Kneller p. G. Vertue sc. 1709.*

*The original picture is now at Vintner's Hall, to which company it was bequeathed by Dr. Richard Rawlinson, his son.*

Sir Thomas Rawlinson, a most respectable merchant, and alderman of Castle Baynard ward, was sheriff of London in 1686, and lord mayor in 1706: a year memorable for our triumphs in Flanders; for Queen Ann's going in grand procession to St. Paul's cathedral, in January 27 and December 31; and for the happy union of the two British kingdoms. Sir Thomas was colonel

\* Old Mr. William Hodges, says Lilly, lived near Wolverhampton in Staffordshire, who swore Lilly "did more by astrology than he could by the crystal, and use thereof, which, indeed, he understood as perfectly as any one in England. He resolved questions, astrologically; nativities he meddled not with. In things of another nature, which required more curiosity, he repaired to the crystal. His angels were Raphael, Gabriel, and Ariel: his life answered not in holiness and sanctity to what it should, to deal with these holy angels. He was a little skilful in physic and surgery." Lilly tells us several of his predictions were fulfilled. Men may predict wealth and honour to themselves or others, if they practise discretion, industry, frugality, and honesty: gold will then come without a crystal, or even astrology. Gold is the merchant's angel: by a judicious separation he may make it ministering angels to modest worth, unprotected innocence, and undeserved misfortune.



of the trained bands, and president of Bridewell; and died at his house in the Old Bailey, November 9, 1708. Guildhall having been damaged by the fire in 1666, was repaired at the expence of 2500*l.* in 1669; and again in his mayoralty, as appeared by the following inscription in the middle of the front, in letters of gold:

REPARATA ET ORNATA THOMA RAWLINSON,  
MILIT. MAJORE, AN. DOM. MDCCVI.

This respectable man was the youngest son of Daniel Rawlinson, citizen and vintner, or tavern-keeper, who died in 1679, and was buried in the church of St. Dionis, London; but the family came from Graisdale in Lancashire, where they had long lived in great credit. Sir Thomas and his descendants have been eminent for personal merit, and ornaments to society. Eight of his fifteen children survived him. Two of the sons became great literary characters: Thomas, the eldest, F.R.S. was the Tom Folio of the Tatler; the author of which, as is said, thus ridiculed him, from some private resentment; but he was, undoubtedly, a gentleman of learning, who well understood the books and manuscripts he collected; and patronized scholars and others, lovers of science. Mr. Rawlinson died in 1725, after which his collection was sold by public auction\*.

CHARLES MOORE, *wh. length, mez. Kerseboom*  
p. *P. Coombes sc.*

This is a very youthful representation of Charles Moore, Esq. son of Dr. Moore, successively bishop of Norwich and Ely; a prelate of great excellence. I know nothing of his history.

\* The very catalogues of which, are, from the number and variety of the articles enumerated therein, themselves a great curiosity. A complete set of them is rarely to be met with.

WILLIAM DOLBEN, *mez.* *Kneller* p. 1709. *Smith* sc. 1710.

This young gentleman died in 1709, aged 20, and was the grandson of Dr. Dolben, who literally fought his way to the archiepiscopal see of York; having armed when the church and mitre were in danger, in the reign of Charles I. and was promoted in the royal army to the rank of a major. His father, John Dolben, Esq. M.P. for Leskard, brought up the impeachment against Dr. Sacheverel, and died at Epsom, May 29, 1710; surviving this his eldest son but about a year. As he had also lost his younger son, John, his three daughters became his co-heirs. The mother of William was Elizabeth, second daughter and co-heir of Tanfield Mulso, Esq. who long survived her husband and sons; and died March 4, 1736. The present Sir William Dolben, Bart. returned for the university of Oxford in many successive parliaments, is now one of the oldest members of the House of Commons; and the worthy representative of a family, distinguished for their loyalty, and zealous attachment to the constitution, both in church and state. It is a remarkable circumstance, that Westminster School has hardly ever been without a Dolben, from the boyhood of the archbishop to the present day.

SIR JOHN CRISPE, Bart. *mez.* *T. Hill* p. J. *Smith* sc. 1705.

*This print is since inscribed,* JOHN, EARL OF ROCHESTER.

The Crispes were originally of Quekes, or Queax, in the Isle of Thanet, where they long ranked with the gentry. Henry Crispe, of Quekes,

Quekes, Esq. only son of Sir John Crispe, Knt. sheriff of Kent in 1650, was stolen from his seat, in 1657, by Captain Golding, of Ramsgate, a staunch loyalist; who conveyed him to Ostend, and thence to Bruges. This unfortunate gentleman, suspected of favouring Oliver, and by Oliver, of being attached to Charles, lay in captivity for some time; and, at last obtained his liberty, by paying 3000*l.* for his ransom. He was so thorough an antigallican, that he either could not, or would not pronounce any other French words, during his captivity, than *bon jour*; which ever after gave him the appellation of "Bonjour Crispe." His only son, Sir Nicholas Crispe, died before he was released; and leaving no other issue than a daughter, Quekes went to Thomas Crispe, Esq. who also having only daughters, it went to Richard Breton, Esq. who married the eldest; since then it has passed into various hands. Quekes is memorable from having been the house in which William III. used to reside, till the wind favoured his embarking for Holland; where the royal bedchamber is still shown; and his guards used to be encamped in an adjoining inclosure. Such was the eldest branch of the Crispes. Sir Nicholas Crispe, the loyal and liberal farmer of the customs to Charles I. was created a baronet April 14, 1665; and resided, alternately, at London and Hammersmith. Mr. Lysons has presented his readers with a portrait of him, in the "Environs of London." Sir John Crispe, Bart. was his descendant. Though the first baronet contrived means to give his royal but unfortunate master much of his wealth, yet he left a large fortune to his family. That gentleman sometimes went with several thousand pounds in gold, in a pair of panniers, to Oxford, riding like a butterwoman going to market; at others as a

London porter, as a fisherman, and a merchant. Of the Sir John Crispe, who introduces this article, I know no more than that he came to his title in 1727, and died in 1728.

THOMAS HOPKINS, *in the "Kit Cat Club," mez. Kneller p. 1715; Faber sc. 1732.*

The surname of this member of the "Kit Cat Club" is common, but I know nothing of him. Tonson, the bookseller, secretary to the club, who, I believe, had all the portraits, (which were painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller,) has left us no information relative to them; but he built an additional apartment to his house, at Barne-Elms in Surry, for their reception. Those portraits have all been engraved in mezzotinto. This original and very valuable collection of paintings is now the property of William Baker, Esq. of Hill-street, Berkley Square, and of Bayford Bury, near Hertford, where they now are. They came to him by inheritance, from the last Mr. Jacob Tonson, whose sister married into Mr. Baker's family.

EDMUND DUNCH, *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Faber sc. 1733, in the "Kit Cat Club."*

Edmund Dunch, Esq. of Little Wittenham in Berkshire, was the son of Hungerford, and grandson of Edmund Dunch, one of Oliver the Protector's peers\*, and his relation. Edmund was a firm friend to the Revolution; a leading member of parliament in the reigns of Ann, and George I.; and had the honour of being master of the household to those sovereigns. He died May 31, 1719,

\* In Noble's History of the Protectoral House of Cromwell, is engraved a curious *fac simile* of Mr. Dunch's patent of peerage, as Lord Burnell.



and he was buried with his ancestors, at Wittenham. Mr. Dunch married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Godfrey, by Lady Arabella Churchill, sister of the great Duke of Marlborough; who died at Whitehall, greatly and deservedly regretted, leaving three daughters and co-heirs, who inherited their father's very considerable estates. They were, Elizabeth, married to Sir George Oxendon, Bart.; Harriot, to Robert, Duke of Manchester; and Arabella, to Edward Thompson, of Marsden in Yorkshire, Esq. a lord of the admiralty: that lady leaving no issue, her share devolved to her sisters, who both left issue. Mr. Dunch, though respectable in his descent, was greatly benefited by his connection with the Churchills. It will be recollected, that his mother-in-law had been the mistress of James II. by whom she had James Fitz-James, Duke of Berwick; Henry Fitz-James, grand prior, and admiral of France; and Henrietta, married to Henry, Lord Waldegrave. By Colonel Godfrey, Mrs. Dunch had Charlotte, married to Lord Viscount Falmouth. It was a singular coincidence, that he should be descended from the Cromwells, and that Mrs. Dunch should be half-sister to the children of James II.

THOMAS WORSLEY, 1720, *mez. Kneller p. Js, Becket sc.*

The Worsleys are a numerous family. Sir James Worsley, of Pilewell, knighted at Whitehall, April 19, 1669, younger brother of Sir Robert, the third baronet, married Mary, daughter of Sir Nicholas Stuart, Bart. by whom he had three children: the eldest was James Worsley, Esq. of Pilewell, nine times returned to represent the borough of Newton in the Isle of Wight. Rachael,

his wife, daughter of Thomas Merrick, Esq. brought him several children; all of whom died early, except his son, Thomas Worsley, Esq. who was, perhaps, the gentleman represented in the above print.

CHR. WALTER STOCKDALE, *mez. G. Kneller p. Smith sc.*

Christopher Walter Stockdale, Esq. member of parliament for Knaresborough in Yorkshire, from 1690 to 1710 inclusive, I suppose to have been the son of William Stockdale, Esq. who was one of the representatives of the same borough, in 1660, 1681, 1685, and 1688. The Stockdales, of Bilton Park, Yorkshire, it is imagined, were of this family. Mr. Stockdale died in October, 1713; but he is not called Walter any where else, that I have seen, except on this engraving.

JOSEPH MARTIN or MARTYN, *Æt. 75, 1718, mez. M. Dahl p. J. Smith sc. 1719.*

This gentleman, afterwards Sir Joseph Martin, was a wealthy and eminent Turkey merchant, resident in London, of which he was a common councilman for the ward of Billingsgate, and a member of the city lieutenancy. Sir Joseph was returned a member of parliament for Hastings in Sussex, in 1712 and 1713; and died, August 16, 1729, at the age of 80. He used to say, "it was better to be a rich mechanic, though of the lowest order, than a poor merchant." But riches are always comparative: what is poverty in one situation, is affluence in another. This knight had a seat at Wansted in Essex\*.

\* The writer of this article had opulent relations in London, named Martin, who were descended from a family resident at Little-Sutton, in the parish of

SAMUEL SMITH, son of ERASMUS SMITH, *mez.*  
*E. Gouge p. G. White sc.*

Mr. Granger was told, that Erasmus Smith, Esq. the father of Samuel, was also the parent of Edward Smith, Esq. member of parliament for Leicestershire, in 1734; and returned for the same county in the three following parliaments.

THOMAS COULSON, *mez. Kneller p. 1688;*  
*Smith sc. 1714.*

Thomas Coulson, Esq. returned representative of parliament, for Totness in Devonshire, in the years 1690, 1698, 1701, 1702, and 1710, died in 1713, aged 68. This engraving was therefore

of Sutton-Coldfield. One of them (a most pious man, and very benevolent to all who were in want of his protection or charity) was contemporary with Sir Joseph Martin. Mr. Martin, a relation of his, was appointed to the "Lion Office" in the Tower, in September, 1716; where he is said to have had more skill in rearing lions' whelps than any of the former keepers. The old lioness, the first that visited England, died September 4, 1733: she annually produced a litter of young ones in the Tower, for several years; and one of her whelps lived to an old age. In 1740 there were three lions whelped in the Tower at one birth, which gave occasion to the following lines:

Whilst at such distance from their native lands,  
 From southern climes and hot Getulia's sands,  
 The captive lions join in love's embrace,  
 And propagate with us their tawny race,  
 We quit the prodigy, before unknown,  
 And claim the royal species for our own,  
 In this fair omen let Britannia see,  
 The pledge of rule, and destin'd victory;  
 And whilst she meditates her dread alarms,  
 And farthest India trembles at her arms,  
 Let her triumphant navies o'er the main,  
 From sun to sun assert her ancient reign;  
 And check the Gallic pride, and humble haughty Spain.

Mr. Martin was succeeded by John Ellis, Esq. in an office, which, according to tradition, an Earl of Oxford once did not disdain to fill. We have a grand falconer, an office hereditary in a family of the highest rank; and, inasmuch as a lion is a nobler animal than a dog, it should seem that the keeper of the lion ought to have precedence of the master of the buck hounds; and yet a nobleman now, would hardly think himself honoured by such an appointment.

published after his death, from respect to his memory.

JOHN MOYSER, *See Granger, Vol. III. p. 412. mez. Kneller p. (168—) F. Place sc. scarce.*

*Mr. Richardson, has seen the name of SIR EDWARD BLACKET, written on the same engraving.*

Pope mentions *James Moyser, Esq. of Beverley in Yorkshire*. That there was a respectable family settled at Beverley, of this name, is undoubted; and Charles II. knighted a James Moyser, Esq. of that place.

Mr. ——— WELLERS, *anonymous, small, mez. Faithorne, jun. sc.*

No notice is taken of this print in Vertue's catalogue of the younger Faithorne's works, neither can any traces of him be procured. There is a very respectable family in Kent, of the name of Weller; and I have seen in Tunbridge Church a singular genealogical monumental inscription to a person of that name.

#### GENTLEMEN IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS.

JOHN METHUEN, *Svo. mez. Humphreys sc. The plate is in the possession of Mr. Richardson.*

John Methuen, Esq. one of the representatives in parliament for the borough of Devizes in Wiltshire, from the year 1690 till 1702 inclusive, was bred to the law, and rose to be chancellor of Ireland, under William III. and was near filling that high office in England. Disgusted, probably,  
with



with his disappointment, Mr. Methuen asked and obtained the situation of ambassador to the court of Portugal, where he died, in 1706: but his remains were brought to England, and buried in Westminster Abbey. "He was a man of intrigue, but very muddy in his conceptions, and not quickly understood in any thing. In his complexion and manners, much of a Spaniard: a tall, black man." The treaty he made with the ministry of Portugal was so little liked by Pedro II. that, when brought to him, in 1701, to sign, his majesty kicked it about the room. This treaty gave as little satisfaction to Methuen, as it seemed to compromise the honour of our flag; he therefore privately requested Queen Ann not to ratify it, who had before acceded to it. The treaty was, however, at length confirmed, though not acceptable to either kingdom; but the obnoxious clause was expunged. His son, Sir Paul Methuen, K.B. died August 11, 1757, in his 85th year; and was buried near his father's remains in the Abbey, where there is a monument to both their memories.

EMANUEL SCROOP HOWE, *oval, Lelyp. C. Sherwin sc. prefixed to "A Collection of original Letters," 8vo. 1787. There have been two editions of this work: the first edition has this, and the other engravings, very fine.*

The Howes (a family long resident in Somersetshire) were of great respectability, and became very opulent by an intermarriage with an heiress of the Grubhams. John Grubham Howe, Esq.\*  
of

\* "Mr. John Howe had been vice-chamberlain to the late Queen, (Mary,) but missing some of those advantages that he had proposed to himself, he had gone into the highest opposition that was made in the House of Commons to the court, during the last reign; not without many indecent reflections

of Gloucestershire, grandson of Sir John Howe, married Arabella, the illegitimate daughter of Emanuel Scrope, Baron of Bolton by long descent; and, by creation, Earl of Sunderland. The conduct of this gentleman was so acceptable to Charless II. that he permitted Arabella, his wife, to be held and accounted as the LEGITIMATE daughter of an earl, with the title of lady; and gave her precedency as such. Mr. Howe had issue, by Lady Arabella, three sons and two daughters.

Emanuel Scrope Howe, Esq. the second son, was colonel of a regiment of foot, and promoted to the rank of brigadier general. Queen Ann made him a groom of the bed-chamber, and sent him, in 1707, as envoy to the court of Hanover; and he sat in parliament, in 1701 and 1702, as member for Morpeth in Northumberland: and, in 1705, for Wigan in Lancashire. He died September 26, 1709. The son of a natural daughter, he became the husband of Ruperta, the illegiti-

“ tions on the person of the late king, and a most virulent attacking of all his  
 “ ministers. He was a man of some wit, but of little judgment; and of small  
 “ principles of religion. He stood knight of the shire for Gloucestershire,  
 “ in 1702; and had drawn a party in that county to join with him in an ad-  
 “ dress to the queen, in which reflections were made on the danger and ill-  
 “ usage she had gone through in the former reign. This address was re-  
 “ ceived by the queen in so particular a manner, that it looked like the owning  
 “ that the contents of it were true. But she made such an excuse for this,  
 “ when the offence it gave was laid before her, that probably she was not ac-  
 “ quainted with the matter of the address when she so received it.” The  
 bishop’s (Burnet) history is always to be read with caution. Much opposi-  
 tion was made to Mr. Howe’s election; but he was returned duly elected,  
 and sate. Mackay says, “ he was pleased with the Revolution, but being re-  
 “ fused a grant given to Lord Portland; he was ever after the most violent  
 “ and open antagonist that King William had in the House of Commons,  
 “ especially in what related to the foreigners the king introduced into the king-  
 “ dom. His boldness and querulous disposition procured him the title of  
 “ Shrew of the House of Commons. Queen Ann rewarded his zeal for her  
 “ by making him a privy counsellor, and paymaster of the guards and gar-  
 “ risons. Brave in actions as well as words, as violent an enemy as a steady  
 “ friend, he had his admirers as well as foes. Though he lived up to his  
 “ visible income, yet, instead of having debts, he purchased estates. His  
 “ countenance bespoke his character: being thin, his face pale, his look wild;  
 “ and seemed ever in a hurry. His conduct and marriage laid a foundation for  
 “ his son’s political consequence, and private fortune.”

mate

mate daughter of Prince Rupert, third son of Frederick, the titular king of Bohemia, Duke of Cumberland, K.G. grandson of James I. nephew of Charles I. and first cousin to Charles II. and James II. a studious prince, who, being enraptured with Mrs. Hughes, an actress, for a time bid adieu to alembics, crucibles, furnaces, and all the black furniture of the forges; a complete farewell to all mathematical instruments and chemical speculations; to subdue the heart of this "impertinent gypsey," who scorned to yield but in "due form." The fair Ruperta, the product of this intrigue, brought Mr. Howe, three sons and a daughter: William; Emanuel; James; and Sophia, who died unmarried, a maid of honour to Caroline, then princess of Wales, and afterwards queen.

EDWARD HARLEY, *fol. J. Richardson p. Ver-tue sc.*

Edward Harley, Esq. born at Brampton Brian, June 7, 1664, was the younger son of Sir Robert Harley, K.B. of Wigmore Castle, and next brother to Robert Harley, the first Earl of Oxford. This gentleman resided at Eywood in the county of Hereford, was recorder of Leominster above forty years, "and represented that borough near thirty  
" years in parliament; in which his unwearied  
" application to businees, and extensive know-  
" ledge of public affairs, joined with a calm and  
" unprejudiced judgment; a steady and unbi-  
" assed adherence to the constitution, and a dis-  
" interested zeal for the good of his country;  
" made him justly esteemed one of the great  
" supports and ornaments of it. In 1702 he was  
" advanced by Queen Ann, to be one of the  
" auditors of the imprest, which important place  
" he

“ he executed to his death, with great care, integrity, and ability; and, by his regulation of the national accounts, his service to the public remains after his death. Yet his assiduity in civil employments neither lessened his attention to religion, nor interrupted his daily course of devotion: the discharge of his duty as a Christian, was the source and centre of all his desires. His hospitality was great, his liberality greater; his charity private, and without ostentation, nor ever made known but where it could not be concealed. He augmented several small livings in this county, (Hereford,) and in Monmouthshire. He maintained several charity schools in both; and endowed one forever at Brampton Bryan, the place of his birth. From his known zeal to promote Christian knowledge, and particularly the instruction of youth, in the year 1725 he was chosen chairman of the trustees for the charity schools in London. The whole tenor of his life was strictly moral, without dissimulation, pride, or envy; his deportment affable and humble; his conversation cheerful and instructive. He was faithful and constant to his friends; charitable and forgiving to his enemies; just and beneficent to all. And the great example of piety and religion, which shone through his whole life, and was most conspicuous on his death-bed, is the great consolation and blessing he has transmitted to his posterity.” This excellent character (part of the inscription on his monument) appears not to have been mere common-place praise, but truth in every sentence. Mr. Harley died August 30, 1735; and was buried at Tilley, the parish in which Eywood is situated. By Sarah, third daughter of Thomas Foley, Esq. of Witley in Worcestershire, he had issue, Edward Harley,



Harley, who became third Earl of Oxford, by virtue of the entailure of the title: the male issue of the first earl being extinct.

SIR EDMUND TURNOR, *Atto. H. Varelst* p. 1693, *J. Fittler* sc. 1786.

The Turnors or Turners, of Milton-Ernest in the county of Bedford, were distinguished for loyalty, and eminent lawyers. Sir Edmund Turnor, resident at Stork-Rochford in Lincolnshire, was the youngest son of Sir Christopher Turnor, of Milton-Ernest, one of the barons of the exchequer, by Jorie, daughter of Mr. Thomas Warwick, and sister of Sir Philip Warwick, and born May 14, 1619. He was a commissioner of the cursitor's office, first commissioner of the alienation office, and surveyor of the out ports; and died in 1707, aged 88. Few families had more interest than this of Turner for a number of years. Sir Edmund married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Harrison, of Balls in Herts. This lady died on the fifty-second anniversary of her birthday, July 30, 1679, being eight years older than her husband. Their issue was John; Christopher; and Elizabeth, married to Sir Justinian Isham, Bart.

SIR SAMUEL GARRARD, Lord Mayor, *mez. Simon* sc. in the same plate with *MERTINS, BROCAS, and PARSONS*.

Sir Samuel, second son of Sir Gilbert Garrard, of Longford in Norfolk, created a baronet, August 16, 1662, was the maternal grandson of Dr. Cosin, bishop of Durham, alderman of Bridge Outward; and lord mayor of London, in 1710, when the metropolis was threatened with great danger  
from

from the intemperance of Dr. Sacheverel's friends, or at least those who used his name to raise disturbances. To prevent riots at the period of that gentleman's trial, he published an order, dated March 30, prohibiting assemblies of rude and disorderly persons in the streets; and the making bonfires, illuminations, or ringing of bells, without public authority: ordering, besides, that all hawkers and others, who should be found crying seditious books or pamphlets, reflecting upon the government, for sale, should be apprehended; and that all suspected persons should be seized, and the oath tendered to them, particularly that of abjuration. This order was very necessary, for the people, ever in extremes, burnt dissenting meeting-houses, demolished private houses, and did great injury to the property of individuals: Bishop Burnet, then at the head of the low church party, bitterly complaining of the injuries he received. Several of the rioters were tried for these horrid excesses; but, in this public frenzy, government rather wished to save, than destroy, those who had shown their zeal for the establishment at the expence of their discretion. Sir Samuel Garrard (whose title came to him by descent) had sat in parliament for Agmondesham, and was a character that did great honour to the magistracy. He became senior alderman, and president of the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem; and died March 10, 1724-5. His lady was Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Spencer, of Yarnton, Oxfordshire, Bart.

GEORGE St. LOO, *large oval, J. Nutting sc. rare.*

The family of St. Loo (a branch of which resided in the west of England) are of very ancient descent, and some centuries past made a considerable appearance in our history. Charles II. knighted John St. Loo, Esq. of Wiltshire, who was filazer in the Court of the King's Bench; and Sir Edward St. Loo, of New Sarum, was a master in chancery in the reign of William III. These knights were probably nearly related to George St. Loo, Esq. who, in 1701, sat in parliament for Weymouth in Dorsetshire; and, in 1702, for Melcomb Regis in that county. In the reign of Queen Ann he was a commissioner of the navy, and died in 1714. The surname is greatly varied in the orthography: for instance, St. Loe, St. Loo, St. Low; and sometimes it has been written only Low.

#### SCOTCH GENTLEMEN.

ANDREW FLETCHER, of Salton, *prefixed to his "Life," 1791, 8vo. oval, W. Aikman p. Earl of Buchan sc.*

This extraordinary man has been equally the subject of praise and censure. A native of Scotland, he inherited a large estate; and was returned representative in parliament for the county of Lothian, where he most decidedly opposed James, Duke of York, to whom he had rendered himself so obnoxious, that he retired first to England, and then to Holland. Disobeying a summons to return to Edinburgh, he was declared a traitor; and thus forfeiting his estate, he went into Hungary,

gary, and served under the Duke of Lorrain. After the decease of Charles II. Fletcher returned to Holland, and joined in the wild schemes of Monmouth; but he felt great indignation at his taking the regal style: for he fought, not to transfer the crown from James to the duke, but to prevent any one from wearing it; and meanly killed a volunteer in the impetuosity of passion, and then as meanly deserted the cause. Fletcher, though he had seen service, never chose a dangerous post, consequently his timidity was the scorn of all. He had the pleasure of seeing James dethroned by another hand; but he loved William little better than he had Charles or James, and remained in sullen solitude during the reigns of Ann and George I.: to those five sovereigns Fletcher was equally unfriendly. His notions of government were too speculative; and he was an individual who hated all princes and all parties, and no religion pleased him. Like Cromwell, he knew what he objected to, but could not fix upon what to adopt. "I am," Fletcher said, "of no sect. I am neither whig nor tory: both are names only to cloak the knavery of both parties." If his most particular friend, however high in rank, accepted an office under government, from that moment he was his enemy: apologies only added to his violence and obloquy. He talked and wrote against all bodies of men. Had the law taken its proper course, he must have died as a malefactor, for his unprovoked enormity at Taunton. This man cannot be contrasted with our Marvel, who was a pious good man, that wished to maintain, and not to destroy, the constitution. Marvel was as amiable as he was independant; but the vindictive Fletcher had the blood of a fellow creature to plead against him: a stain not easily obliterated. It was in vain that  
he



he was told Scotland could not be a republic: his aim was to have "a commonwealth of which he should be king." Had he lived lately he had been a democrat, and probably a furious Jacobin; but Marvel would have been a loyal, active, and enlightened constitutionalist. They were both learned men: and Fletcher was master of the Greek, Latin, English, French, and Italian languages; but though he wrote in the last, he could not answer Prince Eugene, even "yes," or "no," in Italian. Marvel, calm and unruffled, passed through life with propriety and elegance of manners, though often distressed for a dinner when a pension courted his acceptance. Fletcher, though overflowing with wealth, was ever bursting into indecent rage, at the most trivial occurrences. His footman wishing his dismissal, he asked, "WHY DO YOU LEAVE ME." "I CANNOT BEAR YOUR TEMPER."—"I AM PASSIONATE; BUT MY PASSION IS NO SOONER ON THAN IT IS OFF." "BUT THEN, SIR, IT IS NO SOONER OFF THAN IT IS ON."

The very persons and countenances of Marvel and Fletcher were as opposite as their tempers: one was tall, and inclined to corpulency, with a face of benignity; the other was "low, thin, and had a brown complexion, full of fire, with a stern, sour look." It is evident that Fletcher was not so brave as Mackay supposed; nor was he accurate when he said, that "he would lose his life readily to serve his country, but would not do a base thing to save it." He exiled himself from Scotland, when he should have stayed; and fled to a ship, after he had committed a murder. If he had a friend, that friend must act as he dictated, or he was "an irreconcilable enemy." Marvel had no enemies: the court which he opposed, loved the man; and all parties revered him.

DAVID BRUCE, *Æt.* 15, 1710, *wh. length, sitting on a rock, and other boys climbing up it, a large sheet print, Berchet p. G. Vertue sc.*

This unfortunate, yet fortunate Scotch boy, outlived his danger many years; and died in 1770, a clerk to Messrs. Drummonds, bankers.

There is a very long inscription on the above print, in two columns, in English and Latin, recording this most extraordinary preservation; which may be seen in Ames's "Catalogue of English Heads," who has copied it at length.

## CLASS IX.

### MEN OF GENIUS AND LEARNING.

#### PHYSICIANS.

THOMAS FULLER, M.D. *prefixed to his "Pharmacopœia Domestica," 1739, 8vo. D. Tymewell p. G. Vertue sc.*

Dr. Thomas Fuller, author of "Pharmacopœia," a "Treatise on the Small-pox," and other medical works, died in September, 1734, aged about 80 years. He does not appear to have been a member of the College of Physicians in London; and it is evident, that Mr. Granger has mistaken him for Thomas Fuller, M.D. who died in June, 1706; author of the "Medicina Gymnastica," a book, he observes, "which ought to be read by all the  
 " sedentary, the studious, and the valetudinary.  
 " Such as are engaged in literary pursuits are apt  
 " to think the time lost which is spent in exercise.  
 " I would ask such whether they think the time  
 " lost

“lost which a carpenter spends in whetting his  
 “plane, or a clockmaker in cleaning a clock.  
 “The body is a much more complicated machine  
 “than either of those, and requires great care  
 “and pains to keep it in order.” Fuller appears  
 to have written his directions principally for the  
 use of his son, to whom they were addressed.  
 The gymnastic doctor was a wit as well as a phy-  
 sician, if he, instead of the reverend wag, Thomas  
 Fuller, B.D. universally known and admired,  
 wrote these following lines on a left-handed writ-  
 ing-master.

Though nature thee of thy right hand bereft;  
 Right well thou writest with the hand that's left.

ROBERT CONY, M.D. *sitting, wig, view of a li-  
 brary, mez. Haecken p. J. Faber sc. 1722.*

ROBERT CONY, M.D. *scarce, mez. E. Lutterel p. ad  
 vivum, 1707.*

Dr. Robert Cony, Fellow of the College of  
 Physicians in London, had considerable practice;  
 and was a man of science, as may be seen by the  
 “Philosophical Transactions;” and died in 1722.  
 His portrait is on the staircase of the Bodleian  
 library, at Oxford. Perhaps he was of the family  
 of the Conys in Norfolk.

JOHN TURNER, M.D. 1712, *R. White sc.*

Dr. John Turner, was the junior licentiate of  
 the College of Physicians in London, 1710, which  
 is all that I know of him.

## A SCOTCH PHYSICIAN.

ARCHIBALD PITCARN, M.D. *J. B. Medina p, R. Strange sc.*

ARCHIBALD PITCARN, *an oval, 8vo. A. Bell sc.*

Dr. Pitcairne, a Scotch physician and poet, of an ancient family at Fife, was born in Edinburgh, December 25, 1652. He had his admirers; but so great an accession of knowledge in physic has accrued, since his day, that his works are now but little attended to, as those of a man of science. The brilliancy of his fancy often led his judgment astray, which is, however, no uncommon case. It has been said, that "by showing how fluids act upon solids, he has reduced the power of some diseases to an exact calculation." But it has since been found, that the mathematics will not enable a practitioner to preserve life. Thus, lively imaginations suggest new systems, and weak men proclaim them. Rejecting his "*Elementa Medicinæ Physico-Mathematica*," we must now view him as a poet. Dryden honoured him by translating his epigram, "*Ultima Scotorum*;" and Prior corrected and paraphrased his "*Gualterus Danistonus ad amicos*." Dr. Pitcairne was "a fashionable physician, a man of wit and learning, a boon companion, and a free speaker; and adopted the superintendence of the human frame to give it into the hands of metaphysicians." Inclination led him to settle at Leyden, but love rivetted him to Scotland. The object of his passion was a daughter of Sir Archibald Stephenson, an eminent physician in Edinburgh, who did not survive many years. The only child of this marriage was a daughter, married to the Earl



Earl of Kellie. Under her portrait by De Medina, in Dr. Mead's collection, was inscribed,

Scire potestates herbarum et tangere plectrum,  
Pitcairno Phœbus munera magna dedit.

Pitcairne, who was a student in the universities of Edinburgh, Paris, and Leyden, was the author not only of several books in his profession, but also of remarks upon Sir Robert Sibbald's "*Prodromus Historiæ naturalis Scotiæ*," who had written, to ridicule the new method of applying geometry to physic; and Pitcairne answered him in the above remarks, which he styled "*Dissertatio de legibus Historiæ naturalis*;" but without any design of printing them: however, a copy made its way to the press. Sir Robert, ignorant that Pitcairne was the author, laughably dedicated his answer to him. His facility in writing Latin poetry was great; but it is difficult to read his "*Pœmata Selecta*," which are chiefly epigrammatic. "*Ad Robertum Lindseium*," a second sight businesss, is perfectly unintelligible, unless it is known, that these Platonics, when young, agreed, that whoever died first should visit the survivor. Pitcairne was at his father's, in Fife; Lindsay at Paris. A vision exhibited Lindsay, who informed Pitcairne that he was not dead, as was generally reported, but living in a very agreeable place, where, however, he could not then convey him. The poet contradicted the spectre, by declaring that Lindsay had exchanged the dominions of Lewis for that of Pluto; and this vision forms a key to the mysterious poem. The ingenious fiction, entitled "*Archimedis ad Regem Gelonem Epistola Albæ Græcæ reperta*," is supposed to have been his. All his works were published together at Leyden, 1737, in 4to. He

died October 13, 1713. Boerhaave was his pupil.

WILLIAM COCKBURN, M.D. *long wig, 12mo.*  
*R. White del. et sc.*

Dr. Cockburn was probably a branch of the family of baronets of that name, seated in North Britain; and I think he must have been a brother of John Cockburn, D.D. vicar of Northall in Middlesex, son of John Cockburn, Esq. of the North of Scotland. This divine emigrated to England through his attachment to episcopacy, and on that account was patronized by Queen Ann. He died November 20, 1739; and is well known as the author of "Remarks upon Burnet's History of his own Time," and several religious tracts. The physician was not less known for science in his particular department, than the divine: he wrote "Œconomia Corporis animalis," 1695; on the "Operation of a Blister," in 1699, given in the "Philosophical Transactions;" "Profluvia Ventris," 1701; "Uncertainty of Medicine," 1703; on the "Cure of Sea Diseases," in 1706; on the "Gonorrhœa," 1718; and on the "Difficulty of curing Fluxes," in 1729. Besides these he corrected some mistakes of Dr. Echard, in his History of England. His skill in his profession procured him the honour of being elected a Licentiate of the College of Physicians in London, and afterwards one of the Fellows. William III. appointed him physician to the fleet, and the Royal Society elected him a Fellow. Dr. Cockburn died November 16, 1739, "immensely rich?" but I do not know whether he was married. The divine wedded, April 15, 1729, Lady Mary, eldest daughter of  
 Basil

Basil Fielding, Earl of Denbigh and Desmond; who died October 1, 1732.

## EMPIRICS.

SIR WILLIAM READ, Knt. *in a sheet, with thirteen vignettes of persons whose extraordinary cases he cured. M. Burghers sc.*

SIR WILLIAM READ, oval, gown held up by his left hand, mez. W. Faithorne, jun. sc. *ad vivum.*

Sir William Read, originally a tailor or a cobbler, became, progressively, a mountebank and a quack doctor; and practised, probably, like Caleb Harding, M.D. by "the light of nature;" and, though he could not read, he could ride in his own chariot, and treat his company with good punch, contained in a golden vessel. Impudence is the great support of the quack profession, and of that, Read had an uncommon share. A few scraps of Latin in his bills made the ignorant suppose him to be wonderfully learned. Indeed the very air of Oxford infused knowledge into him, when he resided there, in his last profession; and, in one of his addresses, he called upon the vice-chancellor, university, and the city, to vouch for his cures, as indeed he did upon the good people of the three kingdoms. Blindness vanished before him, and he even deigned to practice in other distempers; but he defied all competition as an oculist. Queen Ann and George I. honoured him with the care of their eyes: from which, one would have thought the rulers, like the ruled, wished to be as dark as Taylor, his brother quack's coach horses, five of which were blind, because he exercised his skill upon animals that could not complain. Read died at Rochester,



May 24, 1715; and the next day was deposited in the cemetery of St. Nicholas in that city. After Queen Ann had knighted Read and Dr. Hannes, Mr. Gwinnett sent the following lines, in a letter, to his beloved Mrs. Thomas:

The queen, like Heav'n, shines equally on all,  
 Her favours now without distinction fall:  
 Great Read and slender Hannes, both knighted,  
                   show,  
 That none their honours shall to merit owe.  
 That popish doctrine is exploded quite,  
 Or Ralph had been no duke\*, and Read no  
                   knight.  
 That none may *virtue* or their *learning* plead,  
 This has no *grace*, and that can hardly *read*.

JOSEPH BROWNE, LL. M.D. *prefixed to his*  
*"Treatise on the Blood,"* 1701—8, 8vo.

Joseph Browne, a charlatan, was the author of "The modern Practice vindicated, with a Letter to Sir John Floyer, concerning the farther Use of Cold Baths," London, 1705, 8vo.; besides which he published, but very inaccurately, Sir Theodore Mayern's Works, in folio. Browne also wrote against the circulation of the blood. In short, he was a mere tool to the booksellers, and always needy. A libeller of the purity of Queen Ann's whig ministry, he was exalted to the pilory. But this medico-politico quack had the assurance to continue the "Examiner," when discontinued by Swift, Prior, Atterbury, Oldsworth, and Mrs. Manley; consequently it became as inferior to what it had been, as his abilities were to theirs.

\* Of Mountague.



THO. OCTAV. OKEY, Medic. Doctor, *with a large inscription about and under the oval, curious, 4to.*

“ Thomas Octavius Okey, doctor of physic, eighth and last of that name and number; son, grandson, and hath been five times father of a Thomas, &c. all born only sons, and all died so suddenly, though all in health, as also a daughter, that most of them were dead before any illness appeared upon them.” Since that period the Doctor went to reside at New-London in Connecticut, North America; but the Okeys were originally of Church-Norton, Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire, and of the Devizes in Wiltshire: the Doctor’s children were buried in Aldgate parish, London. Dr. Okey served in the English navy eighteen years, from 1690. In a further account we find, that his daughter (his only surviving child) was living 23 Martis, 1708. Such is the summary of the history of Dr. Okey and his family, by himself; which is amply sufficient for us on this side the Atlantic. Let America declare more of him, if more is known, or worth knowing.

THO. TERT. OKEY, Med. Prof. *Æt.* 29, *M. Vr. Gucht, ad vivum.*

This Thomas Tert. Okey, born in 1674, must have been twenty-nine years of age in 1703, when his portrait was engraved. What relation he was to the preceding Dr. Okey, does not appear, but we may suppose that he was equally skilful—why should it be doubted? they appear to have been born doctors, and to have as much inherited the healing art, when children, as in age;

age; just as the infant Grand Lama has all the sanctity, and even gravity, then, as at any future period of his life, as we learn by the latest travellers. And we are certain their doctorships were fond of the rebus, as their *hereditary* one was a key, in a circle, which, with great research, will be found to intimate the surname. Query, were these quacks related to the political quack and regicide, Okey?

## SURGEONS.

GEORGE WILSON, *Æt.* 78, 1709, *prefixed to his "Chymistry,"* 1721, 8vo. *E. Knight p. M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

It is in vain for scientific men to endeavour to know how far their merit will extend, or how soon their fame may be eclipsed. Mr. George Wilson, who enjoyed great reputation, and had superseded Lemery, his predecessor, was himself superseded by Boerhaave. I do not find the date of his death, but we may suppose it could not be very long after 1709, when he was at the advanced age of 78 years.

WILLIAM COWPER, *prefixed to his "Anatomy,"* 1699, *mez. J. Closterman p. J. Smith sc.* 1698,

This eminent anatomist and surgeon died March 8, 1709. A physician of Chester, of the same names, and F.A.S. was the author of several works, especially upon topography; and died October 20, 1767, when he had intended writing the history of Chester, his native city.

THOMAS GREENHILL, Chirurgus, *a pyramid, Fame, Mercury, and other emblematical figures, prefixed to his "Art of Embalming,"* 1705; *T. Murray* p. Nutting sc. 1705,

Thomas Greenhill, a surgeon, distinguished himself by a "Treatise on Embalming," a subject, at the present day, which is esteemed of no very great consequence. It is obvious, however, to mention here, that the art was attempted to be revived some few years since, by the late Dr. Wm. Hunter: and with considerable success, as to the preservation of the form and countenance, on the person of Mrs. Van Butchell, wife of the well-known practitioner of that name. On which occasion the classical pen of that eminent physician and distinguished scholar, Sir George Baker, was employed, in writing an inscription for the glass case, in which the body was preserved and exposed to view, that is deservedly celebrated for its elegant Latinity\*; and will be read and admired, long after the fair object of the artist's skill shall have submitted to that decay, which, though deferred for a time, must inevitably be the lot of every work of man, however ingenious the contrivance, or durable the materials. This author was the youngest of the thirty-nine children of one man and his only wife. Mr. Granger had some difficulty in appropriating the portrait, and perhaps was assisted by the arms on the curtain. There was a Mr. Ives, of London, an undertaker, in the reign of William III. who practised the art of preserving human bodies, which procured him a considerable fortune. The English do not seem

\* The reader who has a taste for compositions of this kind, will thank me for referring him to Mr. York's "Royal Tribes of Wales," where it is printed at length, p. 176.



very solicitous to retain the remembrance of their dead, if we may judge from the few memorials erected for the higher classes of society. Those who have possessed many thousands a year, seldom have had children of sufficient piety to expend a few hundred pounds in erecting a monument to their memories; but let us charitably hope that they apply the money to a more useful purpose.

JOHN FREAKE, obiit July 28, 1717, *anon. small folio, J. Riley p. Geo. Vertue sc.* 1718.

John Freake was, probably, eminent as a surgeon, which seems to have been a family profession; for John Freake, F.R.S. who, possibly, was his son, was surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and distinguished himself by several treatises, particularly one on the "Nature and Properties of Fire," in three essays. In the second, speaking of electricity, he observes: as "I am now sure, that I have absolutely and completely shown the whole nature of this phenomenon, which I first offered *with as much diffidence as I ought*, I am become so bold as to assert it from many undeniable proofs; and as nobody has *dared* to contradict any of my conjectures about it, so I dare say they *never* will." Mr. Martin, however, had at that time dared to contradict him, in his "Remarks on a Rhapsody of Advantages of a modern Knight-errant in Philosophy." This Freake wrote some other tracts. The elder John Freake died July 28, 1717; the younger, November 7, 1756, aged 68, and was buried in the church of St. Bartholomew the Less; as was Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Mr. Richard Blondel, of London, an eminent surgeon. She died November 16, 1741, aged 48. Their daughter,  
Phœbe



Phœbe Blondel, married Mr. John Crane, a surgeon, and died in 1745; but was buried at Buckingham, near her husband and his father. There was a *Justice Freaque*, of Dorsetshire, who surpassed his electrical cousin, and published a large collection of his own, and his friend's *dreams*, in 1719, all of which he pronounced divine inspiration :

“ *Somnia neque sua neque aliena de se negligebat.*”—*Suctonius*.

He thought these fancies of the night of great importance to private persons, but of still more to the potentates of Europe. His interpretations were even wilder than the dreams; and he was so scrupulously exact in his noctuary, that nothing, however trivial or obscure, is omitted. This dreamer of dreams was the person, it is supposed, who gave the coins and medals to the university of Oxford, which are now in the Bodleian collection.

CHARLES PETERS, *A. Shoonjans p. T. Nutting sc.*

Charles Peters, a surgeon, was remarkable for his skill in curing a disorder very prevalent in the reign of the licentious Charles II. Taking advantage of the dissoluteness of the times, he advertised a preventive pill, which inspiring a delusive presumption, increased the number of his patients. It was an age of nostrums and specifics, from the king to the cottager. This person, (who had, we may suppose, no small practice, and a brisk trade for his nostrums,) left his daughters an ample fortune\*.

\* Query, had he not a son? as Charles Peters, M.D. presented a curious paper to the Royal Society, relative to a person bit by a mad dog, which was published in the “*Philosophical Transactions*” of 1745.

JOHN MOYLE, *prefixed to his "Surgery," 1702, 12mo. Drapentier sc.*

Mr. John Moyle styled himself senior, in his "Experienced Chirurgeon:" his work entituled "Chirurgus Marinus," published previously, was well received. It appears that he was "one of her majesty's ancient sea chirurgeons." The time of his death, and his age, I have not been able to obtain.

JOHN SINCLAER, Surgeon, 8vo. *M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

Mr. Granger imagined this gentleman wrote a treatise upon the venereal disease. The name induces me to suppose he was a native of Scotland, but I can find no particulars of his life.

## POETS.

JOSEPH ADDISON, *in a circle, 8vo. G. Kneller p. F. Bartolozzi sc.*

JOSEPH ADDISON, 12mo. *Clark sc.*

JOSEPH ADDISON, *mez. fol. G. Kneller p. J. Faber sc.*

JOSEPH ADDISON, *oval, with STEELE, CONGREVE, and ROWE, mez. J. Faber sc.*

JOSEPH ADDISON, *prefixed to his "Maxims," &c. 8vo. G. Kneller p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

JOSEPH ADDISON, *in Birch's "Lives of illustrious Persons," fol. G. Kneller p. J. Houbraken sc.*

JOSEPH ADDISON, 8vo. *G. Kneller p. Miller sc.*

JOSEPH ADDISON, 4to. *G. Kneller p. Miller sc.*

JOSEPH ADDISON, *Rooker sc.*

JOSEPH ADDISON, *fol. mez. G. Kneller p. J. Simon sc.*

JOSEPH

JOSEPH ADDISON, *fol. mez. M. Dahl p. 1719 J. Simon sc.*

JOSEPH ADDISON, *oval, with PRIOR, POPE, and CONGREVE, mez. J. Simon sc.*

JOSEPH ADDISON, *fol. mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1723.*

JOSEPH ADDISON, *G. Kneller p. 1716, G. Vertue sc. 1721.*

The right Hon. Joseph Addison, son of Dean Lancelot Addison, was eminent as a statesman, as a scholar, a wit, a poet, and as a moralist and good Christian. This gentleman was born at Milston, near Ambresbury, Wilts, May 1, 1672; and being a sickly infant, was baptized on the same day. He received his education, successively, in his native village; at Salisbury; Lichfield; the Charter House; Queen's and Magdalen Colleges, Oxford; and was only twelve years of age when he went to the university, where Dr. Lancaster, of the former college, patronized, and took him under his care. Addison's Latin poems appeared in the "Musarum Anglicanarum Analecta." These gained him much celebrity in the university, and his English poetry was equally admired by the public; and Dryden confirmed his fame by his approbation. Besides, that patron, and excellent judge of merit, the accomplished Lord Somers, encouraged his literary pursuits. Addison, when master of arts, was of too inconsiderable fortune to become a wit without a profession; and as he possessed a pious, though pleasant temper of mind, his friends would have had him take orders; which he seemed inclined to do, when politics led him into the more active scenes of life. He spent the year 1699 at Blois in France, in order to perfect himself in the language of that country; whence he went to Italy, and described what he saw and felt in the country

of



of the ancient Romans, as a poet, in an epistle to Lord Halifax, who loved Addison, and admired his writings. His poem, "The Campaign," on the Victory of Blenheim, (written at the desire of Godolphin,) and the recommendation of Halifax, procured him the office of commissioner of appeals, and increased his fame; but his travels, which are elegantly written, being too learned for the generality of readers, were never much praised, nor very popular. From this period his genius ranged as fancy dictated. As a partizan of the whigs, he made a most conspicuous figure; and was received at the electoral court of Hanover with peculiar regard. In Ireland, as secretary to the Marquis of Wharton, he obtained the office of keeper of the records of that kingdom. Under George I. he became a lord of trade, and at length secretary of state. But Walpole, the minister, ridiculed Addison as a statesman, who, diffident and hesitating, could neither speak in public, nor write his dispatches with ease: an instance of which occurred at Queen Ann's death, when he was so long culling words for the letter to be sent express to Hanover, that the lords justices, who could not wait, put the pen into the hand of a common clerk in the office. He afterwards obtained a pension of 1500*l.* and resigned his secretaryship. To appreciate Mr. Addison justly, we must view him as the enlightened scholar, and not as the learned composer of formal Latin poetry; and not so much the English versifier, as the accomplished writer of prose. The civil war had raised, and commerce had established a third order in British society, between the gentry and the commonalty: an order which is the admiration of other kingdoms. Addison refined, purified, and exalted this middle rank. For that rank he wrote in the "Tatler," he composed the "Spectator,"



“tator,” and the “Guardian.” As a politician he had great merit, in confining civil liberty so, that it should be subject to good government; but his chief excellence was his reverence for religion. Addison’s principal weakness was envy: in short, he could not bear that merit in literature should blaze near him. Yet he felt the power of friendship; and his house, when a bachelor, was the residence of chastened wit and social pleasantries. Love and ambition united to bind him in matrimonial chains; but, according to report, he did not experience much felicity in this change of condition. To this disappointment has been attributed his too free indulgence in the use of wine: but whether owing to this domestic uneasiness, or a weak constitution, he sunk prematurely into the grave, at Holland House, Kensington, June 17, 1719. He expired as a Christian philosopher should: “See,” said he to his son-in-law, the gay Lord Warwick, “in what peace a Christian can die.” His works continue to instruct and amuse us, though they seemed originally, in part, temporary only. It surprised me to find that he had long treasured up his materials for the Spectators, which I thought had been spontaneous effusions. In them he presided over our morals and our manners, and he improved both. Mr. Addison appeared, at first sight, handsome and graceful; but, on a nearer inspection, he lost much of his attractions, as his features were not marked with that great reach of understanding, which he certainly possessed. His complexion was very fair; his eyes prominent, dull, and short-sighted. He was accomplished in his manners, but timid; and spoke with hesitation. Silent in company, he was literally a SPECTATOR. Voltaire gives a curious account of him over his wine: pronouncing him grave and taciturn with the first bottle;

gay and frolicsome with the second; and sick with the third. It is well known, that wine stupified Steele; and when he sunk, Addison roused, and kept up the ball, which Sir Richard had let fall. With a select few, his wit and polished ridicule was inimitable. No one saw farther into character, and none was ever more happy in bringing out the leading features. He had a command of himself, which gave him great advantages; and, as he was naturally good-humoured, the weak, the impertinent, the proud, and the superstitious, were alike betrayed to expose themselves by his artful management, when wine had set his tongue at liberty. By Charlotte, daughter of Sir Tho. Middleton, of Chirk Castle in Denbighshire, widow of Edward Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland, he left an infant daughter, who had every possible care taken of her education, by the Countess Dowager of Warwick, her mother; but she had imperfections which rendered her unfit for society, of which deafness was the greatest. She spoke and wrote French, grammatically and fluently; and her memory was so retentive, that she could repeat many passages in her father's works by heart. Miss Addison lived in retirement at Bilton, near Rugby in Warwickshire, and died there March 10, 1797, aged 80; leaving her property chiefly to her relation, the Hon. and Rev. George Bridgeman, rector of Wigan in Lancashire, third surviving son of the late Lord Bradford. It has been said, that she had been taught, when a child, not to think of her father with much regard; but after the death of her supercilious mother, she gained a just opinion of his great worth. She was rich and liberal to the poor, but fantastical; and though weak, not the imbecile female the world accounted her.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM CONGREVE, *G. Kneller p. T. Chambers sc.*

WILLIAM CONGREVE, *pointing with his finger, a Kit Cat, mez. G. Kneller p. 1709, Faber sc. 1733.*

WILLIAM CONGREVE, *prefixed to his "Letters on Love," &c. 1718, 12mo. Kneller p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

WILLIAM CONGREVE, *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1710.*

WILLIAM CONGREVE, *mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1728.*

WILLIAM CONGREVE, *with ADDISON, STEELE, and ROWE.*

WILLIAM CONGREVE, *with ADDISON, PRIOR, and POPE.*

The Congreves, of Congreve in Staffordshire, were a family of great antiquity and respectability. William Congreve, Esq. the poet, was the second son of William Congreve, Esq. of the above place, and Stratton in the same county. The place of his nativity is now decidedly fixed at Bardsey, near Leeds in Yorkshire, by his baptismal register in that parish, February 10, 1669. He certainly passed great part of his youth in Ireland, as his father acted there in the double capacity of an officer in the army, and as agent or steward to the great estate of the Earl of Burlington. Young Congreve was removed from the school of Kilkenny to the university of Dublin, and thence to the Middle Temple in London. The progress he had made in modern languages was as great, as his progress in the study of law was inconsiderable; but, at the age of eighteen, he had gained the admiration of the most eminent literary characters in the kingdom, by the brilliancy of his wit, and the soundness of his judgment; and he was equally refined in his manners, and



graceful in his person. Happily for Congreve, he lived in the age of patronage: though his promotion did not proceed from booksellers, but from men illustrious for talents, station, and wealth. Those gave him every thing he could, in his most sanguine moments, have expected. His plays were received with rapture by the public; and not only his elder brethren, the wits, but majesty personally protected them. He thus flourished triumphant till the reverend nonjuror, Collier, aimed a severe blow at the licentiousness of the stage. The clerical censor, with reason on his side, was no way deficient in the management of the best weapon of his antagonist, and consequently triumphed. It is evident Mr. Congreve felt the full force of his censure. His plays, though licentious, will ever command the public estimation; though his characters are more artificial than natural. It has been objected to them, that even his footmen are "as lewd and as witty as their masters." But let it be remarked, that he went in disguise to Gravesend, and there saw the low characters of life, as they were: his *Ben* was the real sailor. He often passed days, and even weeks, in masquerade, at various places, and in various assumed stations. The wit of education is chastened; but the rude and vulgar possess unpolished, yet sterling wit. Let a gentleman attend to his very labourers in the field, in the gaiety of harvest; mingle with them in good-humoured condescension; and he will find, that wit is of *native* growth in England. The lower classes love and practise ridicule with great spirit; and sometimes the "retort courteous," is so excellently imagined, that ill-nature only can condemn it. The poetry of Mr. Congreve was as much disliked, as his plays were admired; and his odes on the death of Queen Mary, and the Marquis of Blandford,



Blandford, are such wailings, or mere whining numbers, as too often disfigure these memorials of the illustrious dead. Yet he received 1000*l.* for the former from William III. more through respect for the memory of his royal consort than his love of poetry, and still less from its merit. But if he did not excel in Pindarics, he taught us how to do so. It is singular, that Congreve should leave the republic of letters so early, as he excelled in it; but it must be remembered, that he had gained all that man, as an author, could wish—fame; fortune; the love, admiration, and even the friendship of the great. He has been blamed for telling Voltaire, that he wished to be regarded not as a writer but as a gentleman, to which the Frenchman replied, if he had been the former *only*, he should never have visited him. On the whole, Congreve must be valued chiefly as a dramatic author, for his other works are by no means in public estimation. He wrote, besides his poems, a novel, entitled “*Incognita; or Love and Duty reconciled,*” not much known, and of but little merit. There is much discrimination in Mr. Granger’s observation: that if we admire the abundant wit, which is chiefly that of the closet, we at the same time disapprove of it, by owning, that the most applauded of pieces ever acted, by their immorality, disgrace the English theatre. Congreve was blind several years, and dreadfully afflicted with the gout, which, united with a fall by the overturning of his carriage, occasioned his death, January 19, 1728, when he had nearly completed his sixtieth year, though a different date is erroneously given on his monument in the Abbey. His body lay in state, in the Jerusalem Chamber, and was deposited in Westminster Abbey; the pall being supported by the Duke of Bridgewater, Earl of Godolphin, Lords Cobham

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and Wilmington, the Hon. George Berkley, and Brigadier General Churchill; and Colonel Congreve followed as chief mourner. By his places of commissioner of the wine licences, in the pipe office, in the customs, and as secretary of Jamaica, he acquired at least 10,000*l.* though he always lived with an elegance suitable to his birth and situation. Instead of bequeathing that sum to the ancient, but reduced Congreves, he left it to Henrietta, Duchess of Marlborough: whether affection, friendship, gratitude, or vanity, dictated this disposition of his property, it was equally ill judged. The Duchess, had she not been a Churchill, would have returned it to his family. Her Grace had his effigy formed in wax, which was placed upon her toilet; and she would often talk to it, as if it was the person it represented. She erected a monument to his memory, and did not omit to record herself in the inscription.

JOHN PHILIPPS, in "*Bell's Poets*," T. Cook sc.

JOHN PHILIPPS, prefixed to his "*Poems*," Scq. G. Kneller p. G. Vr. Gucht sc.

JOHN PHILIPPS, oval frame, hair, fol. M. Vr. Gucht sc.

John, son of the Rev. Dr. Stephen Philipps, archdeacon of Salop, was born at Bampton in Oxfordshire\*, December 30, 1676. His father taught him the rudiments of the learned languages; and sent him first to Winchester School, and afterwards to Christchurch, Oxford, where he became partial to what is generally thought opposite pursuits, poetry and antiquities. Milton was his model in the former, but he never expressly wrote on the latter. Philipps

\* His grandfather, a canon residentiary in Hereford Cathedral, was a native of Herefordshire. The family estate at Withington, in that county, in some measure authorises the poet to call himself a native of it.

admired nature; and his "Cyder," was a county offering. His "Splendid Shilling," gained him great reputation, through its singularity, in which the pomp of diction is well supported; and the contrast of it with the small value of the shining bullion is excellent. A lack of rupees could not have had more high-sounding words applied in its praise. Living at the period he did, it is no wonder that he readily accepted the invitation made him by Mr. St. John, to celebrate, in verse, the victory at Blenheim. It is to be lamented, that a far greater subject, and much more suitable to his genius, was not completed, a poem on the "Resurrection" and the "Judgment." Mr. Phillips died of an asthma and consumption, February 15, 1708; and was interred in the cathedral of Hereford, where his widowed mother placed a slab over his remains. But a cenotaph was erected in Westminster Abbey to his memory, by Lord Chancellor Harcourt, with an epitaph, really written by Bishop Atterbury, though generally attributed to Dr. Friend. When a person dies at the early age of thirty-two, who has given specimens of great abilities, his country laments him; and when religion and virtue have distinguished him, the *world* has reason to deplore his loss. His fellow collegian and intimate, Edmund Smith, (who, probably, had seen part of his meditated design for a sacred poem,) in the strongest language of friendship, and with a zeal that we cannot wholly approve, and are yet unwilling to censure, thus ventures to recommend to posterity, the poet and his intentions:

" Oh! had relenting Heaven prolong'd his days,  
 " The tow'ring bard had sung in nobler lays:  
 " How the last trumpet wakes the lazy dead;  
 " How saints aloft the cross triumphant spread;



“ How opening heav’ns their happier regions  
     “ show;  
 “ And yawning gulphs, with flaming vengeance  
     “ glow;  
 “ And saints rejoice above, and sinners howl  
     “ below.  
 “ Well might he sing the day he could not fear,  
 “ And paint the glories he was sure to wear.”

NICHOLAS ROWE, Esq. 12mo. *Clarke sc.*

NICHOLAS ROWE, Esq. *mez. J. Faber sc.* 1715.

NICHOLAS ROWE, Esq. *prefixed to his “ Works,”*  
*third edition, 1715, 8vo. Gucht sc.*

NICHOLAS ROWE, Esq. *prefixed to the same, 12mo.*  
*Kneller p. Vertue sc.*

NICHOLAS ROWE, Esq. *Nugent sc. G. Kneller p. A.*  
*Smith sc.*

Nicholas Rowe, Esq. was the son of John Rowe, Esq. of Lambertoun in Devonshire: a family of ancient descent, and good repute in that county; but the poet was born at the residence of his maternal relation, at Little-Berkford, Bedfordshire, in 1663. Mr. Rowe received his education partly at Highgate; but finished it under Dr. Busby, at Westminster, where he became a king’s scholar, at the early age of sixteen: he was removed from thence to the Middle Temple, to study the law. The Greek and Latin languages were well understood by him; and his father, a sergeant at law, and the publisher of “Benloe’s and Dallison’s Reports,” thought him a youth well qualified to excel at the bar. And he, indeed, seemed calculated to realize his father’s wishes; for his attention to dry reports, and still drier statutes, made him appear the wonder of the Temple: but, perhaps, this assiduity was the effect of filial piety rather than inclination, as the Muses made an  
 easy



easy conquest of him after the age of nineteen, and his father's death. At seven-and-twenty he offered his first tribute to the public: his play of "The Ambitious Step-mother;" which was followed, in due succession, and at no great intervals, by "Tamerlane," "The Fair Penitent," "The Biter," Ulysses," "The Royal Convert," "Jane Shore," and "Lady Jane Grey." All of which are tragedies except the "Biter," *an attempt* at comedy, in which he was not at all successful. Mr. Rowe (unlike most of the sons of Apollo) was always in a state of ease and comfort; he consequently composed at leisure, and was not under the necessity of asking either pecuniary or literary favours. Besides, he generally wrote the prologues and epilogues to his own plays; but yet liberally communicated his assistance to other writers. His plays have, in general, lost much of their former popularity; "Jane Shore," however, still keeps her place upon our stage, and is always seen and heard with pity. Dr. Johnson will instruct the reader in the excellencies and defects of Rowe, as a dramatic writer; his other poetical compositions are many of them pleasing. Mr. Rowe is entitled to our praise for having given us the first edition of our great national poet, Shakespeare, in a commodious form: to this he has prefixed a life of him, which is more to be commended, perhaps, for the intention than for the execution. He set curiosity to work on a literary subject, at a time when party disputes, both in church and state, engrossed almost the whole attention of the public; and he showed the way for enquiries of this kind, though he did not go so far in his search, or pursue his means of information with that minuteness and attention to accuracy, that his opportunities afforded; and which we are gratified with finding in the

the biographers and critics of the present time. The Duke of Queensbury distinguished Rowe, by making him his secretary, when he held the seals of secretary of state for Scotland; and George I. gave him the poet's laurel crown, to which was added the place of a land surveyor of the customs in the port of London. The Prince of Wales also conferred his favours upon him; and Lord Chancellor Macclesfield, the day he received the great seal, gave him the office of secretary of the presentations. But the performance of the duties of these places did not deprive the author of his predilection for literature; and he occasionally wrote poems, and published them. Quillet's *Callipœdia* he translated from the Latin into English verse; and also Lucan's *Pharsalia*, which having completed not long before his death, he directed his friend Dr. Welwood to publish. He died December 6, 1718, in the 45th year of his age; and his remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey. By a daughter of Mr. Auditor Parsons he left a son; and by Mrs. Devenish, of a good family in Dorsetshire, a daughter. He made an ample provision for each; his prudence and good conduct directing him to a proper attention in this respect. The elegance of his manners was allowed by his contemporaries; but he has been accused of more suavity than sincerity, perhaps wrongfully, as he retained the amiableness of his manners, and placidity of his mind, in the last scene of his life, when he parted with his wife, children, and friends, with serenity. Mr. Rowe was well-proportioned in his person, and his features were regular and handsome. He was happy in his patrons, his family, and his friends; and his politics agreed with the period in which he lived. His private virtues adorned his public character; and we find no stain to disgrace or injure his fair fame.

fame. His widow erected an elegant monument to his memory, and that of their daughter, Mrs. Fane; the epitaph on which was written by Pope. It differs materially from what was first intended; and that he altered it much for the better, may be seen by comparing the inscription as it now appears, with the original draught of it, printed in that poet's works.

\* GEORGE GRANVILLE, Lord LANSDOWNE, *in an oval. arms at the top, rare, 8vo. S. Gribelin jun. sc.*

GEORGE GRANVILLE, Lord LANSDOWNE, *prefixed to his "Poems," 1726, 8vo. and 1736, Kneller p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

GEORGE GRANVILLE, Lord LANSDOWNE, *prefixed to his "Works," 1732, 4to. Kneller p. Vertue sc. 1730.*

GEORGE GRANVILLE, Lord LANSDOWNE, *in his robes, with his wand, as treasurer of the household, long inscription, very rare, fol. D'Agar p.*

GEORGE GRANVILLE, Lord LANSDOWNE, *8vo. N. W. Gardiner sc.*

George Granville, Lord Lansdown, was of a family eminently loyal, and of illustrious descent. His grandfather was Sir Bevil Granville, who was left dead on the field of battle, at Landsdown, when fighting for the crown and the mitre, in 1643\*. His father was Bernard Granville, Esq. and himself a second son, educated in France, under the tuition of Sir William Ellis, who was afterwards distinguished by the public offices he held. When only eleven years of age he was

\* His character was so high, that the university of Oxford paid a very uncommon mark of respect to his memory, by authorizing the printing a kind of *Luctus* on the occasion, in "Verses on the Death of the right valiant Sir Bevil Granville, knight, who was slain by the Rebels, on Lansdown Hill, near "Bathe," 1643.—Reprinted in 1684; with a long dedication to his descendant, the Earl of Bath, and an account of the family and their actions, by Henry Birkhead; who has also given the names at length of the several writers of the verses, which, at the first publication, were signed with their initials only.



sent to Trinity College, Cambridge; and, before he was twelve, he was chosen to address the Duchess of York, when her Highness visited that university, in a copy of verses, written by himself, and spoken in the college library. Young, and enthusiastically loyal, Granville wished to fight for James II. when his unconstitutional acts had made him unworthy longer to sit on a throne he disgraced. In the reign of William III. he submitted to the prevailing party, but probably, with reluctance. In that of Queen Ann, he was a loyal, a faithful, and very able minister. In the memorable creation of 1711, she raised him to the peerage, by the title of Baron Lansdowne, of Biddeford in Devonshire; and he had, in the preceding year, been appointed secretary at war. He was afterwards comptroller, and at length treasurer of the household. In the following reign a different fate reversed his honours, when, being suspected of some designs against the new government, he was committed to the Tower; whence he was liberated without trial, as there appeared nothing to justify his detention. His lordship chanced to be confined in the same room that Sir Robert Walpole had occupied during his imprisonment there, who had written his name upon a pane of glass in the window, to which Lansdowne added the following lines :

“ Good unexpected, evil unforeseen,  
 “ Appear by turns, as fortune shifts the scene :  
 “ Some rais’d aloft, come tumbling down amain,  
 “ And fall so hard, they bound and rise again.”

The poems of this noble peer were printed several times, in a small size; but the best edition of his works is in two vols. 4to. Besides which he wrote a “ Letter from a Nobleman abroad, to his Friend in England,” 1722. Lord Lansdowne received



received the incense of wits and witlings; who was great as a poetic peer, and amiable and pleasing to all around him. Even Pope thought he honoured his muse by praising Lansdowne's lines; and the minor poets raised themselves into notice by celebrating the praises of their patron. Lord Orford calls his lordship "a faint copy of a faint master,"—Waller. This nobleman died February, 1734, leaving no male issue, by Ann, daughter of Edward Villiers Earl of Jersey, widow of Thomas Thynne, Esq. who died a few days before him. Lord Landsdowne had the greatest veneration for religion, and could not bear the idea of the prostitution of the sacrament by the occasional conformity bill; his arguments against which were very pointed. In his politics he was, undoubtedly, a loyal and faithful subject, who thought the constitution might be injured as much by verging towards democracy, as towards arbitrary government. His excellent advice to his nephew, when going into holy orders, is given in "Anecdotes of illustrious Persons," and does honour to his memory.

SIR RICHARD BLACKMORE, *long wig, holding up his gown, mez. Vr. Bank p. G. White sc.*

SIR RICHARD BLACKMORE, *oval, rare, mez. J. Closterman p. P. Williams sc.*

Dr. Blackmore was a physician, and the son of Mr. Robert Blackmore, of Corsham in Wiltshire, who was, probably, an attorney. Young Blackmore went from a country school to Westminster, at the age of thirteen; and thence to Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he received his degree of M. A. and remained thirteen years. That of Padua gave him a diploma as a physician; when he returned from a continental ramble of a year and a half,

a half, and settled in Cheapside, where he practised his profession; and was soon admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians, under the charter of James II: and he many years afterwards was elected censor. The rich citizens of London employed, and the public esteemed him as skilful; and had he been satisfied with rolling in his carriage at his ease, he might have passed through life without a murmur: but unluckily for his own quiet, moderately learned, and with no great share of genius, he sallied forth into the world as a poet and writer of prose. Sydenham recommended him to read Don Quixote, which, perhaps, set his brains to work. Not content with knighthood, a gold chain and medal, and being physician to William III. he persuaded himself that he was the most eminent of his professions, as poet and politician. Blackmore displayed his patriotism in his two poems, "Prince, and King, Arthur;" his piety in his "Psalms," and other religious subjects. The first was a translation; the other, labour-ed rhimes. I have endeavoured to read a few pages, but tedium has always prevented the completion of the attempt. The poor knight, and his poetry, assailed by the ridicule of Pope and Dryden, and the malice of the minor critics, lost his reputation and his practice; and died *as an author*, long before he had paid the great debt of nature, which took place at Nayland in Essex, October 8, 1729. His works are various and voluminous; and besides the above, we have in verse, his "Paraphrase of Job," "Satire on Wit," "Eliza," "The Kit Cat Club," "Advice to Poets how to celebrate the Duke of Marlborough," "Advice to a Weaver of Tapestry," "Creation," "Redemption," "The Nature of Man," and "Alfred." His works in prose are, "The Lay-Monastery, or a Sequel to the Spectator;" but

but of this he only wrote a part; "A Medical Work;" "A Book of Aphorisms;" "A true and impartial History of the Conspiracy against King William, of glorious Memory, in the Year 1695;" "Just Prejudices against the Arians' unmasked natural Theology." And he left besides, "The accomplished Speaker; or an Essay upon divine Eloquence." It is difficult which most to admire: his perseverance in writing under such discouragements; or his benevolence in forgiving all the literary squadrons, who were perpetually attacking him with the united forces of wit and ridicule, and the popular cry in their favour. His greatest dissention was with the science of physic; the practice in which deserting him, he became loud against it. Dr. Johnson has, to the surprise of some, included Blackmore in the late edition of the English Poets; but it surely would have been difficult to have shut him out entirely, considering the number and variety of his poetical labours. The intrinsic piety of the man, who, in his life and in his death, appears to have regarded his religion as the first of duties, and the only sanctuary to which hope can, with safety, fly, probably won upon *him* to rescue his character from unmerited neglect. The medical profession was then generally devout, and formed a strong opposition to their contemporary wits, who were too often shamefully depraved in their manners as well as in their writings. For the same reason, the pious Addison read the works of Blackmore with partiality; though a man of his exquisite taste must have been frequently disgusted with the poverty of expression, and total want of elegance, which his pages present. This "most voluminous and gigantic of poets, the butt of wits and critics," as Mr. Granger calls him, had, as he remarks, "words of great sound,  
" with



“ with little images; straining his invention,  
 “ not naturally vigorous, to small purpose: and  
 “ who, if he does not *descend* to the bathos, at  
 “ least reaches the *ultra sublime*.”

JOHN DENNIS, *tie wig*, 8vo. *J. Vr. Gucht* sc.

JOHN DENNIS, 12mo. *Clump* sc.

John Dennis, born in London, was the son of a citizen and saddler, and educated at Harrow on the Hill, under the pious and learned William Horn; and at Caius College, Cambridge, where he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and the wealth of his parent enabled him to perfect his education by travelling abroad. On his return to England, Dennis associated with the wits of the age, by whom he appears to have been well received at first; but boasting of his powers, he attempted, like them, to gain renown; and even to dispute it with the most illustrious candidates for literary distinction. The companions of his boyish days at Harrow, his fellow collegians, and the patronage he obtained, were alike flattering; for in these he thought he saw rank, wealth, and reputation. But he despised that which would have made life pleasant, and age respectable, a decent income in aid of his paternal fortune; in consequence, dependance and indigence were his portion. He wrote incessantly; and, soured by disappointment, attacked every respectable person: and, in return, was assaulted by the wits, the wags, and the morose. In short, he was a very Esau; a porcupine, whose quills were levelled at all: and every porcupine, in return, aimed his sharpest quills at him. Dennis was as valiant on paper, as he was cowardly when called to account for his virulence. “Why,” said he to the Duke of Marlborough, “did your Grace not stipulate  
 that



“ that I should not be demanded by Lewis.” “ Because,” answered the warrior, “ I have not done it for myself; and I have, perhaps, been full as offensive to that king as you.” Seeing a ship on the coast, he upbraided his friend with conspiring to give him up to his implacable foe, the monarch of France. At length he dreaded the catchpoles even more than his Most Christian Majesty; and straying a little beyond the rules of the court once, on the evening of Saturday, he saw a person with an ill-favoured countenance near him. With dismay and trembling, he waited till the clock had struck twelve; when he exclaimed, “ I value you not now, whether bailiff or not.” The gentleman, who had caused his alarm, understanding for what he had been mistaken, was with difficulty restrained, by the age of Dennis, from giving him corporal chastisement. This multifarious writer was a violent whig and low church man; and one of the loudest, though least considerable partizans of the day. Happily for him, his was the triumphant side, consequently he had nothing to fear from the tories. This eleve of Marlborough, Godolphin, Lansdowne, and Halifax; the champion against Dryden and Pope, Addison and Steele; and the correspondent of peers, poets, and physicians, outlived his fame, his friends, and his fortune; and died, January 6, 1733, in the 77th year of his age. His poetry and politics are now but little regarded; yet, from Dr. Johnson’s frequent and long extracts from his critical pieces, it may be fairly presumed, that he did not think meanly of them; and such readers as will not suffer their judgment to be run away with by a regard for names, will think, that even “ Cato” itself, was indebted to the enthusiasm of party at the time, for getting rid so easily of Dennis’s strictures. He is, perhaps, one of those

VOL II. S

those authors who have not had justice done to them Dennis was overwhelmed in his own time, and has never been able to recover himself since. Nothing could exceed his moroseness: an innocent jest or a pun would irritate him to fury. Mr. Granger observes of him, "that he was ever splenetic and enthusiastic, and disposed to cry down the best writings of the best authors."

WILLIAM KING, LL.D. *Æt.* 49, *prefixed to his Works,* 1734, 8vo. *R. Dellow p. J. Vr. Gucht sc.*

WILLIAM KING, LL.D. *Æt.* 49, *in a circle in the title page of his works,* 3 vols. small 8vo. 1776, *Cook sc.*

WILLIAM KING, in "*Bell's Poets.*"

Dr. King, son of Ezekiel King, of London, was an example how much splendid talents may be misapplied. With advantages from nature and station, sufficient to have raised him to an enviable height, he ingloriously gave himself up to the writing of madrigals, retirement, and spleen. Educated at Westminster School, and Christchurch Oxford; and studying at Doctor's Commons; he afterwards went with the Earl of Pembroke, lord lieutenant to Ireland, where he became judge advocate, sole commissioner of the prizes, and keeper of the records of that kingdom. Instead of improving these advantages, he lost them in celebrating in verse, the wonderful benefits of "Mully his Cow." Disgusted with his conduct, Pembroke withdrew his patronage. The poetical judge, Upton, and King, cared little for the viceroy, and less for the law; and they piped till it was necessary for King to cross the Irish Channel; and he returned less wealthy than he went, and depended only for his support, upon his fellowship at Oxford. Of what avail was his eight years' labours in the university, and perusing

ing the twenty-two thousand books and manuscripts, with his selections from them?—to write, “The Art of Cookery, in verse;” a play or two; “On the Tooth-picks of the Ancients;” “The Art of Love;” “An historical Account of the Heathen Gods and Goddesses, for Schools;” “The Transactioner,” to ridicule Sir Hans Sloane: a man whose science was an honour to his country. King was one of the tory sycophants supported by Bolingbroke, who was himself soon after deprived of that power and influence which afforded the means of patronage. Instead of being a patron to his family and his friends, he was obliged to humble himself to the patronage of Swift, who procured him the office of gazetteer, with a salary of 250*l.* upon condition that he should be “diligent and sober,” for which the Dean passed his word. What a folly was this, that he, who had abilities to have graced the bench of justice, should be obliged to submit to the humiliation of Alderman Barber, the printer’s, imperious beck, who commanded his attendance with an impudence unparalleled; making him sit till three o’clock in the morning, to correct the press, on those days the Gazette came out, though a corrector was paid for doing it: and his brutality was even heightened by the obligations Barber owed to the very man he so basely abused. To what meanness does genius without discretion submit! No wonder that exhausted patience fled from such tyranny. He left “the haunts of men” for the inglorious tranquillity of a boon-companion, a bottle and a book. Nature drooped. He then would see no one, not even his last patron, Lord Clarendon, whom he used often to visit. His lordship’s sister brought him, with a friendly violence, to an apartment prepared for him opposite Somerset House, where he died, as he had

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lived,



lived, very religiously, on the next day at noon, December 25, 1712; and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, at the expence of his lordship. If Dr. King misapplied, he cannot be charged with perverting, his talents, by writing obscenely or profanely. As he could not write till he was "reasonably flushed," it gave rise to these lines by Christopher Pitt:

" 'Twas from the bottle King derived his wit:  
" Drank till he could not talk, and then he writ\*."

JAMES GARDINER, M.A. *Æt.* 25, 1701, *own hair, prefixed to his* " *Translation of Rapin on Gardens,*" a poem, *Svo.* *J. Varest p. Vertue sc.* 1718.

The Rev. James Gardiner, the translator of "Rapin on Gardening," published several copies of verses, both in Latin and English, which are inserted in the "Miscellanies." He was sub-dean of Lincoln Cathedral, and died March 24, 1732, aged 53. His father, Dr. James Gardiner, bishop of Lincoln from 1694 to 1705, held the same place in that church previous to his obtaining the mitre; and it is rather singular, that the poet did not gain further promotion. The prelate was of Emanuel College, Cambridge; but I do not know whether the son was of that college, or even of that university.

RICHARD GWINNETT, Esq. *Svo.* *Vr. Gucht sc.*  
RICHARD GWINNETT, Esq. *Svo.* *G. King sc.*

Richard Gwinnett, Esq. son of Mr. George Gwinnett, of Great Shurdington in Gloucester-

\* It seems a confirmation of the truth of this remarkable trait in his character, that Pope, in his very entertaining letter to Lord Bolingbroke, which describes his journey with Ljntot, puts this singular observation on the Doctor, into the mouth of the bookseller: "I remember, Dr. King could write "verses in a tavern three hours after he could not speak."



shire, was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, under the tuition of Dr. Gastrell; whence he removed to the Middle Temple: but the air of London disagreed with his delicate state of health, and he retired into the country, having abandoned his profession. Mr. Gwinnett was an admirer of Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas; but their union was suspended through prudential motives. After sixteen years had elapsed, he urged his immediate marriage with that lady, who was then with her mother in London; but Dr. Garth had pronounced he could not survive six months. She therefore told him, to prevent his importunity, she would be his in that time; to which he replied, with a deep sigh, "Ah! madam, six months now are as much as sixteen years have been; *you* put it off *now*, and God will do it for *ever*." Poor Gwinnett retired to his seat in the country, made his will, and died April 16, 1717. He left Mrs. Thomas 600*l.* and sorrow was her "food ever after." Had she married him, she had been, as she said, secured from the "insults of poverty." Heaven knows insults are inseparable from poverty, even when virtue, wit, and beauty, ought to put them to flight. He was the author of a little piece, entitled "An Essay on the Mischief of giving Fortunes with Women in Marriage," 1727, 12mo. and various poems, which are interspersed in the memoirs of the lives, amours, and writings, of Mrs. Thomas and himself, under the assumed names of Pylades and Corinna. Mr. Gwinnett was a man of "piety, learning, and temperance."

EDWARD WARD, *prefixed to his "Nuptial Dialogues,"* 8vo. *M. Vr. Gucht* sc.

EDWARD WARD, *anonymous, four English verses prefixed to "Hudibras Redivivus,"* 1716, *W. Sherwin* sc.

EDWARD WARD, 8vo. *Sympson sc.*

EDWARD WARD, *Ætat.* 54, 1714, *h. sh. mex.*

Ned Ward, as he was usually called, was a poet, though but a publican by trade, and lived in Moorfields; a man who wrote for the rabble, who admired him. But the fickle mob, from extolling, sadly bespattered him, when he stood in the pillory, at Charing Cross and the Exchange, in 1706, for his "*Hudibras Redivivus*," in which he reflected upon her majesty and the government. As a punishment for his temerity, the Court of Queen's Bench doomed him to this elevated station; to pay forty marks; and to give security for his good behaviour for a year. Ward even exceeded Tom Brown in ribaldry; but his works promoted his trade as a retailer of beer. He has left us no less than five volumes of impure, low writing, which have ever been of heavy sale. "There is," says Mr. Granger, "in his writings, a vulgarity of style and sentiment borrowed from, and adapted to, most of the scenes of low life; in which he was particularly conversant. He mistook pertness and vivacity for wit; and distortion of thought and expression for humour: all which are abundantly exemplified in what he published, both of verse and prose." His most "distinguished" performance is his "*London Spy*," which, in Mr. Jacobs's "*Lives of the Poets*," is complimented with being called a "celebrated work." His "*Apollo's Maggot in his Cups*," was intended to satirize Mr. Pope: but this half-formed production was "the ghost of an abortion." "The owl loves its hooting as much as the nightingale its song." Ward died in 1731, aged about 71. Many of his books were used to be sent to the Plantations, where the standard of wit is much lower

lower than it is in England; to this the following line in the "Dunciad," book i. l. 200. alludes:

"Or shipp'd, with Ward, to ape and monkey  
"lands."

## POETESSES.

SUSANNAH CENTLIVRE, *mez. D. Fermin p. P. Pelham sc.* 1720.

Mrs. Centlivre was the daughter of Mr. Freeman, and might have inherited some fortune, as her father possessed an estate. But that gentleman and his wife were zealots in the religion of Calvin, and violent in the cause of the parliament, which expelled him from Holbeach in Lincolnshire; and he died in obscurity, in Ireland, where his wife soon followed him to the grave. Susannah was only three years of age when she lost her father. Her turn for poetry disclosed itself at an early age indeed, if it be true, which is said of her, that she was only seven years old when she wrote a song; and was no more than twelve when a thirst for knowledge reconciled her to the privation of those things which females in general so ardently desire, fine *clothes* and gay company. When she was only fifteen, a nephew of Sir Stephen Fox, the great statesman, made her his wife; but she became a widow in the following year. Mr. Carrol, an officer in the army, was afterwards honoured with her hand; but that gentleman survived his marriage only a year and a half: at length she married Mr. Joseph Centlivre. This extraordinary woman died, December 1, 1723, after having lived, loved, and laughed, with her last husband, the yeoman of the mouth to his Majesty, George I. for many years. Mrs. Cent-

livre wrote fifteen plays, from 1700 to 1721, with various success. Of these, "The Busy Body," "The Wonder," and the "Bold Stroke for a Wife," retain their place in the favour of the public; and are still frequently acted, particularly the former, which deserved the praise of Addison, and the patronage of Lord Chancellor Somers. The world seemed disposed to take Susannah's word; but even good-nature must grant, that there are many breaks and chasms in her story. Indigent and friendless, lively and engaging, we reluctantly excuse where it is impossible to approve. It would, perhaps, be very difficult to find the marriage certificate for her second union. Her works were published in three volumes.

ELIZABETH THOMAS, *Æt.* 30, in a hood, prefixed to the "*Memoirs of Pylades and Corinna*," 1731, 8vo. G. King ab orig.

There is something so romantic in the life of Mrs. Thomas, as told by herself, that it appears even more than poetic. She was the child of age and youth; and left an orphan, without fortune. Her widowed mother, after living in all the luxury of forensic splendour, was obliged to shelter herself, and this her only child, in the recesses of obscurity, when she had dreamed of rolling in wealth. The Dowager Lady Wentworth losing her only child, Harriot, the beloved mistress of the handsome, gay, ambitious, and unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, is represented as having said to Mrs. Thomas, "I am indebted to your late husband; but I know not, nor you, how much: for his books were, I find, burnt, in the fire which happened in his chambers in the Temple. Let me do better than pay you: let your daughter be my adopted child." To which the fond mother



mother replied, "I cannot part with my daughter  
"on any terms." The lady, highly displeased, would  
hear no apologies; and dying in a few years, left  
her chambermaid an estate in Stepney, of 1500*l*.  
per annum. We then read, in the "Memoirs," of  
the friendship of a centenarian gentleman, who  
wore a pair of rich Spanish leather gloves, emboss-  
ed on the backs with golden embroidery, and  
fringed round with gold plate, which his beloved  
sovereign, Elizabeth, in the last year of her reign,  
pulling off her own hands, had presented to him,  
but which he only wore on particular occasions.  
But how the gloves of an old queen, always thin,  
and with hands and arms truly feminine, could be  
worn by a gentleman, is to me unknown; the  
gloves, indeed, might then have been evidence:  
for, dying in a few days, they were bequeathed  
to the mother of the poetess, who soon fell a vic-  
tim to an adventurer, who spent the wreck of her  
fortune, which had only been 1000*l*. in a chymical  
process, to transmute the common metals to  
gold; but, by his firing the house one day, and  
soon after exploding most part of the remainder,  
she was convinced, that he who could not com-  
mand the elements, could not direct the destinies.  
It was in vain he raved, tore his hair, and acted  
the maniac. Restored to reason, she left rural fe-  
licity and the projector in alchemy, for an ele-  
gant house in Bloomsbury, where, under the  
familiar names of Jack and Tom, Will and Ned,  
good, honest country fellows, met the projec-  
tors or state alchemists, Devon, Buckingham,  
Dorset, and other state-menders, who, expelling  
James, introduced William and Mary, at the risk  
of their lives, titles, and fortunes; and the ruin,  
if ruin there could be, to Mrs. Thomas and Eli-  
zabeth. But the Revolution established, made no  
revolution in the private situation of the widow  
and

and her daughter, except an offer from one of those noblemen to ruin the latter; and as a blind to satisfy the world, to give Mr. Gwinnet, her lover, a place under him at court: but this proposition was treated with the contempt that stubborn virtue best knows how to use. Mr. Gwinnet, elegant and refined in his manners, endeavoured to obtain her hand; but death doomed him to an early grave. He left 600*l.* to his Corinna, the name which she assumed; but cruel fate, in this instance, sent the brother of the deceased to suppress the will, and tarnish her reputation. She was therefore induced to compromise for the receipt of 400*l.* of which he paid 200*l.* which was surrendered to her mother's creditors; but, bidding defiance to law as well as equity, he was permitted to lead her from court to court, for the recovery of the remaining 200*l.* and at the threshold of the House of Peers he paid the money. From pecuniary she fell into personal miseries: a chicken bone, swallowed inadvertently, remained in her stomach for years, and gave her the most exquisite tortures. The letters of Pope to Mr. Henry Cromwell, which had fallen into her hands, were sold, in her distress and confinement, to Curl, who published them. This transaction excited the vengeance of the irritable bard; and she died under his maledictions, in wretched lodgings in Fleet-street, February 3, 1730, in the 56th year of her age; and was buried in St. Bride's Church, with a decent plainness. The letters between her and Mr. Gwinnet, under the assumed names of Corinna and Pylades, and her poems, were published. Mrs. Thomas was inferior to Mrs. Behn and Mrs. Manly, in talents; but every way more respectable in character. Dryden humanely commended her verses, and Pope visited her. Though part of her extraordinary history

history may be overcharged, there is still sufficient to excite pity for the fate of one, who (though virtuous) spent her days in "disappointment, sickness, law-suits, poverty, and imprisonment." How much happier had she lived under an humble roof, where she might have clothed and fed herself by industry; and, by a laudable economy, collected a competence for age and sickness. Respectable and respected in such a situation, she would never have been the slave of booksellers, nor the drudge of literature. The mediocrity of her powers precluded her attaining independence by them: but where is the female who would not have thought highly of her genius, when the best poets of the age commended, and a beloved friend was enraptured with her muse!

MRS. ELIZABETH BURNET, 12mo. *S. Gribelin sc.*

MRS. ELIZABETH BURNET, *Æt.* 46, *prefixed to her "Life and Devotions."*

Was the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Blake, Knt. and born November 8, 1661. When only seventeen years of age, she married Robert Berkley, of Spetchly in Worcestershire, Esq. descended from Sir Robert Berkley, a judge of the King's Bench in the time of Charles I. Religious controversy was then very violent. Mr. Berkley was a Protestant; his mother a Roman Catholic. To decide between those professions of faith, she studied the Scriptures, and read the arguments for and against Protestantism; and at length became, upon principle, a dutiful daughter of the Church of England. When James II. ascended the throne, she prevailed upon Mr. Berkley to withdraw into Holland; and they remained at the Hague till William III. obtained the English crown.



crown, when they returned to Spetchley. Mr. Berkley died in 1693; after which she employed her time in completing the hospital at Worcester, left unfinished by him. Dr. Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, made this lady his third wife, after she had remained a widow for seven years; and he found her every way estimable. The prelate secured all her fortune to her, and confided his children to her care; and she acted by them as if they had been her own. Her health declining, Mrs. Burnet went to the Spa, in 1707, whence she returned much revived; but the severity of the following January occasioned a pleuritic fever, which terminated in her death. She desired, by her will, to be interred by her former husband, in compliance with a promise she had made him. She had two children by her last marriage; but they died soon after their birth. Mrs. Burnet had planned a work in her widowhood, which she completed when a second time a wife, entitled "A Method of Devotion; or Rules for holy and devout Living, with Prayers on several Occasions, and Advices and Devotions for the holy Sacrament," 8vo. Dr. J. Goodwyn, archdeacon of Oxford, afterwards archbishop of Cashel, published her life, which has appeared in several collections; and her "Method of Devotion," has been repeatedly printed. The Berkleys of Spetchley have long been Roman Catholics, probably from the zeal of Mrs. Burnet's mother-in-law.

#### WRITER ON DIVINITY.

JOHN DISNEY, M.A. *prefixed to his "Essay on the Execution of the Laws against Immorality and Profaneness,"* 1710, 8vo. *R. White, ad vivum.*  
The



*The first impressions are without the laced ends to his neckloth.*

The Rev. John Disney, eldest son of Daniel Disney, of Lincoln, Esq. was of a family seated for several centuries at Norton-Disney in the same county. With an education suited to his rank in life, he distinguished himself as an active and valuable magistrate; and once received the marked acknowledgments of the judges, at an assize at Lincoln. "If," observes Mr. Nelson, (alluding to an essay written by Mr. Disney,) "a man has any objections with regard to suppressing immorality and profaneness, let him read this book; which it is impossible to do, without being affected by it, if he has any sense of religion, or any concern for the good of his country." The pious Disney, anxious to be more extensively useful to society, determined, in 1719, to take orders; and was ordained by Dr. Gibson, bishop of Lincoln. His preferments were, the rectory of Kirkby super Baine, the vicarage of Croft, both in his native county; and the vicarage of St. Mary, Nottingham. He died in February, 1729—30, aged 52, and was buried in his parish church, under a stone which has no other inscription than the initials of his name, and the date of his decease. It difficult to do justice to the merits of this gentlenan, as a magistrate, a scholar, and a clergyman. Assiduous in his ministerial capacity, he gained the esteem, and as a nervous and affecting preacher, the admiration, of his parishioners. Besides his "Essay," he wrote, "Meditations and Poems on divine Subjects," in 1698 and 1703, 8vo; a poem, entitled "Flora," printed with Mr. Gardiner's translation of "Rapin on Gardens;" "A Genealogy of the House of Brunswick-Lunenburgh,"  
engraved

engraved on two sheets, by Sturt; Sermons, preached on public occasions, published by particular desire; and "A View of the ancient Laws against Immorality and Profaneness," printed in folio, 1728. We cannot but admire the man, who could see, and reprove, the impropriety of making a vestry a smoking-room; and extol his firmness in obliging even a metropolitan to transfer the enjoyment of his refreshments to an inn. Archbishop Blackburn, finding himself fatigued with a long confirmation in St. Mary's Church, ordered pipes and tobacco to be brought to the vestry. Mr. Disney met the servant in the act of conveying them, and said, "Why do you bring these things here?" "I was ordered, Sir." "Take them to a more proper place; for whilst I am vicar of this church, no smoking shall be in my vestry."

#### ANTIQUARIES.

RALPH THORESBY, *prefixed to his "Ducatus Leodiensis,"* 1715, *fol. Vertue sc.* 1712.

The Thoresbys trace their pedigree to the reign of Canute; but they had been merchants at Leeds for a century. Mr. John Thoresby, the father of Ralph, united literature with trade; and his mind appears to have had much the same bias as that of his son, which prompted him to purchase the collection of coins and medals, formed by the great general and antiquary, Lord Fairfax. Mr. Ralph Thoresby, his eldest son, had education, and all the advantages to be obtained by foreign and British tours: the former of which was made for mercantile improvement; and the latter to restore his health, injured by an ague caught in Holland. Mr. Thoresby had made

made, besides, some progress in Latin, to which were added a thorough acquaintance with the Dutch and French languages. His father's death, and his own precarious health, did not prevent his attention to concerns in business; he even directed his engagements in that line into a new and more profitable channel, by leaving the woollen for the linen trade. But Mr. Thoresby was as much known as a virtuoso as a merchant; though he never suffered his taste to injure his traffic. His history of Leeds and its environs, entituled "*Ducatus Leodiensis*," does him credit as an author; and the catalogue of his collection, consisting of coins, medals, manuscripts, and curiosities of various other kinds, shows his knowledge in antiquity; and the many presents he received, the general estimation in which he was held. Amongst the most eminent of his friends and correspondents were Archbishop Sharpe; Bishops Nicholson, Gibson, and Kennet; Sir Andrew Fountaine; Dean Gale, and his sons; Drs. Hickes, Woodward, Mead, Stukely, and Richardson; Messrs. Wanley, Hearne, Ray, Strype, Evelyn, Chamberlayne, and Folkes. To which list of names may be added F. Place, Esq. who engraved several plates in his "*Ducatus Leodiensis*." After a long indisposition, and two attacks of the palsy, Mr. Thoresby died, October 16, 1725, aged 66; and was buried in the chancel of St. Peter's Church, Leeds, with his ancestors. Few men have passed through life more irreproachably: though educated a dissenter, he declared himself of the national church. His unaffected piety, both in public and private, made his admission among them very acceptable to the clergy. In domestic life he was equally respectable. As a man of science he must be regarded as an experienced antiquary, a skilful medalist, and an excellent



excellent topographer; as well as an accurate genealogist. By Ann, third daughter and co-heir of Richard Sykes, of Leeds, Gent. he had issue, ten children; three of whom, with their mother, survived him: they were 1. The Rev. Ralph Thoresby, rector of Newington in Middlesex, and who died without issue, April 24, 1763, aged 65: Rhoda, his wife, daughter of Mr. Stafford, of London, linen draper, died May 31, 1751, aged 43; they were buried in Newington cemetery. 2. The Rev. Richard Thoresby, rector of St. Catherine Coleman, in Fenchurch-street, London, who died in 1773 or 1774, leaving a daughter, and two sons, both of whom were in the horrid Hole, at Calcutta, where one died. And 3. Grace, married to Mr. John Wood, of Leeds. There is an engraving in the "Ducatus Leodiensis," of the monument of Mr. John Thoresby, his father, on which is his bust. This is as much a portrait as his son's print by Vertue; and that gentleman having also been well skilled in history and antiquity, he deserves a place amongst our eminent British characters. He died, October 31, 1679, aged 54.

CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON, *oval, cyphers, &c. at the corners, mez. A. Grace p. J. Smith sc. 1701.*

CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON, *in a wrought oval frame, scarce, small folio.*

CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON, *in the print of the family, Per. v. Cl. 3. Bromley.*

Christopher Rawlinson, Esq. of Cark Hall, in Cartmell, Lancashire, was the only son and heir of Curwen Rawlinson, Esq. of the same place, and remotely allied to the literary descendants of Sir Thomas Rawlinson, lord mayor of London. This gentleman, educated at Queen's College, Oxford, directed



directed his studies chiefly to the Anglo-Saxon, and other northern languages; and we are indebted to him for the beautiful edition of Alfred's translation of "Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ." This was published at his own expence, in 1698, and is a valuable work to the lovers of the language of our Germanic ancestors. Mr. Rawlinson died, January 8, 1733, and was buried in the north transept of St. Alban's Abbey Church, where there is a superb monument to his memory. He left a great number of manuscripts, many of which related to the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland.

JOHN BAGFORD, 8vo. *H. Howard p. G. Vertue* &c. 1728.

John Bagford, who died at Islington, May 15, 1716, aged 65, made a great collection of typographical matter, which, with those on other subjects, are now in the British Museum. This extraordinary man was a native of London, and by trade a shoemaker; but afterwards became a bookseller, and ultimately, an inmate of the Charter-House, through the patronage of Dr. John Moore, bishop of Ely, in return for the many curiosities with which he had enriched that prelate's library. His knowledge in scarce books, prints, and other appendages to literature, made his travels in this kingdom and Holland productive of great treasure to *amateurs*. The Earl of Oxford sought his assistance, and liberally remunerated him; and, at Bagford's death, purchased his collection, consisting of books and manuscripts. Intending to have published a general history of printing, he procured the mention of his proposals in the "Philosophical Collections for 1706." The materials for this work appear in the "Harleian Collection;"

"tion:" from those it is evident, that he could neither write a good and hand, nor spell accurately. Great part of his collection of manuscripts is in the public library at Cambridge, secured in a cubical deal box, where, it is thought, they have never had the advantage of sun or air. His correspondence with Lord Oxford's librarian, Mr. Humphrey Wanley, is in the British Museum. He was buried in the cemetery belonging to the Charter-House.

## HISTORIANS.

PAUL RAPIN DE THOYRAS, *J. Brandon p. J. Houbraken sc.*

PAUL RAPIN DE THOYRAS, *J. Brandon p. G. King sc. 1732.*

PAUL RAPIN DE THOYRAS, *Petit sc.*

PAUL RAPIN DE THOYRAS, *prefixed to his "History of England," fol. G. Vertue sc. 1734.*

This historian, the son of James de Rapin, Lord of Thoyras, was born in 1661, at Castres, where he was educated under his paternal roof; whence he went to Puylaurens and Saumur. De Thoyras was intended for the bar; but determined, after his father's decease, to leave the profession of the law for that of the sword. After the repeal of the Edict of Nantes, he quitted France; but gaining no patronage in England, he went to Holland, where he served under his relation, Mons. Rapin, in the corps of French volunteers at Utrecht. But the Revolution in England occurring, he left that service, to fight in the cause of William III. in Ireland, where he entered the army as an ensign; from which he was preferred to the rank of captain, in consequence of his gallant

gallant conduct at the siege of Carrickfergus and Limerick, (in the latter he was wounded in the shoulder,) and in the battle of the Boyne. Rapin valued William as the hero of civil and religious liberty; but resigned his commission to one of his brothers, and was appointed tutor to the son of the Earl of Portland, whom he attended in his travels. He then went to Holland; but his family increasing, he retired to Wesel, as a cheaper residence: there he devoted himself to the study of literature; to which he fell a martyr, and died, May 16, 1725, aged 64. By his marriage with Marianne Testard, in 1699, he had several children. England seems to have been regarded by Rapin as his adopted country. He wrote in his native language, a "Dissertation on the Whigs and Tories; and a "History of England," printed at the Hague, in nine vols. 4to. 1726 and 1727; reprinted at Trevoux in 1728, in ten vols. 4to. Tindal translated this work into English, and published it in two vols. folio. It is undoubtedly an extraordinary production; but the translation is in many respects defective, the quotations from ancient authors inaccurate, and the facts sometimes totally misstated. Since Rapin's time there have been vast treasures of materials discovered and opened to public use; but he did not avail himself of all that were even then in his power. In truth, a perfect history of Great Britain is too great an undertaking for any one person; but single reigns may be accomplished by individuals with sufficient accuracy. Rapin, however, deserves our gratitude; notwithstanding some historical inaccuracies and political errors, his devotion to a party, and his occasional bigotry in dealing out God's judgments. His history still keeps its place in every library that deserves to be so called; nor is it easy to name

the writer by whom he may, with advantage to the student, be superseded in this class of literature.

ABEL BOYER, *prefixed to his "Dictionary in French and English,"* 4to. J. Basire sc.

ABEL BOYER, *in a cap, pen and book,* fol. H. Hy-sing p. F. Chereau sc.

ABEL BOYER, *B. Lens p. Vr. Gucht* sc.

This glossographer and historian was a native of Castres in France, where he was born, in 1664. As Boyer was a Protestant, he left his native country upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and went to Geneva, thence to Francker; and finally came to England, which he considered as his adopted country. It is certain he studied our language, our customs, and the spirit of our laws, with much greater success than could have been expected; and, in consequence, Sir Benjamin Bathurst chose him, in 1692, tutor to his son Allen, created first, Baron, and afterwards Earl Bathurst. Boyer's "Post Boy," was a newspaper well received; and his "Political State of Great Britain," published monthly, had an extensive sale. This author understood the English idiom sufficiently, to prepare Racine's tragedy of Iphigenia for the stage, which he published under the name of "The Victim," and it was acted at Drury-lane Theatre. As he knew enough of our language to accomplish this, it is not at all extraordinary that he should present the English nation with his "Dictionnaire Royal François-Anglois, et Anglois-François," which still retains the good opinion of the public. J. C. Prieur enlarged and corrected it. To those works he added the "Life of Queen Ann," in folio, which is still highly valued, as a good chronicle of that



that period of our history; but it is generally supposed, that he did not write the former part of it. He died at a house he had built in the Five Fields, Chelsea, aged 70; and was buried in the churchyard there, November 19, 1729. His surname is written, Bowyer, in the "Register," through the ignorance or carelessness of the person who made the entry. There is a good account of Mr. Boyer's life and writings in the "Biographia Dramatica."

THOMAS BRODRICK, Generosus, oval frame, motto in a label over his head, "Virtus sola Nobilitas," arms below; *W. Sherwin sc. 1704. 8vo. scarce.*

Of this pious layman, author of "Historia Sacra; an Account of the Fasts and Feasts of the Church of England," who may be ranked with Disney and Nelson of his own time, and with West, Lyttelton, and Bryant, of a later day, the industry of Mr. Granger was not able to recover any particular memorials. His print styles him Gentleman; but the arms being different, we cannot suppose him at all related to the noble family of the same name. As the dedication to Thomas, Earl of Thanet, is anonymous, as well as the book itself, it may be inferred, that the author not chusing to be generally known as such, prefixed his portrait to such copies only of his work as were presented to his patrons and friends. Whether he is the same Mr. Brodrick who wrote "The Complete History of the Netherlands," in two vols. 8vo. published in 1713, with a more numerous list of subscribers than had ever before appeared in print, is rather a matter of conjecture, from the similarity of name, than of certainty; from any communication made upon the subject.

## MATHEMATICIANS.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *mez. E. Seeman p. M'Ar-*  
*dell sc.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *an etching, J. Vr. Bank sc.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *a small head radiated, 1732,*  
*fol. G. Bickam sc.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *a vignette in the "Tableaux des*  
*"Hommes Illust. de Grande Bretagne," L. Cars sc.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *Æt. 84, 1725, own hair, sit-*  
*ting, mez. J. Vr. Bank p. Faber sc. 1726.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *painted for M. Folkes, mez. J.*  
*Vr. Bank p. 1726, Faber sc.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *from the bust at the Hermitage,*  
*Richmond, mez. Faber sc.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *profile, fol. Hoare sc.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *in Birch's "Lives," Kneller p.*  
*Houbraken sc.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *mez. Miller sc.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *profile, 8vo. Du Pin sc.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *mez. Kneller p. J. Simon sc. 1712.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *4to. mez. Kneller p. J. Si-*  
*mon sc.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *bare-headed, mez. J. Thornhill*  
*p. J. Simon sc. 1723.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *with SIR HANS SLOANE, en-*  
*graved in a spiral line, Ja. Smith sc. 1733.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *mez. G. Kneller p. Jo. Smith sc.*  
*1712.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *Æt. 83, 4to. J. Vr. Bank p.*  
*1725; Vertue sc. 1726.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *mez. Seeman p,*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *oval, 4to. mez.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *with FLAMSTEED, HALLEY,*  
*and SANDERSON, mez.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *with LOCKE, &c. mez.*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *4to. G. Kneller p. W. Sharp sc.*  
SIR

SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *when Bachelor of Arts, from the original, in the possession of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Cramorne, fol. after Sir Peter Lely, B. Reading sc.*

Isaac Newton, Gent. of Westby in Lincolnshire, had several children; of whom John, his eldest son and heir, was ancestor of the philosopher; and from the fourth descended the Newtons, baronets. Sir Isaac's father was lord of the manor of Woolsthorp in the above county; who died, at the age of 36, and was buried October 6, 1624\*: this his only and posthumous child was born on the Christmas day following. The whole of his inheritance was in land, and produced about 80*l.* per annum; but it was liable to the jointure of his mother, Hannah, daughter of James Ascough, of Mercat Overton, Gent. who soon married the Rev. Barnabas Smith, rector of North Witham, by whom she had three daughters, who left families. The ancestors of Sir Isaac had been the cultivators of their little property, like numbers of the minor gentry; but his father, before his marriage, did not possess more than 30*l.* per annum in land; yet he was lord of a manor, with court leet and court baron. Born at the commencement of the civil war, and a boy during the usurpation, Sir Isaac seemed particularly unfortunate, as his mother's care was engrossed by her second marriage and its consequences, so that he suffered some neglect. However, it is probable that he was intended for no other pursuit than that of agriculture; and, indeed, it appears evident from a well-known fact, which is, his having attended sheep near Woolsthorpe. A gentleman found

\* Mr. Newton's father is represented as weak and extravagant, but this does not appear. He did not lessen, but enlarged, his inheritance by marriage; he survived his father only eleven months.

the little shepherd near his sheep, reading a book upon practical geometry: astonished at this circumstance, but more with his shrewd remarks, he represented the matter to his maternal grandfather and guardian, Mr. Ascough, and they determined, in consequence, to give the boy a good education. Mr. Smith, his father-in-law, must have been a judge of young Newton's capacity; but who could then have thought the little shepherd was to be the most intelligent of men. Our embryo philosopher was sent, in 1654, when twelve years of age, to Grantham free grammar school, founded by Dr. Fox, bishop of Winchester. This selection of the seminary was as beneficial as it was convenient; for Mr. Stokes, then master, had raised it to great repute. Young Newton boarded with Mr. Clark, an apothecary of Grantham, who resided in the house adjoining the North Inn\*. The youth disregarded the amusements of his school-fellows; and was, some years back, says Dr. Stukeley, in a letter to Dr. Mead, remembered here as a boy of pregnant parts; known for his strange inventions and extraordinary inclination for mechanics; with a small shop of tools, as little saws, hatchets, and hammers, with which he amused himself in forming nicknacks, and models in wood of various things. During the vacations he went to Woolsthorpe, where his library remained till lately; the shelves of which were of his own making, and formed of the deal boxes, probably, that had contained his books and clothes. There were there two or three hundred volumes, which had belonged to his father-in-law, Mr. Smith; those Sir Isaac gave to his relation, Mr. Newton, of Grantham. At

\* The grandson of this gentleman was of the same profession, in the same town. The physician, Dr. Clark, his brother, was usher under Mr. Stokes; but afterwards confined himself to his profession, at Grantham, where he gained much reputation and property.



the age of eighteen, and in the memorable year 1660, he went to Trinity College, Cambridge: there his genius continued to unfold itself. But he was not formed by temper to force his way into public notice: naturally mild and unassuming, he courted no distinction; and but few understood, or could appreciate his studies. However, his theory of light and colours established his fame, when he was only twenty-two years of age. During the plague of 1665 he retired, perhaps, to Woolsthorpe, where an apple falling as he sat beneath the branches, gave him the first idea of gravitation. In 1667 he returned to his college, of which he was chosen Fellow; and in the following year he received the degree of Master of Arts. In 1669 he obtained the professorship of mathematics; and in January, 1671-2, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. His fame was then universally established by his "Principia," which gained him not only the reputation of the most eminent philosopher living, but that of the greatest who had illumined the world. The recoinage, in 1696, gave Lord Halifax an opportunity of appointing Mr. Newton to an office for which he was well qualified; and he made him his assistant in that most arduous undertaking; which he performed so much to the satisfaction of his patron, that he was placed at the head of the mint, with a salary of from 1200*l.* to 1500*l.* a year, an appointment equal to his most sanguine wishes. After this event Mr. Newton resigned his professorship at Cambridge, and devoted his time to study and the duties of his office. He resided at one time in Jermyn-street, but subsequently in a house at the corner of Long's Court, in St. Martin's-street, Leicester Fields; upon the roof of which he built a small observatory, which, probably, still remains; and  
he

he had lodgings in Orbel's Buildings, Kensington. He was elected president of the Royal Society in 1703; and, in 1705, Queen Ann knighted him. This great man, so different from his predecessor in science, Bacon, Lord Verulam, was exact in all his affairs. But he never married: preferring the easy life of a gentleman and a bachelor, and the seclusion of a scholar. His wealth he made subservient to every good purpose; nor did he forget his native plains, one of the most delightful spots in the kingdom. He was kind to his relations; assisting them in their respective situations, but without expressing a wish to alter them. Though frugal, when occasion demanded he could be liberal, and even munificent; but he loved philosophical pursuits better than the display of station or wealth. Sir Isaac enjoyed uninterrupted health till he was 80 years of age; and even after that period he had many respites from his dreadful disorder, the stone. So even and placid was his temper, that, when large drops coursed each other down his face, and his double night-cap was wet through by perspiration, he never groaned nor complained; and the moment the pain ceased, his innocent pleasantry returned. All his passions were under the strictest control, and he ever seemed the only person in company who was a stranger to his own wonderful attainments. He loved children, and their innocent prattle, and delighted to have them in his study, of which many instances are given. Sir Isaac had a favourite little dog, named Diamond: this animal ranged uncontrolled through his study; and once, during his master's absence, overturned a lighted candle, which fell upon a manuscript that he had laboured many years to complete—it was reduced to ashes! The immortal Newton merely exclaimed, "Oh, Diamond! Diamond! thou little knowest

“ knowest the mischief thou hast done.” Such was this *real* philosopher. As the intenseness of his application did not injure his temper, neither did it prevent his acting as a citizen of the world. His absence of mind may be illustrated by the following anecdote: A friend visited Sir Isaac when he was deeply engaged in solving some problem. Hour after hour passed away, and the philosopher still remained closeted. The visitor, hungry and impatient, observed a plate and cover, which he lifted, and discovered a chicken. He took the liberty of eating it, and then carefully replaced the cover. Sir Isaac came at length, entered the room, apologized for keeping him so long waiting, and requested he would excuse his eating dinner before him. “ Don’t make a “ stranger of me, Sir Isaac.” The philosopher removed the cover, and finding nothing remained but bones, calmly observed, “ You see, Sir, how “ absent we literary men are; I really thought I “ had not dined.” Newton acquired about 50,000*l.* but he lost as much as 20,000*l.* by the South Sea bubble; which loss he never could bear to hear mentioned. His application was wonderful: he told Dr. Pearce, bishop of Rochester, that “ he had spent thirty years, at intervals, in reading over all the authors, or parts “ of authors, which could furnish him with materials for his ‘ Chronology of ancient Kingdoms;’ and that he had re-written the work “ sixteen times with his own hands.” It may be asked, what were his religious sentiments. Dr. Johnson was told, by an acquaintance of Sir Isaac’s, that “ in early life he started as a clamorous infidel, but that as he became better informed he was converted to Christianity, and “ became one of its most zealous defenders.” Halley, the astronomer, of whom it was remarked, that “ he could believe any thing but the “ Scriptures,”



“Scriptures,” talking against Christianity as wanting mathematical demonstration, was stopped by Newton, who said, “Man, you had better hold your tongue; you have never sufficiently considered the matter.” He professed attachment to the national church, but reprobated all persecution. Sir Isaac lived under the governments of Charles I. the Commonwealth of Oliver and Richard Cromwell, Charles II. James II. William and Mary, Queen Ann, and George I. It is well known that William personally disliked him: though that monarch was silent himself, he did not admire silence in others. Ann valued him as the most eminent man breathing; but she did not deviate from the court routine to show her regard, and merely distinguished him by knighthood. Caroline, Princess of Wales, afterwards queen, endeavoured to raise her own character by patronizing eminent men; but she rather honoured herself than gave any thing to Sir Isaac. This great man, the “*Humani Generis Decus*,” rich in deeds, and full of years, died, March 20, 1726, at his lodgings at Richmond, after retaining the use of his faculties till within the last forty-eight hours of his life. His corpse was removed to the Jerusalem Chamber, and thence to Westminster Abbey: the chancellor; the Dukes of Montrose and Roxburgh; the Earls of Pembroke, Sussex, and Macclesfield, supporting the pall. His works are every where known; and his fame will cease only with time. Sir Isaac was of the middle stature, inclining in age to corpulence; his countenance was serene and calm, and indicative rather of penetration than vivacity. His eyes were so good, that he not only studied several hours daily, to the last; but he was enabled to read the smallest print, or decypher the most ancient coin, by candle-light, without using spectacles. He made no will; but the descend-

ants



ants of his half-brother and two half-sisters shared his personal property. His real estate, which he had augmented by purchase to about 100*l.* per annum, went to an obscure person of his name, the descendant of his father's brother. This man was an instance how greatly members of the same family differ from each other in their capacities and conduct. The dissolute, illiterate, and drunken wretch, Newton, died in 1737, at the age of 30, by a singular accident: intoxicated, and reeling with a pipe in his mouth, he fell, when one end of the tube penetrated his throat, and broke there; this caused his death, and the extinction of the family of Newton!!! The only portrait for which he sat was to Kneller, and belonged to his relation, Mrs. Brown, who sending it for sale to London, it was purchased for 30*l.* by the Duke of Rutland.

Sir Isaac represented his parent university in parliament, in the first year of William and Mary, and the thirteenth of William III\*.

JOHN WARD, of Chester, *Æt.* 58, 1706, *prefixed to his "Key to Interest,"* 1709, 8vo. *M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

JOHN WARD, *prefixed to his "Introduction to the "Mathematicks,"* 8vo. *J. Minde sc.* *This plate is the same as the former.*

Ward wrote himself into consequence from an humble situation, and published "A small Treatise of Algebra," which being enlarged, was republished in his "Key to Interest;" "An Introduction to Mathematics," "A practical Method to discover the Longitude at Sea," 1714,

\* Besides the foregoing representations of this great man, there have been three medals struck in honour of him: one by Croker, of our own mint; one by Dessier, of Geneva; and another by Roettiers, in France. Nor should the munificence of the late Dr. Robert Smith, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, be omitted, who, in his life-time, and at his own expence, erected in the antichapel there a full-length statue of Sir Isaac, excellently done by Roubilliac, in white marble, with a suitable inscription on the pedestal.

8vo. and “Experiments on the specific Gravities of various Bodies.” The “Guardian,” after ridiculing Mr. Ayres, the excellent penman, for having “his image opposite to the title page of his learned treatise\*, wherein he instructs the youth of this nation to arrive at a flourishing hand,” goes on to observe, “that the author of the *Key to Interest, both simple and compound, containing practical Rules, plainly expressed in Words at length, for all Rates of Interest, and Times of Payment, for what Time soever, makes up to us the misfortune of his living at Chester, by following the example of the above-mentioned Ayres, in giving us his portrait, being an apology for his coming up to town, over against his title page, in a very becoming periwig, and flowing robe or mantle, enclosed in a circle of foliages below his portraiture. For our farther satisfaction as to the age of that useful writer, it is inscribed, ‘Johannes Ward de Civitat Cestriae, ætat suæ 51, An. Dom. 1706.’ The serene aspect of the writers, (Ayres and Ward,) joined with the great encouragement I observe is given to another; or, what is, indeed, to be suspected, in which he indulges himself, confirmed me in the notion I have of the prevalence of ambition this way. The author whom I hint at shall be nameless: but his countenance is communicated to the public, in several views and aspects, drawn by the most eminent painters; and forwarded by engravers, artists by way of metzotinto, etchers, and the like†.” Ward was, I believe, origi-*

\* Mr. Walpole, describing the print of Billingsley, the writing-master, observes, “that he was of a profession who have been very apt to think their portraits of consequence enough to be preserved.”

*Catal. of Engrav. article Goddard.*

† It would be curious to trace the name of the person here satirized, over whom a veil is thus thrown by the author, though he has not scrupled to name the other two objects of his ridicule. It was, probably, from a motive of prudence that he did not point out more distinctly this egregious votary of folly and self-admiration.

nally an exciseman at Chester, but his humble occupation gave him the greater merit. He mentions his age; why not? He felt that he was as far superior to his brother excisemen in talents, as Mr. Addison did, that his own exceeded those of his fellow collegians. Mr. Granger remarks, in writing of the circumstance, that "wits have been ever too much inclined to confine literary merit to their own slender class." The celebrated Roger Cotes commends Ward's treatise on "Specific Gravities," in the "Philosophical Transactions;" and his "Mathematician's Guide" has often been reprinted.

#### MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

WALTER MOYLE, of Bake in Cornwall, *prefixed to his "Works,"* 1726, 8vo. G. *Vertue sc.*

Walter Moyle, Esq. was born, in 1672, at Bake, near Loo in Cornwall. The Moyles were a branch of those resident in Kent, which terminating in a female, the estate in that county went to one of the ancestors of the ennobled house of Finch. Mr. Moyle had all the advantages of wealth, family, and education: the latter he received at Oxford. Removing from thence, he entered himself of the Temple, where he did not study the law professionally, but as a man of fashion, and merely to qualify himself for all the offices within the attainment of superior station. Learning and wit uniting in this gentleman, he sought to mix in society with Congreve, Wycherly, and the other choice, select parties of the day, with whom he was enabled to live on the agreeable terms of mutual satisfaction. His political sentiments were the same with those of Mr. Trenchard, and he joined him with all the warmth of a partizan.

They



They wrote against standing armies, planned speeches, and published pamphlets. Warmed with Greek and Roman systems, Moyle viewed their forms of government with too partial eyes, and he rather desired a Lacedemonian than a British constitution. From politics he went to religion: there too he was equally violent. The clergy, at that period, I believe, were more pious than famed for a general acquaintance with the sciences; and practised their duty quietly, unless they found, or thought they found, the church in danger. Loyalty they looked upon as a sacred duty, and may they ever do so! But Mr. Moyle levelled much asperity against them, because they did not chuse to go all the lengths in politics he wished. From these pursuits he passed on to natural history, in which he had made great progress, when his feeble frame sunk into the arms of death, June 10, 1721, in the 50th year of his age; and he was buried, with his family, in St. Germain's Church. As he died without issue, his brother, Joseph Moyle, Esq. inherited his estate. Perhaps no man in the island was more conversant with the Greek and Roman authors than this gentleman. He had, besides, great knowledge in our own history, civil and religious; and though he had never travelled, had read books of voyages and travels into every part of the world. He well understood the whole circle of the sciences, and would have made an excellent natural philosopher. His language was highly polished, and he excelled in delicate irony. The public are in possession of his correct and spirited version of "Four Discourses of Lucian;" "Xenophon upon the Improvement of the Revenue of the State of Athens;" "An Essay on the Lacedemonian Government;" "A Dissertation upon the Age of Philopatris;" "A Dialogue,"



“ Dialogue,” commonly attributed to Lucian, in which he attacks the miracle of the thundering legion. He also wrote on many other subjects. His posthumous works were published, through the direction of his brother, by his friend Anthony Hammond, Esq.\* He must have a cold heart who cannot admire the subjects treated on, and be charmed with the language of Mr. Moyle; but his zeal was not always tempered with that discretion which a man so accomplished ought to have possessed. He was more suited to the studies of the closet, than for the publicity of the senate; for the private circle, than the leader of a party. It is true he did his duty when in the House of Commons, and particularly when manning the navy or trade was concerned. Indeed, he seems to have admired the navy as much as he hated the army: and he even wished the officers of the former to be exempt from arrests for debt. Mr. Moyle’s father had represented St. Germain’s; and the subject of this sketch, Saltash; but the scholar was far from being qualified for the noise of a senate, and still less for the tumult of an election. When the inhabitants of Saltash were rejoicing, in 1695, at his cost, and exclaiming, “ Moyle for ever,” he was sighing to be at the *roasting* of a stupid Sussex squire, who loving plays and poems, had visited London, as he observed, to see the poets of the age. Several of these poets introduced his squireship to their brother wits at Will’s Coffee-house; and, as had been agreed, admitted him a member of their so-

\* Mr. Moyle, with the wit and vivacity of genius, had all the diligence of the scholar, and the methodical manner of the official clerk. He read numbers of authors, from whose works he made many and long extracts; all of which, like his library, were judiciously arranged. He selected the following authors, on whose works he intended to found a Grecian history: 1. Hesiod, 2. Thucyd. 3. Xenoph. 4. Polyb. 5. Diodorus Sic. 6. Dionysius Halicarn. 7. Plutarch, 8. Arrian, 9. Appian, 10. Diog. Laer. 11. Philostrat. 12. Dion Cassius, 13. Herodian, 14. Longinus, 15. Procopius, and 16. Agathias.

ciety, under the name of JOHN ABASSUS. Congreve declared, that since Don Quixote's dubbing, and the coronation of Petrarch in the Capitol, there had not been so important a ceremony as this consecration of John Abassus. Dryden observes of Moyle, that he could

“ Sketch with fire, and execute with phlegm.”

ARTHUR MAYNWARING, *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Faber sc. 1733, in the “ Kit Cat Club.”*

ARTHUR MAYNWARING, *mez. G. Kneller p. Simon sc.*

Arthur Maynwaring, of Ightfield, Shropshire, was a member of the very ancient, and truly respectable family of Maynwaring, of Over-Peover in Cheshire, who were of Norman origin; and the son of Charles, and grandson of Sir Arthur Maynwaring, a favourite of Henry, Prince of Wales. This gentleman was born at Ightfield, in 1668; educated at the Grammar School at Shrewsbury; and was afterwards placed under the tuition of Dr. Smallridge, at Christchurch, Oxford. Leaving the university, he went to reside in Cheshire, with his uncle, Francis Cholmondley, Esq. Mr. Maynwaring's application to polite literature was as great, as his attainments were extraordinary. As an heir-apparent it was necessary for him to think of engaging in some scheme of life, and he therefore went to London, with intent to study the law. It does not appear that he was ever a member of any law society, but pursued a course of reading proper for that profession, in his father's house in Essex-street. His family, much in the court of the sovereigns of the House of Stuart, were enemies to the Revolution; he, consequently, imbibed their sentiments, and wrote and acted in behalf of the exiled king.

Accomplished

Accomplished in his manners, and a wit, the first circles courted his company; and he became intimately acquainted with the Duke of Somerset, and the Earls of Dorset and Burlington, who showing him the necessity of the Revolution, in its proper light, he became a convert to their political sentiments; though he made no efforts to obtain a part in the administration, but continued his study of the law, under his father's roof, till he was about the age of twenty-five or twenty-six, when the death of his parent put him in possession of an hereditary estate of 800*l.* per annum; which was, however, but a nominal income, the mortgages on it being to a very considerable amount. Mr. Maynwaring visited Paris after the Peace of Ryswick; and possessing an elevated mind, he could not travel without improvement. When he returned he was greatly caressed, and highly deserved the admiration of his friends. The Kit Cat Club elected him a member, and his chastened wit enlivened their meetings. Mr. Maynwaring, in the reign of King William, was appointed a commissioner of the customs, on the resignation of Sir William Young, by the interest of Lord Halifax and the Duke of Somerset. This place he held, probably, till he was elected a member of parliament; but whether he then vacated it voluntarily for that purpose, or was removed, is not mentioned. That he filled it with ability and satisfaction to the public, whilst he was in it, appears from the concluding lines of a satyr on that Board, under the title of a "Petition of the Distrest Merchants of London, &c. to the Lord High Treasurer;" in which his name is the only one of seven that is not severely treated; but is, on the contrary,

distinguished thus, with particular approbation :

“ And that no grain of merit fall by this petition,  
 “ Leave Maynwaring only to grace the commission.”

His income was inconsiderable, compared with his talents and acquirements. The treasurer Godolphin observed this, and determined to bring him forward in the world. That nobleman privately negotiated with Mr. Done; and, at the expence of several thousand pounds, obtained his resignation of the office of auditor of the imprest. When he had accomplished this, he procured a patent for it; and, to the no small surprise of Mr. Maynwaring, presented it to him. This was an act equally honourable to Godolphin and Maynwaring, which occurred in the beginning of the reign of Queen Ann: whether he had sold Ightfield to Lord Kilmurray before this period, does not appear; but he represented Preston in Lancashire, in the parliaments called in the years 1705 and 1708. His literary works deservedly gained him great reputation, and he was generally supposed one of the best political writers in Britain. The “ Medley,” was chiefly written by him. Sir Richard Steele observed, in his dedication of the first volume of the “ Tatler,” when speaking of the design of the work, under the assumed name of Isaac Bickerstaff, it was “ to expose all false arts of life; to pull off the disguises of cunning, vanity, and affectation; and to recommend a general simplicity in our dress, our discourse, and our behaviour:” and adds, with a truth not common to dedications, that “ no man has a better judgment for the discovery, or a nobler spirit for the contempt, of  
 “ all



“ all imposture than yourself; which qualities  
 “ render you the most proper patron for the au-  
 “ thor of these essays.” He caught a cold in vi-  
 siting the Duchess of Marlborough at St. Alban’s,  
 by walking too late in the evening; this brought  
 on a consumption, which baffled all the skill of  
 Garth, Blackmore, and even Radcliffe. Never  
 was so much anxiety expressed for a private  
 gentleman. When the last physician was called  
 in, Lord Treasurer Oxford said, “ Pray, Doctor,  
 “ take care of that gentleman, as one of the most  
 “ valuable lives in England;” and the “ greatest  
 “ lady in England wept often at his bed-side.”  
 Dying at St. Alban’s, November 13, 1712, aged  
 44, he was buried, with his father and grandfather,  
 at Chertsey in Surry, where they had possessed  
 considerable property. Mr. Maynwaring was a  
 proof that the best understanding, with the aid of  
 wit, and all the gusto of taste, was not incom-  
 patible with business. In direct opposition to  
 Steele, he proved, that wit, the most pointed, re-  
 quired not the aid of profaneness to illustrate it;  
 and religion with him was a sanctuary which he  
 never violated: nor did he think the clergy  
 were marks, at which wits and no wits were en-  
 titled to shoot their arrows. He died unmarried,  
 but left a son by Mrs. Oldfield, the celebrated  
 actress, to whom he gave his baptismal and sur-  
 name. His property was divided between this  
 son, Mrs. Oldfield, and his sister. The “ Exa-  
 “ miner” took the lead in reflecting upon his  
 memory, for having made such a will; but it was  
 defended by several, particularly Mr. Walpole\*.  
 His life and works were published in 1715, in 8vo.  
 with a dedication to Mr. Walpole, signed I. O.  
 most likely John Oldmixon, a noted, but ne-  
 glected writer for the whig party.

\* Afterwards Sir Robert Walpole, ultimately Earl of Orford.

JOHN URRY, of C. C. Coll. Oxon. *prefixed to his "Edit of Chaucer," 1721, fol. N. Pigné sc.*

The Urrys, of Gatcomb, were one of the best families in the Isle of Wight, and appointed to the most confidential situations, as captains of West Meden\*. Their seat in that island has been lately taken down, and rebuilt by its present owner. Mr. John Urry is well known as the editor, or more properly speaking, the intended editor of the works of our first poet, Chaucer; but as this gentleman died in 1714, they were not published till 1721. The writings of this father of English poetry have been recently edited by Mr. Robert Southey, who has interwoven not only the life of Chaucer, but much of the history and manners of the age in which he lived. The edition by Mr. Southey is far preferable to that by Urry: the exuberances of the former are excellent; the latter went no farther into the subject than he thought convenient. His learning and industry, great as they were, are his least merit. "His great charity, constant integrity, and a peculiar happiness of being most agreeable to his private friends," placed his character on a foundation of adamant. Mr. Upton, in a letter to Gilbert West, Esq. concerning a new edition of Spencer's "Faerie Queene," blamed Mr. Urry for altering Chaucer's orthography; comparing him to "the officious servant of the learned Dr. Woodward, who scoured off the rust from an old shield which his master had just purchased, making it more resemble the new-scoured cover of an old kettle, than the shield of an ancient heroe." Mr. Urry died of a fever,

\* The parliamentary Colonel Urry was of this family: the present Earl of Radnor is descended from the sole heiress of David Urry, a citizen of London, of the same family.

March 17, 1714, aged 51, universally lamented. He intended to have left 500*l.* toward building Peck-water, which the publication of his edition of Chaucer would have enabled him to perform; but his intention was in a great measure accomplished by his worthy executor, William Brome\*, Esq. styled "the learned," by Philipps, in his "Cyder."

SIR ROBERT ATKYNS, *prefixed to his "History of Gloucestershire," 1712, fol. Vr. Gucht sc.*

The Atkyns were a family of illustrious lawyers, one of the name always presiding in some of the courts of judicature in England, for three hundred years. Sir Edward Atkyns, a baron of the exchequer in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. died, in 1669, aged 82, highly esteemed for "his loyalty in the worst of times†." His eldest son, Sir Robert Atkyns, K.B. was lord chief baron of the exchequer under William III. which office he held with distinguished ability and integrity. This gentleman promoted the Revolution, and defended it by his pen, in tracts replete with legal knowledge. Such were the grandfather and father of Sir Robert, whose portrait is mentioned above. His younger brother, Sir Edward Atkyns, entertaining different sentiments from his father, retired from the lord chief justiceship of the exchequer, at the Restoration, to his seat at Pickenham in Norfolk, where he lived in the practice of "piety to God, and humanity to men," by reconciling "differences

\* Mr. Brome died in May, 1745, who intended to have written on the "Antiquities of Herefordshire." His son was music professor at Gresham College.

† Sir Edward married to his second wife, Frances Gulstone, at Hackney, September 16, 1645. She was buried there, March 20, 1703, aged 104: she wrote her will when 62, which was proved after her death.



“ amongst his neighbours;” in which he obtained so great a character, that few would refuse to confide the most difficult cause to his decisions; and the most litigious would not appeal from it. He died in London, of the stone, in 1698, aged 68. Though Sir Edward Atkyns would not take the oaths, yet he did not blame those who did; but he said, “ the devil being always busy with dying men, he would have nothing, when he came to the last stage, that might disturb his conscience by fears or doubts.” Sir Robert Atkyns, his elder brother, was born at Hadley, near London, August 26, 1647. His mother was Mary, daughter of Sir George Clerk. Leaving the law to Sir Edward, his brother spent his time as a private gentleman, chiefly at the family seat at Sapperton in Gloucestershire, which county he, or his father, represented in 1685. There he lived in learned retirement, occasionally collecting materials for the history of it; leaving, says his epitaph in Sapperton church, “ a durable monument in the ancient and present state of Gloucestershire. Bishop Nicholson observed the present state of the county, with the prospects of the seats; and draughts of the arms of the nobility and gentry, being valuable ornaments, were obtained by this worthy gentleman and himself; but many of the old materials were, he knew, collected by Dr. Robert Parsons, late chancellor of the diocese, in the alphabetical order of parishes. Sir Robert’s work, though in some measure superseded by Rudder’s history of the same county, and Bigland’s collections, still retains an elevated rank in the estimation of topographers. This well-informed knight was a member of the Royal Society; and died November 29, 1711, surviving his father but one year.

WILLIAM



WILLIAM BAXTER, Cornavius, *prefixed to his* "Glossarium Antiq. Britan.," 1733, 8vo. *Highmore p. G. Vertue sc.* In the very early impressions of this portrait, the painter's name is misspelt *Hymore*.

William Baxter was a native of Shropshire, and the nephew of the celebrated nonconformist, Richard Baxter. This gentleman entered upon life in a very unpromising manner, as his education had been wholly neglected. He could not even read when eighteen years of age, nor understand any one language but Welch; yet he afterwards became, not only a schoolmaster of great credit, but a good linguist; and is an instance of a mind ardent for knowledge overcoming all impediments in the way to it. He presided in the Free School at Tottenham High-Cross, and afterwards at the Mercer's School in London; and is well known as the author of a grammar published in 1697, entituled "De Analogia seu Arte Latinæ Linguæ Commentarius;" an edition of "Anacreon," with notes, first printed in 1695, and a second time, with considerable improvements, in 1710; "Horace," deservedly held in great estimation by the learned; and a "Dictionary of the British Antiquities," in Latin. Besides those works, he left imperfect a "Glossary of Roman Antiquities," a fragment of which has been published; and he was engaged in an English translation of Plutarch. The "Philosophical Transactions," and the first volume of the "Archæologia," contain some of his communications. Of the British and Irish tongues, the Latin Greek, and the northern and eastern languages, he had an accurate knowledge. This extraordinary person died, May 31, 1723, after having been master of the Mercer's School for  
twenty

twenty years. He is said to have been buried at Islington, but Mr. Lysons could not find his name in the burial register of that place. He left his own life in manuscript, a copy of which was in the library of the late Mr. Tutet: it would be an acceptable present to the public. He certainly ought to have been, but he was not, a member of the society of Antiquaries. He had, when at Tottenham, by Sarah his wife, a son, baptized John, at the national church, December 23, 1697; so that we may suppose that he had, if brought up a dissenter, conformed: and particularly so, as no dissenter is permitted to preside over the education of the children in the free school there.

WILLIAM PENN, first proprietor of Pensylvania, *from his bust at Philadelphia, by Sylvanus Bevan; John Hall sc. 1773\*. h. s.*

William Penn, one of the many exalted characters which a free government produces, was born on Tower Hill, October 14, 1644; educated at Chigwell School in Essex, and entered a gentleman commoner at Christchurch, Oxford, in 1660. He passed two years in pursuits proper for his age and station; but on hearing one Low or Loe, a member of the society of Quakers, preach at the university there, it awakened enthusiasm; and he even supposed that, from the age of thirteen to fifteen, he had received divine communications†. His father, Admiral Penn, (who though disgraced

\* The figure of him in the celebrated picture by *West*, and engraved by *Hall*, though expressive of his make and general appearance, is not esteemed a true portrait.

† “ Although he is said to have taken great delight, at the times of recreation, in manly sports, he, with some other students, withdrew from the national form of worship, and held private meetings, where they both preached and prayed among themselves. This gave great offence to the heads of the college, and Penn, at the age of sixteen, was fined for non-conformity;

disgraced by Cromwell, was deservedly valued by the royal brothers, Charles II. and James II.) hearing of his attachment to the new sect, treated him with a severity that nothing could excuse—personal correction, and almost total abandonment. The admiral, however, was at length induced to send him to France\*, with certain youthful gentlemen who were travelling that way; where he endeavoured to gain the elegances of language and the graces. On his return to England he studied the law in Lincoln's Inn, but the plague in 1665 drove him thence; and he was sent to superintend the admiral's estates in Ireland, where he again met with Low, and after that professed the religion of the Quakers. Refusing to take off his hat to his father, or to the king, the rough *nautical cure* was again tried; in other words, he was turned out of doors. This method of proceeding did not convince William that he was in the paths of error; on the contrary, he felt himself a persecuted member of a religious society, equally persecuted by the civil magistrates, who finding him, with many others, at a meeting in Cork, committed him to prison; but he was soon released, on application to the Earl of Orrery. He afterwards taught and preached; when returning to England, and publishing some pieces, occasioned by a dispute with a Presbyte-

“ conformity; but having then a degree of that inflexibility, where he thought himself right, which he showed on subsequent occasions, he persisted in his religious exercises, and the following year was expelled the college.”—*Biog. Dic.* 1798.

\* “ During his residence in Paris he was assaulted in the street, one evening, by a person with a drawn sword, on account of a supposed affront: but he had become so good a swordsman as to disarm his antagonist. In one of his writings he very rationally condemns this barbarous practice; reflecting how small a proportion the omission of, perhaps, some trivial mark of outward respect, bears to the loss of life; which, in this case, might have been consequent upon the rencounter.”—*Biog. Dic.* 1798.

rian,



rian, the Tower\* became his prison for about seven months; and from which he obtained his release by writing a book, entituled "Innocency with her open Face." Though his father had acted with extreme severity, yet he had secretly procured his enlargement more than once; and forgetting his resentment at his death, he left him an estate of 1500*l.* per annum. But this accession of property did not prevent his preaching again, for which he was sent to Newgate†, and tried at the Old Bailey: he pleaded his own cause, and was finally acquitted. On his release he went to Holland and Germany; and, when at Herwerden, visited the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the King of Bohemia, and grand-daughter of James I. In 1681, King Charles, in consideration of the services of his father, and of a debt due to him from the crown at his death, granted to William Penn a province in North America, lying on the west of the Delaware; which induced him to relinquish his paper wars with the Baptists and Muggletonians, and to commence legislator. Adopting the excellent ideas of his sect, in depreciating coercion, he occupied his domains by actual bargain and sale with the Indians: this fact does him infinite honour, as no blood was shed, and the Christian and Barbarian met as brothers. Penn has thus taught us to respect the lives and properties of the most unenlightened nations. His colony of Pennsylvania soon rose to opulence; and it is there only that religious persecution‡ doth not exist. The unmerited

\* During his confinement he wrote a treatise, entituled "No Cross no Crown," which has passed through thirteen editions; from this book, it is evident that Mr. Murray, of York, took the idea for compiling his "Power of Religion on the Mind."

† See "State Trials."

‡ "All persons living in this province, who confess and acknowledge the One Almighty and Eternal God to be the creator, upholder, and ruler of the



merited hardships he had met with taught him the value of *toleration*. His misfortunes, however, were not then ended, for returning to Great Britain at the period that James II. courted the dissenters, that the established church might be overthrown, to erect the Roman Catholic faith on its ruin, Penn acquiesced in all his measures; but William III. suspecting him of too much regard for his old master, sent him to prison, and frequently held him to bail. Indeed he was even suspected of being a disguised Jesuit\*; but, before the privy council at Whitehall, he so completely exculpated himself, that he obtained a perfect liberation, and went again to Pennsylvania in 1699. Returning to England in 1701, Queen Ann, far more benign than her predecessor, received him graciously, and he constantly attended her court. But a law-suit involved him once more in trouble; and he was even obliged for a time to live within the rules of the Fleet Prison†. Rescued at length from this new difficulty, he retired to his elegant seat at Ruscomb, near Twyford in Buckinghamshire, where he died, July 30, 1718, after the repeated attacks of an apoplexy, aged 74 years; and was buried at Jordans in that county, with his first wife, Gulielma Maria, daughter of Sir William Springett, Knt.

“the world; and that hold themselves obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly in civil society, shall in no wise be molested or prejudiced for their *religious persuasion or practice in matters of faith and worship*; nor shall they be compelled at any time to frequent any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever.”—*Frame of Government of Pennsylvania*.

\* In a correspondence with Dr. Tillotson on this subject, the archbishop declared himself fully satisfied; and, as in that case he had promised, he heartily begs pardon of Penn.”

† He wrote several pieces in his seclusion; particularly “Fruits of Solitude, in Reflections and Maxims relating to the Conduct of human Life;” also, “Fruits of a Father’s Love,” being advice to his children. These have gone through many editions.

His

His imprisonments, both religious and civil, were equally cruel and unjust; and when most embarrassed he was obliged to mortgage his province. It has been already mentioned, that Penn was favourably received in the courts of Charles II. James II. and Queen Ann; besides which, the Princess Elizabeth, sister to Sophia, Electress of Hanover, admitted him to her presence, partly to learn the principles he professed. His correspondence with Archbishop Tillotson does him and the metropolitan equal credit. Though Burnet speaks of him, as "a talking, vain man, &c." Swift says "he spoke very agreeably, and with much spirit."

WILLIAM WALSH, in the "*Kit Cat Club*," *mez.*  
G. Kneller p. *J. Faber* sc. 1735.

WILLIAM WALSH, in an oval.

William Walsh, Esq. was descended from a very respectable family resident at Aberley in Worcestershire, and was born in 1663. At the age of fifteen he entered as a gentleman commoner of Wadham College, Oxford; but left the university without receiving a degree, and returned to Aberley, whence he soon after went to London. In 1691 he published "*A Dialogue concerning Women; being a Defence of the Sex, written to Eugenia*," for which Dryden wrote a short preface, in a high style of compliment. As Pope succeeded Dryden in poetic fame, he also admired and praised Mr. Walsh. These great men, and excellent judges of merit, seem to have so over-rated his writings, that it appears wonderful how they could have been so much mistaken in their judgment. Dryden makes him a genuine poet; Pope, the first of critics. Praise often becomes a kind of fashion, which fixes upon men as well as on things. It was so with Walsh, who has  
had

had his term of fame; and is now descended to the rank of a very minor poet. The enigma is easily solved, Mr. Walsh was a gentleman of birth and fortune, who wrote early in life. This circumstance often captivates: besides, his numbers were even smother than silver-toned Waller's; and he appeared to have great taste, and a still better judgment. Friendship sounded his praise. But, at this time, we find "inanity" only in his lines, instead of strength and nervousness\*. He defended the ancients, particularly Virgil, in an essay on pastoral poetry. Besides, Mr. Walsh was not only a poet, but a legislator and courtier. The electors of the county of Worcester returned him one of their members in parliament, in 1698; and in 1702 and 1705 he sat for Richmond in Yorkshire: and his sovereign, Queen Ann, appointed him her master of the horse. Mr. Walsh died in 1709. His "*Æsculapius; or the Hospital of Fools*," was published after his death, with his collection of "Letters and Poems, amorous and gallant:" many of the latter are in "*Dryden's Miscellany*." This gentleman carried gallantry to the utmost extent: "valuing one mistress after he had left her; loving another after he had left valuing her; loving and valuing a third, after having lost all hope of her; and expecting, according to the course of his passion, that he should love the next after he had obtained her. He loved a beauty he had never seen; the wit of one he had never heard speak, nor seen any thing she had written; and the heroic virtues of a woman, without knowing any one action of her's that could make him think she had any." In fine he had, as he confessed, committed every folly relative to love, except "matrimony."

\* Johnson says, "Mr. Walsh is known more by his familiarity with greater men, than by any thing done or written by himself."

JOHN DUNTON, *prefixed to his "Life and Projects,"* 8vo. E. Knight p. M. Vr. Gucht sc.

John Dunton, the son of John and Lydia Dunton, was born at Graffham in the county of Huntingdon, May 14, 1659, of which parish his father was then rector. He was an unsuccessful bookseller, who turned projector-general when his "Raven (the sign of his shop) was gone to roost." This dipper into *a thousand* books formed *ten thousand* projects, six hundred of which he appears to have thought he had completely methodized. Dunton was the author of the "Athenian Gazette," a species of review, which Swift, when a young man, celebrated in an ode, which he was well pleased to see admitted into that publication. Dunton's mind seemed to be like some tables, where the victuals have been ill-sorted, and worse dressed; yet his narrative of his own life is a very curious performance, and abounds in literary history of an interesting nature. Though he never scribbled, according to his own account, for less than twenty shillings per sheet, he seems to have saved but little money, and to have acquired less fame, though Swift commends his "Neck or Nothing." Dunton's greatest project was intended for the extirpating of lewdness from London; a scheme highly creditable to the schemer, had it been practicable. Armed with a constable's staff, and accompanied by a clerical companion, he sallied forth in the evening, and followed the wretched prostitutes home, or to a tavern, where every effort was used to win the erring fair to the paths of virtue; but these, he observes, were "perilous adventures," as the Cyprians exerted every art to lead him astray, in the height of his spiritual



ritual exhortations. Dunton was a most voluminous writer, as he seems to have had his pen always ready, and never to have been at a loss for a subject to exercise it upon. Though he generally put his name to what he wrote, it would be a difficult task to get together a complete collection of his various publications. As containing notices of many persons and things not to be found elsewhere, they certainly have their use; nor are his accounts always unentertaining.

DANIEL DE FOE, *prefixed to his "Jure Divino,"* 1706, fol. *Vr. Gucht sc.*

DANIEL DE FOE, 8vo. *Taverner p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

DANIEL DE FOE, oval, *Medland sc.*

DANIEL DE FOE, *prefixed to his "Union of England and Scotland,"* fol. *W. Skelton sc.*—*This resembles the print of WARD, the poet, by Sherwin.*

I have a curious print of De Foe, one of George Bickham's medley's, which is entituled the "The False Brethren." De Foe is represented in the pillory, with his face caricatured, and his warts greatly enlarged. Below he is in his actual state, seated in his study, with a book in his hand, in which is written, "Resistance lawful." Before him is the Pope, *in pontificalibus*; behind him the Devil, horned, with ass's ears, and his clawed hand upon Daniel's shoulder. The Knave of Clubs on one side, and the Knave of Hearts on the other. Below, Oliver Cromwell, and a whig and tory wrestling. Under the two last, as well as under the "deformed head in the pillory," are verses, as there are "on the Calves' Head Feast;" and in a large oval at the bottom, in the centre. On the left side, at the bottom, is a card, inscribed "The Whig's Medley," by G. B. engraver, MDCCXII.

De Foe, a man of talents, but of indifferent character, was the darling of the whig mob, and the contempt of men of genius, because he disgraced himself by every low artifice as a writer. He wrote poetry, and on politics; and was a plagiarist. But he could, and sometimes did write well: witness his "Robinson Crusoe," a book which has passed through more editions than perhaps any other of the same description ever did, or will again. I have never known but one person of sense who disliked it. Rousseau, and after him all France, applauded it. When Sir Thomas Robinson was in that kingdom, he was even asked, whether he was "Robinson Crusoe." De Foe was born in London, and educated at Newington Green, and was bred a hosier; but he left his trade for the uncertain and dangerous profession of a virulent party writer, which became at length his leading occupation. His "History of the Plague;" of "Colonel Jack;" "New Voyages round the World, by a Company of Merchants;" "History of Moll Flanders;" "of Roxana;" "Memoirs of a Cavalier;" "Religious Courtship;" and even the "Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," seem only episodes in the drama of his political life. His "Shortest Way with the Dissenters," a most scandalous publication, reflecting upon the national government, civil and religious, being decreed infamous by the House of Commons, he was prosecuted for it, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine, to imprisonment, and the pillory; and the guilty pamphlet to be burnt by the common hangman. Unabashed, he wrote "An Hymn to the Pillory." To give a catalogue of all his writings would be to transcribe a long list, which, with a very copious account of himself, may be seen under his article, in the new edition of the  
"Biographia

“*Biographia Britannica*.” De Foe seems well to have understood the spirit and genius of commerce: but in politics, he was a republican; in religion, an infidel; in character, without a sufficient regard to moral obligation. He has been accused of having acted with cruelty and injustice towards poor Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Robinson Crusoe, in not only withholding from him a share of the profits of that celebrated performance, but for superadding insult to dishonesty, by resisting his claim with opprobrious language; but as this has not been proved, it ought not to be believed. Such was De Foe, a man, who, with a right turn of mind, might have gained the esteem of his contemporaries, and the approbation of posterity. Pope compares him to Prynne, a doggerel poet, and eternal political writer, of the 17th century; and the similarity is the more observable, as each had been displayed in a pillory, and each gloried in the disgrace. Pope says,

“She saw old Pryn, in restless Daniel shine;  
“And Eusden eke out Blackmore’s endless line\*.”

This extraordinary character died, April 26, 1731, in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, leaving a widow and several children, of whom, Norton is the only one whose name is at all known. One Joseph De Foe, indeed, who is said to have been a near descendant, was executed for a felony, as lately as 1771.

\* In the first edition the line stood thus:

“She saw in Norton all his father shine.”

“Daniel De Foe had parts; but Norton De Foe was a wretched writer, and never attempted poetry\*.”

\* “Norton from Daniel and Ostræa sprung,

“Bless’d with his father’s front and mother’s tongue;

“Hung silent down his never-blushing head:

“And all was hush’d, as Folly’s self lay dead.”

ABEL ROPER, *with his man TOBY, i.e. EDWARD KING, Vr. Gucht sc.*

ABEL ROPER, *Svo. mcx. H. Hysing p. G. White sc.*

Abel Roper was a bookseller, and the vender of whatever would please the public, however good or bad. This man was born at Atherston in Warwickshire; and, as his parents had many children, an uncle, who was a bookseller in London, adopted him at twelve years of age, and sent him to school. Abel is said to have learned Greek by rote, when he did not understand Latin; but his attainments could not have been very great, as he was bound apprentice, at the age of fourteen, to this relation, who resided in Fleet-street; but died within a year and an half, when he was turned over to Christopher Wilkinson, of the same trade, resident also in the same street. After he attained the age of twenty-one he received 100*l.* left him by his uncle, and the copy-rights of various works, worth as much more; and his prospects were further improved by marrying his last master's widow. He then commenced business, by taking one side of a saddler's shop, next the Bell-yard, opposite the Middle Temple Gate; but he afterwards removed next door to the Devil Tavern—his sign was the "Black Dog." Those who had determined to expel James II. from the throne, fixed upon Abel as the distributor of pamphlets, written to pave the way for the Revolution, in which he was indefatigable; and was the original printer of the famous ballad of "Lilly-burlero," afterwards reprinted, with a tune set by Richard Baldwin, when it sold with wonderful rapidity. At length Roper thought it of little importance what trash he sold, so that he gained by it; or whether it was subversive of religion, morals, or the government. His unequalled



equalled impudence and unmoved countenance carried him through many difficulties with impunity. He published the "Post Boy," in which he attacked the tories, and even the whigs, just as he was hired. Swift threatened to be revenged for his abuse, though he had joined in that of Marlborough, more hateful to him than even Roper or his "Post Boy," or any other of his writings. He published the ribaldry of Tom Brown, and libelled Lewis XIV.; besides which, he lampooned the celebrated women of his day, in "The Auction of Ladies:" and thus exposed several young persons, especially tradesmen's daughters, to ridicule and contempt. The vignette affixed to this periodical paper was a black ram, alluding to the well-known custom of frail matrons bestriding that animal to save their lands. But this scandalous paper, to the credit of the public, did not extend to more than eight or nine numbers. The unwarrantable liberties of his pen often brought him into danger: his "News "Letters into the Country," procured him a severe reprimand from the Earl of Nottingham, secretary of state. He was compelled to appear before Mr. Secretary Trumbull, for printing Mr. Southwell's play without licence; before Mr. Secretary Boyle, afterwards Lord Carlton, for some misdemeanor: and he was summoned before the lord mayor and court of aldermen, for reflecting upon the "Society for the Reformation of Manners." He was afterwards prosecuted for an obscene pamphlet, entitled "The Art of Cuckoldom;" but a bribe saved him from the severity of the law; though it fell upon him for publishing Dr. Drake's work, who disowning it, Roper was for a short time in the custody of a messenger. Tom Brown attempted to cane him, for publishing Dr. Kingston's attack upon him; but it ended in a boxing

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match,

match, when Abel beat Tom. From enemies they became friends, and Tom assisted him in his "Auction of Ladies." An obscure Frenchman, the quondam master of the "Post Man," a writer and translator of the lowest description, from an assistant was at length taken into partnership by Roper, who would not change the title of his paper, but retained that of the "Post Boy." George Ridpath, a Scotchman, and the editor of the "Flying Post," was tried at Guildhall for inserting some scandalous reflections in his paper, upon Queen Ann; but had not the curiosity to wait in court till the jury brought in their verdict: on the contrary, he modestly, as well as wisely, retired; nor stopped, when he was informed of the result, till he found himself in Holland\*. Such were the editors of the "Post Boy," the "Post Man," and the "Flying Post." This infamous man died in 1716. Of him it has been remarked, that, "like many others of his brethren of the quill, he had an excellent talent at a specious lie, and knew how to make vice of virtue, or virtue of vice, according as they clashed or coincided with his party." Roper persuaded Faithorne to erase the head of Cromwell in the equestrian print of him, and to substitute that of the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. Mr. Granger, from whose notes I have the above particulars, says, that the print of Roper, and his man, with warts on his face, by Vander Gucht, he had seen inscribed Dr. Wagstaff, in manuscript, a fellow labourer, and brother in iniquity: but, in another note, he remarks, that "the print, as Mr. Bull was informed by the late Mr. Ger. Vander Gucht, was done at Roper's expence, by old Vander

\* Ridpath was the opposer of the "Examiner," "Post Boy," and other tory papers. He invented the writing engine. Henry Hart, an editor of the "Flying Post," was sent, for some scandalous paragraphs, to Newgate.

“ Gucht; and that Toby was not designed for  
 “ Wagstaffe; and that Roper was author of the  
 “ Post Boy, a whig paper, in opposition to the  
 “ Flying Post, and Toby his man. On the back  
 “ of Mr. Bull’s print, at the bottom, is the pil-  
 “ lory, with No. 8, affixed to it; as is a pamphlet,  
 “ inscribed ‘ Impartial Account.’ The print is  
 “ uncommon.”

JOHN TOUCHIN, or TUTCHIN, *Ato. Vr. Gucht sc.*

John Touchin, Esq. a petulant political writer, promoted the rebellion of Monmouth by his publications; and was, in consequence, sentenced to be whipped through several market towns in the west of England. His punishment on this occasion was so very severe, that he *even petitioned to be hanged*: there was a brutality in the sentence pronounced on him worthy only of Jefferies and James II. Touchin was every way contemptible, yet considered himself, at the Revolution, not only as a persecuted patriot, but as a genius worthy to celebrate and protect the sacred name of liberty; and not deterred by former sufferings, he continued his political mania. He had printed, in his “Observator” for 1703, certain reflections, which were so obnoxious to the ministry, that a proclamation was issued, offering 100*l.* for apprehending him; 50*l.* for John How, the printer; and the same sum for Benjamin Bragg. Touchin attempted poetry as well as prose, and published his poems in 1685. He besides affected dramatic writings, witness his “Unfortunate Shepherd;” but Mr. Granger remarks, he was not more unfortunate when he was whipped, than when he produced it: for his genius did not soar higher than was necessary for a woful ballad. His “Foreigners,” published in



the reign of William III. produced the "True-born Englishman;" and his other writings, in that of Queen Ann, contributed to change the ministry: thus we find, that

"Great events from little causes spring."

The hangman did justice on some of his paper misdeeds, in Dublin; and some persons in England, offended by his scurrility, took so severe a personal vengeance on him, that he died in consequence, November 23, 1707, aged 44. Pope thus conveys his name to posterity, in the "Dunciad:"

Earless, on high, stood unabash'd De Foe;  
And Tutchin, flagrant, from the lash below.

GABRIEL BRISCOE, *in a wig, oval frame, 4to. W. Sherwin sc.* 1709.

Mr. Granger doubted whether Gabriel Briscoe was an author. Mr. West believed him to have been a Presbyterian, eminent for his charity. I have never met with any particulars of him.

EDWARD HATTON, 8vo. *W. Sherwin sc. prefixed to his "Index to Interest."*

EDWARD HATTON, *Phipps p. G. Vertue sc.*

EDWARD HATTON, *Æt. 32, 1696, 4to. R. White, ad vivum; this is before his "Arithmetic."*

The first print is one of the best specimens of Sherwin's manner, as the last is one of the worst of White's.

Hatton wrote many books on arithmetic: amongst which were, the "Merchant's Magazine," the "Comes Commercii; or the Trader's Companion."



“panion.” There is an improved edition of the latter by Dunn and Luckcombe.

JOSEPH WARDER, *Æt.* 58, *prefixed to his* “*Monarchy of Bees.*” 8vo. *H. Hulsbergh sc.*

Joseph Warder, physician, rendered himself conspicuous by his “*Treatise on Bees,*” dedicated to Ann, the queen bee of Britain. This diminutive work has passed through many editions, and was in great estimation till Mr. Thorley’s work superseded it. The history and habits of these useful insects have lately produced much enquiry; but nature is still inscrutable. Few persons have seen more of them than the inhabitants of my rural residence; but after great expence incurred in endeavouring to forward their operations, perhaps the cottager’s humble method is the best for profit.

JOSHUA SQUIRE, *nat.* 19 April, 1682, *Æt.* 25, *prefixed to his* “*Psalms,*” 1707, 8vo. *M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

Mr. Granger was unable to obtain any particulars of this Joshua Squire, nor have I been more successful. It is probable that he did not live to realize the prospects of his early days; but there was a great literary character of his surname, Dr. Samuel Squire, bishop of St. David’s from 1761 to 1766, author of “*An Enquiry into the English Constitution,*” “*An Essay on the Greek Chronology,*” and “*A Vindication of the ancient History of the Hebrews.*” Whether he was related to Joshua, the psalmist, I cannot determine.

RICHARD

RICHARD BLOME, *mez.*

Richard Blome, Esq. the well-known author of a "Britannia," "laid by his hands at Charles II's feet," appears to have been a gentleman by birth. In his "Art of Heraldry," he gives his arms, "Vert, a greyhound currant; argent, collored gules, studded or," which he asserts is also borne by Richard Blome, of Aberguilly in Caermardenshire, Esq. and by John Blome, of Sevenoke in Kent. In his "Britannia," he appropriates them, besides, to Thomas Blome, of Hull, Gent. I think it was Pope, who said he was the most impudent of authors; and he undoubtedly was a mere pretender to letters. Bishop Nicholson calls him "the boldest plagiary in the whole pack;" being "the pretended author of the mock 'Britannia; or a geographical Description of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c.' a most intire piece of theft, out of Camden and Speed." His lordship was equally severe in his censure, when he termed him a thief in heraldry: Gwillim's two last editions he observed, "Blome has so disguised and spoiled, that if the author or authors of it were living, they could not know it." This is very just. His "Art of Heraldry," has little merit; yet it must be confessed, that his lists of gentry, given in the "Britannia," have become the most useful things of the kind, though at the time of publication they were of little or no value. Blome was the first BOOK MAKER, and began the custom of soliciting subscription; a practice that has enabled many authors to publish what otherwise could never have appeared: by this method authors may give splendid engravings, and other valuable accompaniments. It has been thought, erroneously,

## ANN. CLASS X.

erroneously, that Blome was a bookseller; but he was only the compiler of the "Britannia;" Thomas Roycroft was the printer.

WILLIAM SMITH, Philomath, *four lines, mez.*

Mr. Smith was a mathematician, but the particulars of his life are totally unknown to me.

WILLIAM MARKHAM, *8vo.*

William Markham was a schoolmaster, and the above portrait was, without doubt, prefixed to one of his school books. Great as he was in his own estimation, posterity may have much difficulty in tracing his history; nor has his fame transmitted us more than his name, his features, and his profession.

ANONYMOUS HEAD, inscribed Mr. MARTIN, *8vo.*

## CLASS X.

## ARTISTS.

MARCO RICCI, *fol. Rosalba p. A. Faldoni sc.*  
1724.

MARCO RICCI, *in the print with TALMAN and Sir RALPH COLE, Bart.*

The Ricci, or Rizzi, were painters at Venice. Marco Ricci painted ruins in oil colours; but he excelled in water colours, and in representing land storms. This artist and Pelegrini had been friends, but became enemies. The former, to support his own consequence and lessen that of Pelegrini, went to, and brought his uncle from, Venice: this act had the effect designed. Though  
there

there is but little excellence in his works, Lord Orford observes, they still continue to be admired. The character of his performances is coldness, and they have no force. The Duke of Portland employed him in painting his chapel at Bulstrode. In the representation of the Last Supper he has preposterously introduced his own portrait, in a modern dress. This is bringing incongruous persons, distant times, and different habiliments together, in a way that none but a painter or a romance writer would have attempted. The hall and some of the ceilings at Burlington-House are of his painting; as is a piece of ruins, in the manner of Viviano. Marco left England, and died at Venice, in 1730, aged 50. This man, Cassini, and another painter, obtained money in England, in a way which men of honour would have spurned: copying the works of the best masters, and passing them as originals; laughing, no doubt, at the easy credulity of those gentlemen who vainly supposed they possessed a knowledge of the ancient schools of painting.

SEBASTIAN RICCI, *Rosalba p. Faldoni sc.*

SEBASTIAN RICCI, *in the "Museum Florent." P. Pazzi sc.*

Sebastian or Sebastiano Ricci was a Venetian painter, Pelegrini's master, and the uncle of Marco Ricci. When his pupil and nephew quarrelled, the latter went to Venice as an auxiliary, and prevailed upon him to visit London: Sebastian complied, and completely gained the preference to Pelegrini. Ricci, when in this kingdom, painted the altar-piece of Chelsea Chapel; but disgusted that Sir James Thornhill should be preferred to paint the cupola of St. Paul's, he indignantly quitted England, and died

at



at Venice, in 1734, at the age of 76. Sebastian, as well as his nephew, was a vender of copies for originals, particularly those from Paul Veronese, with which he even imposed upon La Fosse. The latter, when convinced of the imposition, gave him this severe, but just retort: "For the future, take my advice, paint nothing but Paul Veroneses, and no more Riccis."

ADRIAN VAN DIEST, *with LE PIPRE, in Lord Orford's "Works." A. Bannerman sc.*

Van Diest was a native of the Hague, and studied painting under his father, who excelled in sea-pieces. When in England he painted portraits and landscapes. As Van Diest arrived in this country at the early age of seventeen, he seemed ever after to regard it as his own; but he met with little encouragement. Granville, Earl of Bath, employed him at his seat; and he is supposed to have drawn several views and ruins in the western part of the kingdom, for his lordship. Death prevented the completion of a set of prints from his own designs; which was occasioned by the gout, in 1704, when in the 49th year of his age. Van Diest was buried at St. Martin's in the Fields, London. Though he had lived in obscurity, and, probably, in great distress, Lord Orford thought him by no means a despicable painter; and particularly as Sir Peter Lely had seven of his landscapes in his collection. His portrait, in a fur cap, a landscape in his hand, was painted by himself. Van Diest, the portrait painter, was his son.

SIMON DUBOIS, *with BAKER, BOIT, and COOKE, in Lord Orford's "Painters."*

Simon was the younger brother of Edward Dubois, who were both painters, natives of Antwerp, and students under Groenwegen, a landscape painter. They appear to have travelled with their master in Italy, and at length to have arrived in England. Simon excelled Edward, whose fortè was in small cattle pieces, in the Italian manner. Wouverman taught, or perfected him in the study of horses and cattle, with figures; and the expression of the faces of the latter, being highly commended, he was induced to try likenesses, by the persuasion of a lady, who first sat to him. Lord Somers, hearing of his merit, went as a private person, had his portrait painted, gave him fifty guineas, and then sent him his robes to finish the piece; for which, when completed, he was rewarded with fifty guineas more. Elsum wrote an epigram upon this picture. The public declining the purchase of his pieces at the prices he knew they were worth, he adopted a new mode of disposing of them, by the agency of Italians. This he justly called doing justice to himself; but time unveiled the truth, and the supposed Italians' pictures were allowed, even as Dubois's works, not too dear. The brothers painted together; but Edward confined himself to landscapes and history: he died about 1699, aged 77, and was buried at St. Giles's. Simon afterwards worked for Vandervelde, and painted the portrait of his eldest daughter: from forming the semblance he sighed for the reality, and in due time age and youth were united. Simon died in 1708, and was buried, (I suppose, at St. Giles's,) May 26; and his young widow soon after married a second husband, more suited to her own age,

age, but who dissipated her property and collection of pictures. Lord Somers was his executor. Archbishop Tenison's portrait, by Simon Dubois, is at Lambeth; and Vandervaat, the painter, had this artist's head, painted by himself.

——— BAKER, *in the print with Du Bois, in Lord Orford's "Works," A Bannerman sc.*

Lord Orford merely remarks of this artist, that he painted insides of churches, and some of those at Rome. There was, by him, a view of St. Paul's, since it was rebuilt, but with a more splendid altar, sold in Mr. Sykes's collection.

#### PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

THOMAS MURRAY, *his hand on his breast, in Lord Orford's "Painters," Ato. A. Bannerman sc.*

THOMAS MURRAY, *in the "Mus. Florent." T. Murray p. M. Corsi sc.*

THOMAS MURRAY, *oval, his right hand upon his breast, mez. T. Murray p. Smith sc. 1696.*

Lord Orford says nothing more of this artist, than "that he painted many portraits. At the "Royal Society is a picture of Dr. Halley, by "him; and the Earl of Halifax had one of "Wycherley." He was a very handsome man, and had the appearance of a person of fashion. It is extraordinary that no other particulars are known of him, than that he died in 1724, aged 58 years.

HUGH HOWARD, *wig, neckcloth, mez, M. Dahl*  
p. 1723, *J. Faber sc.* 1737.

HUGH HOWARD, *in the print with Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN*, Class viii. of Bromley.

Hugh Howard, the son of Ralph Howard, M.D. was born in Dublin, February 7, 1675. The civil war, subsequent to the Revolution, drove Dr. Howard from Ireland to England; where, finding that his son had a taste for painting and the *belles lettres*, he permitted him, in 1697, to travel for his improvement; when, fortunately for young Howard, he went through Holland, on his way to Italy, in the suit of Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, one of the plenipotentiaries at the Treaty of Ryswick. After having made the tour of Holland, Italy, and France, he returned to England in October, 1700. Though he spent some years in his native city, he chiefly resided in England, where he practised his profession, and gained greater reputation than his skill merited; but his fame was heightened by the praises of a poet, and that of peers. Prior celebrated him in beautiful verses\*; and the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Pembroke, and other men of the first rank, warmly patronized him, on account of his skill, and a “knowledge of hands,” and judgment in his art. The patronage he experienced; a fortunate marriage; and the most rigid economy; with the profits of his offices, as keeper of the state papers, and paymaster of his majesty’s palaces; made him too wealthy to value the emoluments of his pencil. Mr. Howard was eminent for his taste; and he employed his money in forming a collection of

\* See Mr. Prior’s “Ode to Mr. Howard,” vol. i. p. 57.



prints, books, and medals. This gentleman died in Pall Mall, March 17, 1737, and was buried at Richmond; but his interment there is not noticed by Mr. Lysons. His collection he bequeathed to Dr. Robert Howard, bishop of Elphin in Ireland, his only brother, who removed it to that kingdom. Lord Orford, from whose works this account is entirely taken, remarks, that Mr. Howard's picture, drawn by Dahl, was a good representation of him; and that it was published in mezzotinto, about a year before his death. His lordship adds, that Howard himself etched, from a drawing of Carlo Maratti, a portrait of Padre Resta, the collector, with his spectacles on, turning over a book of drawings. Probably he esteemed the character of Resta, as a brother collector.

#### AN ENAMEL PAINTER.

——— BOIT, *in the print with BAKER, in Lord Orford's "Works."* A Bannerman sc.

Boit was of French descent, though born in Sweden. His original profession was that of a jeweller; but when he arrived in England he practised painting without success, and became a mere country drawing-master; where, endeavouring to obtain one of his young scholars in marriage, he was seized, and underwent two years imprisonment, which he turned to some profit, by learning the art of enamelling during his confinement. On his enlargement he returned to London, under the patronage of Dahl chiefly, and was introduced to the court, in which Prince George was his patron; but the prince and his

royal consort both dying soon after, left Boit greatly indebted for the preparations he had made to paint a fine picture in enamel, for which he suffered an execution, and fled to France. Becoming a Roman Catholic there, he was employed by the regent, who gave him a pension of 250*l.* per annum, and an apartment in the Louvre. Boit soon gained popularity, as the French had possessed no enameller since Petitot. His death happened in Paris, suddenly, about Christmas, 1726. The prices said to be given for his works are incredible: and indeed Lord Orford seems to have been aware that honest Vertue was imposed upon in his relation of the sums: thirty guineas for a copy of Colonel Seymour's picture by Knel-ler; for a lady's head, not larger, as much more; and for a few plates, 500*l.* We hear of 1700*l.* paid him for his preparations for an historical picture, which was to have contained the figures of Queen Ann, her consort, and the principal officers and ladies of the court, to whom Victory was to have introduced Marlborough and Eugene, while France and Bavaria lay prostrate at their feet, with suitable accompaniments of standards, arms, and trophies. However, the change of politics in 1712, expelled Victory and Churchill for Peace and Ormond. Eugene, fired with resentment, refused to sit for his portrait; and the queen's death terminated the fate of the projected picture, which had met with many obstructions by the injury of furnaces, and the loss of Prince George, who superintended the design; but that 1700*l.* should be paid *in advance* for an enamel picture, is hardly to be believed, unsupported by documents. There is a picture at Kensington, by him, of the queen sitting, with Prince George standing near her; and there was another in Bedford-House, of the Duke and Duchess of Bedford:

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at Devonshire-House is a third, of Venus, Cupid, Satyrs, and Nymphs; and a fine head of General Churchill: the former was copied by Lucca Jordano, for Lord Orford. Miss Reade, the pain-tress, had a painting of his own daughter enamelled from a portrait of Dahl. This daughter was married to Mr. Graham, an apothecary, of Portland-street, London.

## GLASS PAINTER.

JOHN LANGTON, *an oval, prefixed to his "Copy-Book," 4to. Overton exc.*

John Langton, of Stamford in Lincolnshire, was a writing-master and glass-painter, whose family was of great respectability, as appears by Butcher and Peck's Surveys and Antiquities of that place. Richard Langton, Gent. was mayor of Stamford in the unfortunate year 1641, "when the plague began in this towne, and in half a year there died of it five or six hundred;" and James Langton filled the same high office in 1650 and 1659. But I do not find that John Langton is mentioned by Lord Orford as a glass painter; nor is he noticed as such by his brother townsmen, the historians of Stamford. He was living in 1700; and, from that year to 1713, in some celebrity, I suppose, as a restorer of the very pleasing art he professed.

## COACH-PAINTER.

EDWARD POLEHAMPTON, *Æt.* 58, 1710,  
*mez. T. Murray p. Simon sc.*

Edward Polehampton was, I believe, a captain in the army, and distinguished himself as a coach-painter: an extraordinary union of arms and the arts. He resided in Cow-lane, near West-Smithfield, and died, I presume, in 1722; as the "Daily Post" contained an advertisement, that there would be a sale by auction, on Tuesday, the 11th of December in that year, of "the household goods and pictures, (with great variety of coach-patterns,) plate, linen, china, rugs, a fine coach of state, and other valuable effects of Captain Edward Polehampton, coach-painter, deceased." His portrait, says Mr. Granger, from whom I have the above particulars, was at Mr. Merrick's. Lord Orford has not mentioned him; but Mr. Bromley dignifies him with the title of colonel, though it is evident he had no higher rank than that of captain. It is so singular a circumstance, that a captain should have been a coach-painter, that I have endeavoured, but in vain, to add some further particulars to his life. Was this gentleman the founder of the almshouses at Twyford? I presume his family were originally from Hampshire, there being a place called by the name, in that county.

#### BUFFOON PAINTER.

EGBERT HEMSKIRK, *in a hat, mez. Ato. painted by himself, J. Oliver sc.*

EGBERT HEMSKIRK, *in Lord Orford's "Works," in the print with JOHN RILEY, A. Bannerman sc.*

Egbert Hemskirk, the true figure of a bearded baboon, as represented in the print of him, was born at Haerlem, and the scholar of De Grebler. Hemskirk painted grotesque and satirical subjects



jects for the vicious Rochester. There is at Warwick Castle a picture of that nobleman crowning his monkey with laurel\*, for having brought him a poem he had lost, which may have been painted by this artist; whose taste lay in pourtraying “drunken scenes, Quakers’ meetings, wakes, &c.” Hemskirk died in London, 1704, aged 59, and left a son, who followed his father’s profession.

## ARCHITECTS.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, *Ato. Kneller p. A. Bannerman sc.*

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, *fol. S. Coignard sc.*

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, *in chiar’. oscur. la. fol. J. Closterman p. E. Kirkall sc.*

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, *oval frame, long wig, neckcloth, mez. Kneller p. 1711, J. Smith sc. 1713.*

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, *in the Oxford Almanack for 1738.*

Sir Christopher Wren, was the only son of Dr. Christopher Wren, dean of Windsor, and rector of East Knoyle, Wiltshire, where he was born, October 20, 1632. The rudiments of his education were taught him at home, by the Rev. William Shepherd, A.M. who well grounded him in the languages before he went to Westminster School, where Dr. Busby then presided. When fourteen years of age, he was entered as a gentleman commoner at Wadham College, Oxford. The civil war, which soon after followed, deeply injured the loyal family of the Wrens, by the imprisonment of the bishop of Ely in the Tower, and the sequestration and plunder of his brother, the

\* There is a good engraving from this picture in Harding’s “Biographical Mirror,” vol. i. p. 112.

dean. Fortunately for Sir Christopher, his only sister married, at sixteen, the learned Dr. William Holder, who not only was a friend to him, but his tutor; and by whose exertions he became a mathematician; a latin poet; skilled in mechanics, geometry, astrology, and algebra; before he had completed his sixteenth year. The university of Oxford valued the embryo architect as her wonder, for he had written on all the above learned pursuits; and his college was the busy scene of new theories, inventions, experiments, and mechanic improvements. All Souls College admitted him a fellow in 1653, and he soon after received his degree of M.A. Gresham College, London, elected him astronomy professor; but he resigned that appointment for the Savilian professorship at Oxford. The prospects in the political hemisphere beginning to brighten, he wrote in favour of monarchy. Charles II. well acquainted with Mr. Wren's worth, knighted him, and he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. The burning of London, in 1666, seemed intended to purify it from the vileness of its curvated streets and lanes; and Wren, to raise it to be the wonder of the world: but unfortunately, private convenience, in this instance, prevented public improvement and national magnificence. To Wren we are indebted for the modern St. Paul's; the Monument and Custom-House; and between fifty and sixty parochial churches in London; (of which St. Stephen's, Walbrook is the best proportioned, and most superb;) the Hospitals of Chelsea and Greenwich; the Observatory at the latter place; the theatre at Oxford; Emanuel College Chapel, and Trinity College Library, Cambridge; with a variety of other structures; besides repairing many. Sir Christopher was an adept in the whole circle of the sciences; but he had never travelled

travelled on the continent beyond Paris. The above great undertakings, as well as his numerous experiments, his duties as a member of parliament, and of the several places he held, never impeded his moral obligations, nor gave him an arrogant idea. Besides which, he was a loyal and dutiful subject, a good citizen, an excellent father, and a patron of merit, and equally just and temperate: thus prudence governed, and patience crowned his labours. Shame to the ministry, who, blind to merit, superseded such a man, after fifty years honourable services, at the age of 86, when his faculties were unimpaired. To the authors of this expulsion he mildly answered: *Nunc me jubet fortuna expeditius philosophari*. Sir Christopher died, February 25, 1723, when in the 91st year of his age, with great calmness and serenity, and the same piety he had ever practised; and was buried in the crypt of St. Paul's, near his sister. One part of his epitaph, "Vixit non sibi, sed bono publico," is as true, as the other, "Lector, si monumentum requiris, circumspice," is happily appropriate. By Jane, daughter of William, Lord Fitz-William, of Ireland, he had issue, Jane, who died unmarried, aged 26; and Christopher, whose descendants still remain in Warwickshire. Sir Christopher was, probably, below the common size; as, when Charles II. told him he thought the apartments in his hunting palace at New Market were too low, the architect, looking up, replied, Sir, "I think they are high enough:" Charles, stooping to his height, and creeping about in a whimsical posture, exclaimed, "Ay, Sir Christopher, I think *they are high enough*."

SIR JOHN VANBURGH, in *Lord Orford's "Painters,"* G. Kneller p. T. Chambers sc.

SIR JOHN VANBURGH, in the "*Kit Cat Club*," mez. Kneller p. Faber sc.

SIR JOHN VANBURGH, mez. J. Richardson p. 1723, Faber sc. 1727.

SIR JOHN VANBURGH, Miller sc.

SIR JOHN VANBURGH, mez. Kneller p. J. Simon sc.

SIR JOHN VANBURGH, chain and medal round his neck, compasses, mez. Kneller p. Smith exc.

*This and the last are the same plate: Simon's name being erased, Smith has usurped it.*

SIR JOHN VANBURGH, in the print with DRYDEN, &c. Per. vi. class vii. of Bromley.

This distinguished man was of Dutch descent, and the son of Mr. Giles Vanburgh, a sugar-baker at Chester, where he was born. The junior Vanburgh was a dramatic writer, an architect, and a herald. In the first he excelled; but his wit and vivacity were disgraced by wantonness and immorality; hence Pope :

"Van. wants grace, &c."

His plays are numerous; several of which have no other defect than want of decency. He borrowed little, and when he translated he enriched his author. Here, however, he appears in the character of an architect, in which Lord Orford allows him no kind of merit; but asserts, on the contrary, that he violated every rule in architecture. His lordship remarks, "that a single man should have been capricious, should have wanted taste, is not extraordinary; but that he should have been selected to raise a palace, built at the public expence, for the hero of his country, surprises me." The late Sir Joshua Reynolds



Reynolds declares, in opposition, that Vanburgh was defrauded of the due reward of his merit, by the wits of the time, who knew not the rules of architecture. "Vanburgh's fate," the knight adds, "was that of the great Perault: both were "objects of the petulant sarcasms of factious "men of letters; and both have left some of the "fairest monuments, which, to this day, decorate "their several countries; the Façade of the "Louvre, Blenheim, and Castle Howard." Besides Blenheim and Castle Howard, Vanburgh designed St. John's Church, Westminster, which Lord Orford calls, "a wonderful piece of absurdity;" Eastberry in Dorsetshire; King's-Weston, near Bristol; Easton-Neston in Northamptonshire; one front of Grimsthorp in Lincolnshire; Mr. Duncombe's in Yorkshire; two imitations of Castles at Greenwich; and the Opera-House in the Hay Market, burnt a few years ago. As these buildings are visible to every eye, the man of science and taste must decide on their excellence. Sir Joshua Reynolds commends his back grounds, which he says were excellent. But I own I think many of his works are greatly inferior to the noble edifices designed by Inigo Jones, who had grand conceptions. Vanburgh's designs, on the contrary, are incongruous whimsicalities—something to make the ignorant wonder; but the man of taste cannot approve of them. He acted wisely, when asked to lay out the grounds at Blenheim, by recommending that a skilful landscape painter should be preferred. The wits were very severe on this architect. Dean Swift, speaking of his "diminutive house at Whitehall, and the stupendous pile at Blenheim," says of the former:

At length they in the corner spy,  
A thing resembling a goose pye.

Of

Of the other,

That if his Grace were no more skill'd in  
The art of battering walls than building,  
We might expect to see next year,  
A mouse-trap man chief engineer.

The conduct of the Duke of Marlborough to Vanburgh was calculated to ruin him—he could obtain no money for his time and trouble, and the Duke refused to be responsible to the workmen; however, the nation at length advanced money to complete the palace. If he had just cause to complain of the greatest general, and the meanest duke in Europe, he had ample reason to be grateful to the government, which appointed him surveyor of the works at Greenwich, comptroller-general of the works, and surveyor of the gardens and waters. The Earl of Carlisle, deputy Earl Marshal, gave him the office of Clarendoux, for planning Castle Howard; but he was extremely desirous of being Garter: yet he was even less skilful as a herald than as an architect. As a wit he was, and always will be, highly valued; and as a lively, pleasant companion he was unrivalled. Misfortunes never clouded his brow, nor injured the sprightliness of his imagination. He sang as cheerfully in the Bastile as if he had been attending the British court; and it appears he wrote with the same ease. A mistake locked him in that hateful prison, but the care of his friends soon released him. Vanburgh died at Whitehall, March 26, 1726; and Dr. Evans, alluding to his massy edifices, wrote the following lines, by way of epitaph:

“ Lie heavy on him, earth\*, for he  
“ Laid many a heavy load on thee.”

\* How different from the votive address of an old Roman to his friend's grave, *Sit tibi terra levis*.

He was as inferior to Sir Christopher Wren as an architect, as he was superior to Cibber, as a poet; as to his heraldic merit, he had less than the least of the pursuivants.

## ENGRAVERS.

SIR NICHOLAS DORIGNY, *in Lord Orford's "Catalogue of Engravers," in the print with HAML. WINSTANLEY.*

Few persons have been more remarkable than Dorigny, for his unwearied patience, his ready submission to the opinions of others, and the facility with which he turned from one pursuit to another. Michael Dorigny was his father; the daughter of Vouet, the painter, his mother. Left an orphan when a boy, he was educated for the law, which I believe to have been his father's profession. The law, though a slow, is a sure mode of gaining wealth, when pursued with diligence. It was, however, different with Sir Nicholas, who had diligently pursued it till he was thirty years of age; but then declined it through the advice of a judge, who observed to him, that his deficiencies in hearing would be greatly detrimental to him in the profession. Leaving France, his native country, he went to Italy, to his brother, who was a painter at Rome. This circumstance induced Sir Nicholas to study the same art; for which purpose he passed a year in seclusion, to learn drawing, which probably he might have known something of before. After completing his noviciate he continued at Rome, and worked under his brother, when he soon became celebrated for the freedom of his pencil. A friend afterwards advised him to try etching—he followed

followed the recommendation; and, in a few years, seeing Audran's works, he discovered he had not been in a right method, but immediately adopted and followed that artist's manner for ten years. He etched several plates, and had finished the Gallery of Cupid and Psyche, after Raphael; but, when in his 50th year, he perceived that he did not possess the art of managing the graver, and despairing of excellence in engraving, he determined to return to painting. But in two months he was advised to try the graver again, which he the more readily did, as the person who engraved the writing on his plates, gave him such advice, that he conquered all his difficulties. Pleased with his success, he began a set of the planets. Mercury, his first, succeeded so well, that he engraved four large pictures, with oval tops. He then engraved Raphael's Transfiguration, which gained him the pre-eminence over all his contemporaries. Such is the effect of diligence, guided by good advice. The English then at Rome admired, and wished to secure, so great a master; and, in 1711, several persons of rank invited him to visit England, and engrave the cartoons; where he arrived in June, that year. He demanded four or five thousand pounds for his labours; but the court thought that too great a sum, though to gain an honour that would have been perpetual, by having the cartoons engraved merely for the palace, and as presents to the nobility, foreign princes, and ministers. But this truly royal design was laid aside, though Oxford, the treasurer, was Dorigny's friend, and the queen was his patron. Other methods were resorted to; and it was determined that a subscription should be opened at four guineas a set. Dorigny had apartments at Hampton Court; but it was too great an undertaking for



for one artist, therefore Charles Dupuis and Claud Dubosc were invited to assist him. But disagreements ensued; and in two or three years they left him, when the plates were only half finished. The queen endeavoured to encourage Dorigny by personal condescension and attention; and often visited him, and admired his work. These cartoons of Raphael are exquisitely fine: but St. Paul's preaching, and the death of Ananias, are generally esteemed the best: and Dorigny did them ample justice. The passions are admirably marked; even the mixed ones, the most difficult to express, are properly defined. Steele has mistaken the characters, and Du Bosc rectified Sir Richard's observations. But the merit of the engravings belongs solely to Dorigny, who went over almost all the outlines of each cartoon himself, which superseded Gribelin's, and are held in great estimation. They were not completed when Queen Ann died; and Dorigny impatiently waited the arrival of the new monarch, George I. to whom he presented two complete sets, with one to the Prince of Wales, and each of the princesses, April 1, 1719. In return for which the king gave him a purse containing a hundred guineas; the prince, a gold medal; and the Duke of Devonshire remitted the interest of four hundred pounds his Grace had lent him, for four years; and, June 6, 1720, obtained for him the honour of knighthood. Dorigny returned to his native country in 1724, and died there in 1746, aged 89. When in England he painted some portraits; but he was far from successful in his likenesses. Nicholas sold his drawings in 1723; amongst which were some after Dominichino and Guerchino, and one after Daniel de Volterra, which Vertue (who had the particulars of his life) preferred to all his works. The hundred  
and

and four heads, hands, and feet, traced from the cartoons, were sold in one lot, for 74*l.* and afterwards separately for 100*l.* In Dr. Mead's catalogue were eight heads from three different cartoons: one was that of a shepherd, from the Nativity; another, a woman weeping, from the Murder of the Innocents; and the third, a man's, taken from the Presentation in the Temple. When he was making the drawings of the cartoons, a person of London offered him 200*l.* for the hundred and four; but he would not conclude any agreement till the plates were finished: at his auction they sold only for thirty-two guineas. All his drawings, one hundred and fifty-three in number, produced but 320*l.* a very inconsiderable sum compared to that which they would fetch at auction now. The cartoons have, by his majesty's command, lately resumed their old station at Hampton Court. There are different copies of them, at Hampden-House in Buckinghamshire; and an excellent set, by Sir James Thornhill, were at Bedford-House in Bloomsbury Square, lately pulled down. M. Dalton published twelve prints from the tapestries in the Vatican, which he etched himself. "This set," says Mr. Granger, "may be considered as belonging to the cartoons, and may therefore be fitly placed with them in a collection."

LOUIS DU GUERNIER, *half-length, standing, 4to.*  
S. Bernard sc.

Du Guernier, a Frenchman, studied under Chantillon, the engraver, at Paris. He came to England in 1708, where he improved himself greatly in drawing, in the academy privately established by some artists for that purpose; of which Du Guernier, after a short time, became director. His chief business was the engraving frontispieces for the

the different publications of that day; as plays, poems, translations, histories, &c.—chiefly small figures. The variety and number of his performances in this way are very great; and a very competent judge\* has decided as to their merit, by pronouncing him “the most extraordinary engraver of small figures that ever was in this country;” and specifying, “as undoubted proofs of his genius and execution, “his plates to Hughes’s edition of Spencer’s ‘Fairy Queen.’” In his larger works he does not seem to have attained to equal excellence. Du Guernier died here, of the small-pox, in 1716, at the age only of 39 years.

JOHN STURT, *his own hair, oval frame, sm. 4to. mez. W. Faithorne p. W. Humphrey sc.*

JOHN STURT, *in an oval, 4to. mez.*

JOHN STURT, *in the print with ROB. WHITE, &c. Per. vii. Class 8. of Bromley.*

This artist may be said to have invented a new, but insignificant mode of engraving; the novelty of which wearing away, he fell into that state too often nearly allied to the arts, poverty. Apprenticed to Robert Smith, the best of engravers, Sturt did not choose to follow the manner of so good a master, but preferred surprising the world by his minutely engraved letters. His “Common Prayer Book” was published by subscription, in 1717, engraved on silver plates, in two columns, with borders round each plate; small historical subjects at the tops of the pages, and ornamented initial letters. This extraordinary volume is a large 8vo. and consists of one hundred and sixty-six plates, besides twenty-two of dedication, table, preface, calendar, names of

\* See “London and Westminster improved,” by John Gwynn, London, 1763, 4to. p. 49.

subscribers,

subscribers, &c. to which is prefixed the bust of George I. in a circle, and opposite those of the Prince and Princess of Wales. On his majesty's are engraved the "Lord's Prayer," "Creed," "Commandments," "Prayers for the Royal Family," and the "21st Psalm," but so minutely, as not to be read without the help of glasses. The Germans excel in such trifles; and that circumstance might have aided in giving his genius this turn. The "Prayer Book" was followed by an engraved "Companion to the Altar," on plates of the same dimensions; with a set of fifty-five historic engravings for the "Common Prayer Book," in a small 8vo. Unfortunately, Mr. Sturt died before he had completed the engravings for Mr. James Anderson's "Scottish Records." He received in Edinburgh, for what he performed, nearly 500*l*. How much more properly was the graphic art employed in such an undertaking, than in engraving letters that few with, and none without, glasses, can read; however, it pleased Mr. Thoresby, who had many valuables in his collection, though some articles were curious merely through the difficulty of their execution. Such were Sturt's "Lord's Prayer," engraved in the compass of a silver penny; the "Ten Commandments," &c. in the size of a medal; and some other things of the same kind. Mr. Sturt died in 1730, aged about 72, after refusing an asylum, which was offered him, at the Charter-House. As England then possessed but few artists, his reputation attained a celebrity it did not deserve; except for works which we may admire, but cannot approve, because incapable of informing the mind.



SUTTON NICHOLLS, *anon. wh. length, sitting, four verses, doubtful, 4to.*

This man, called S. Nichols, in Lord Orford's Catalogue of Engravers, from Vertue's papers, is mentioned also by Ames, who describes only two prints by him, out of a great many that he engraved—chiefly low, popular characters of the day; and party and satirical representations. It appears, that Vertue looked upon him as an artist not deserving more particular notice. He was living in the year 1710.

CHARLES CHRISTIAN REISEN, *in Lord Orford's "Painters," J. Brotherton sc.*

CHARLES CHRISTIAN REISEN, *a seal in his left hand, mez. Vr. Bank p. G. White sc.*

This artist was the son of Christian Reisen, a native of Drontheim in Norway, who left his native country, intending to reside in England; but a storm drove the vessel in which he embarked upon the coast of Scotland; where this misfortune, we may suppose, compelled him to remain some time, in order to recruit his purse. Melvin, a goldsmith, employed him at Aberdeen, for two years; after which, he left the sister kingdom, and arrived in London, the second day of the dreadful conflagration, in September, 1666. This was but an inauspicious opening for a stranger and a young beginner. But he soon changed his trade of a goldsmith for that of a seal-engraver, then a new employment in England; and which, for a considerable time, was entirely confined to him, and another artist in the same way. Whether his general conduct was irregular or not, is now unknown; but Reisen was certainly suspected of engraving dies for counterfeit coining; and was for

some time confined in the Tower, from which he was discharged without trial. He appears to have been a good artist; but death prematurely deprived a wife and a numerous family of his labours. Such was the father of Charles Christian Reisen, whose surname being usually omitted, Christian was generally used by the son. This artist, previous to his father's death, had made a great proficiency in the art of seal-engraving, and was but twenty years of age, when his family appears to have depended on him chiefly for their support. The two brothers, Simons\* by name, engraved medals and seals incomparably well. Besides these artists, Mr. Evelyn mentions Rawlins, Restrick, Johnson, and some others: he should have particularly noticed the three Rotis, or Roettièrs. I do not know whether any of the above persons, exclusive of the Simons', cut private seals; and it is certain, that Christian engrossed almost the whole of this business. He greatly excelled in intaglios; but he never attempted cameos. The Greeks and Romans were celebrated for their skill in executing intaglio and cameo seals; and it became a most expensive fashion amongst those people. Indeed, a Roman senator, under the Cæsars, might have had his robe covered with these costly engravings in cornelians and gems. Reisen made seals of arms and crests; but was soon better employed, through the patronage of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, who procured him the inspection of the finest models of Greece and Rome that the island afforded. This was all that was necessary to expand his genius, which immediately soared far beyond the confined education he had received: his fame reached Denmark, Germany,

\* I have seen, belonging to Edward Hasted, Esq. F.R. and A.S.S. several fine impressions of seals, which are not in Vertue's engravings of John and Abraham Simons' works. Delicacy prevented my informing Mr. Gough of the treasure.

and France. Reisen attempted to gain the protection of Prince George of Denmark, Queen Ann's consort; but his royal highness, though fond of painting and the sister arts, does not appear to have given him any particular mark of his approbation. The reason assigned is, that the artist understood so little of the Danish language, that he could not talk fluently to his Royal Highness. I am, however, inclined to think, that the prince was of service to him in Denmark, at least. It was a singular circumstance, that the father should have been regarded as a culprit for sinking false dies, and the son called upon at Bishop Atterbury's trial, as the best judge, relative to the impression of a seal. He was born in the parish of St. Clement Danes; but lived for many years in Covent Garden, then the principal seat of ingenuity and art: but he had also a small house at Putney, a view of which, intended as a satire upon him, was engraved by Vertue, but without his name, and published, under the fantastic title of Bear's-den-Hall. Reisen died at his town-house, of the gout, December 16, 1725, before he had attained his 46th year; and was buried in the cemetery of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, on the north side, near the steps. He gave the greatest part of his fortune, by will, to his unmarried sister, who had always lived with him; but he bequeathed a sum to his brother John. Sir James Thornhill was one of his executors. Christian showed his love for science, in collecting medals, prints, drawings, and books; and his judgment and taste must have been highly approved, as he was appointed director of the Academy of the Arts, under Sir Godfrey Kneller. There was an originality in this man, that made him remarkable; who lived, without doubt, in great affluence: this, and his fame, probably,

made him regardless of public opinion. Thus he was jovial, and full of frolic and glee. As he was illiterate, he could not derive much knowledge from books; but, by his great intercourse with persons of all countries, he composed a dialect from the languages of all: a jargon which, with his arch pleasantry of look and attitude, made him at once the diversion and instruction of his acquaintances. He used to say, facetiously, that he intended to compile a dictionary of his *own tongue*, which could not bear to have been called *Lingua Franca*, but might, *Lingua Comica*: for he had much humour, particularly in sarcastic repartees. Sir James Thornhill having an extempore profile of him, that was very like, his other friend, Prior, immediately wrote under it,

“ This, drawn by candle-light and hazard,

“ Was meant to show Charles Christian’s mazard.”

### MUSICIANS.

ARCHANGELUS CORELLI, *fol. Cole sc.*

ARCHANGELUS CORELLI, *fol. J. Folkeman sc.*

ARCHANGELUS CORELLI, in *Hawkin’s “History of “Music.” H. Howard, ad vivum, pinxit. C. Grignion sculp.*

ARCHANGELUS CORELLI, *Vr. Gucht sc.*

ARCHANGELUS CORELLI, *8vo. Mathey sc.*

ARCHANGELUS CORELLI, *Dès Rochers sc.*

ARCHANGELUS CORELLI, *prefixed to his “Twelve “Concertos,” fol. H. Howard p. W. Sherwin sc.*

ARCHANGELUS CORELLI, *mez. H. Howard p. J. Smith sc.*

Archangelus Corelli, one of the most eminent composers that have hitherto delighted the musical world, was a native of Fusignano in the Bolognese territory,



territory, where he was born, in February, 1653. Matteo Simonelli, a member of the pontifical chapel, instructed him in the art of music, and he travelled for improvement, to Paris, in 1672; but the jealous Lully drove him thence back to Italy. It is a disgrace to England that he was neither patronized nor even noticed in it. But Germany received him as his merit deserved, in 1680; after which the Elector of Bavaria retained him in his service several years; though Rome was his favourite residence, where he was particularly patronized by Cardinal Ottoboni, and in whose palace he presided over a musical academy. Corelli was acknowledged as the common master of Europe. Handel personally knew, and admired him; and the sale of his music gave the means of subsistence to persons in various countries. Shuttleworth, who taught music, and resided in Spital Fields, maintained a large family by dealing in it. Corelli died at Rome, January 18, 1713; and was buried in the Pantheon, where there is a monument to his memory, erected at the expence of William, Count Palatine of the Rhine, under the direction of Cardinal Ottoboni: the day of his death was long commemorated. Corelli, mild and gentle in his manners, and handsome in person, constantly wore a black dress, with an unornamented blue cloak. He had a taste for pictures, of which he made a valuable collection; those, and his fortune, about 6000*l*, he left to his patron, the cardinal, who retaining the former, distributed the latter among his relations. Corelli possessed wit and pleasantry. When Strunck, the celebrated Hanoverian performer on the violin, requested to hear him play, Corelli politely complied, and the violin was accompanied by Strunck on the harpsicord; the latter then played a *tocata*. The listening Corelli laid

down his instrument in perfect wonder. Struck then taking up a violin, began to play in a careless manner. "You have a good bow hand; nothing is wanting but practice, to become a master on the instrument." The Hanoverian then purposely put the violin out of tune, and played with such amazing skill and dexterity, that the astonished Corelli exclaimed, in broken German, "I am called Archangelo, a name that, in the language of my country, signifies Archangel; but let me tell you, that you, Sir, are an Arch-devil\*."

ATILIUS ARIOSTI, *sitting with a cap on, fol. mez. E. Seeman, jun. p. J. Simon, 1719, sc.*

ATILIUS ARIOSTI, *same, with wig on, books upon shelves, same artists.*

ATILIUS ARIOSTI BONONIENSIS, *a wig, collar open, loose dress, circle, C. Grignion sculpsit, in Hawkin's "History of Music."*

Atilio Ariosti, a native of Bologna, is said to have been a Dominican friar; but exempted from his rule, by the Pope, with permission to follow a secular profession. Ariosti was chapel-master to the Electress of Brandenburg; and, as such, presided at ballets and operas of his own composing, at the courts of Berlin and Vienna. This musician's favourite instruments were the violoncello, and the viol d'amore, of which, if he was not the inventor, he was the great improver. From

\* Lord Edgumbe, the pupil of Corelli, had a portrait of him by Mr. Hugh Howard, from which Smith scraped a mezzotinto; but incautiously reversed it, so that it represents the musician performing with his left hand: otherwise it is very exact, and entirely corresponds with the bust upon Corelli's tomb. Mr. Howard painted this portrait between the years 1697 and 1700; and it is supposed he also painted another. Corelli performed in the musical drama, given by the abdicated Christina, of Sweden, in honour of James II's sending an ambassador to Pope Innocent XI. It was allegoric. Guidi, of Verona, was the poet, and Pasquini the composer.

Berlin he was invited to Great Britain, by the directors of the opera in London, where Bononcini, his companion and associate, had found a retreat at Blenheim; when, after a long contest, Handel remained master of the field. Atilio was not so fortunate. Bononcini was enriched by a subscription amounting to a thousand guineas; while poor Ariosti was obliged to beg for his six cantatas, and a collection for the viol d'amore, for which Paolo Rolli is supposed to have written the words. Though they show a fertile invention, and great skill in modulation and harmony, yet Atilio found it necessary to leave England. This work has the strange title of "Alla Maestà di Georgio Re della Gran Britagna, &c. &c. &c." with only the initials of his name to the dedication. Of his operas, only "Coriolanus," and "Lucius Verus," were printed; but Walsh published several of his airs in his collection. "Coriolanus" has great merit, especially in the prison scene, which always melted the audience into tears. Gay, taking advantage of this; has parodied it, in the Newgate scene in the "Beggar's Opera." He is often called Padre Attilio. He was handsome, and his features intelligent.

—— COSIMO, *tuning a violin, long wig, mez.*  
*G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1704.*

Nicola Cosimo Romano, a native of Italy, and, as we may conjecture from his addition, of the city of Rome, was in England in 1702. Of his eminence, either as a teacher or performer on the violin, we have not been able to collect any distinct account. That he understood the science of music, may be presumed from his having published twelve solos, in long quarto, which he dedicated to his patron, the Duke of Bedford, an



*amateur* in that science. The music is finely engraved on copper, and was probably printed abroad. A professional man, who had his portrait painted by Kneller and engraved by Smith, the two capital artists of the time, in their way, was certainly of some celebrity then, though not of consequence enough to be transmitted to posterity, in the pages even of the annalist of his day. His publication is spoken of by Dr. Burney, very favourably.

THOMAS BRITTON, in *Hawkin's "History of Music,"* J. Woliaston p. C. Grignion sc.

THOMAS BRITTON, *mez.* T. Johnson sc, eight English verses.

THOMAS BRITTON, *eight English verses also, but different from the foregoing; hair, hat, mez.* Wollaston p. Simon sc.

Thomas Britton, the musical small-coal man, was born near Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire. He was apprenticed in London to a dealer in small-coal; and when his time was out he accepted a sum of money not to set up his trade in that city. But after passing a short time in the country, Britton returned to London; and, forgetting his engagement with his old master, rented a stable near the gate of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell, and converted it into a dwelling-house. There honest Tom employed himself in learning chymistry and music; and became an adept in the rosi-crucian science. Excellent in all his arts and crafts, and deeply read in black-lettered lore, he soon gained considerable fame, but never neglected his business. Britton was seen in the morning, with his sack and measure, crying small-coal; and, in the evening, he was employed at a concert in his rooms, which were almost too low for his male guests



guests and well-dressed ladies to stand upright: yet men of fashion, and ladies of the highest rank, were frequently seen climbing to his loft, by a ladder, to regale their ears. This self-taught genius did not scruple in the least, to appear in his check shirt, when he met a weekly society of black-lettered literati, though there were noble lords present; when, leaving his sack and measure at the threshold, he was shown into the apartment, where he, in common with the other members, produced his books, collected from stalls and blind alleys\*. His death, which happened September 14, 1714, when upwards of 60, was singular, and occasioned by a ventriloquist. A friend of Britton's met him, and pronounced, during a musical conversation, these words, distinctly as from a distance, "Thomas Britton, go home, for thou shalt die." Poor Tom immediately supposed the voice to have proceeded from one of his rosicrucian angels, sent to warn him of the approach of death; and went home, under a dreadful depression of spirits, which at length produced illness and his dissolution. His remains, attended by a numerous train of friends and admirers, were deposited in the cemetery of Clerkenwell Church, but without any memorial. We are at a loss which most to admire—the humility of those who condescended to associate with the small-coal man; or that of the small-coal man, who so meekly received flattering distinctions from beauty, wit, science, and rank. Britton's attainments were considerable: he understood the theory of music, and played well upon some instruments; he was a good antiquary, and an excellent chymist. But how far he was assisted in his studies by Raphael, and other spiritual beings,

\* After his death his library, which was considerable, and contained many curious articles, was, together with his musical collections, dispersed by public auction

let the rosicrucians declare, as the secret is veiled from those who are not initiated. His friend Wollaston prevailed upon him to sit twice for his portrait, one of which is in the British Museum. He is represented in one of these, in his blue frock, and with a small-coal measure in his hand; in the other, tuning a harpsicord, with a violin hanging on the side of the room: from this his portrait was taken for Hawkin's "History of Music," but without the accompaniments. Under Johnson's print of him are these lines:

Tho' doomed to small-coal, yet to arts ally'd;  
 Rich, without wealth; and famous, without pride.  
 Music's best patron,; judge of books and men:  
 Belov'd and honour'd by Apollo's train.  
 In Greece and Rome, sure never did appear,  
 So bright a genius, in so dark a sphere.  
 More of the man had *artfully* been sav'd,  
 Had Kneller painted, and had Vertue 'grav'd\*.

BENEDETTI, *4to. Beluzzi or Belucci p. G. Vertue sc.*

Signior Benedetti (as he is called in Lord Orford's Catalogue of Vertue's Engravings) was a singer at the Hay Market Theatre, in 1712. Mr. Granger calls him Benedetto Belleferi.

PETER DE LA MOLES, *an etching, Kneller p. R. Cooper sc.*

This musician was in England in 1705; but he is not mentioned by Hawkins: nor do I find any particulars of him elsewhere. Probably he did not reside in this kingdom; and it is still more probable that he never attained any celebrity.

\* The above verses were written by Prior, to recommend Vertue to notice.

## ACTORS IN TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

CAVE UNDERHILL, *in the character of OBA-  
DIAH*, 12mo. R. Bing p. J. Faber sc. 1712.

This person had the felicity of being a contemporary actor with Betterton, and of playing the part of the principal gravedigger to that excellent performer's "Prince of Denmark." The elder Cibber, who knew him personally, commends him highly, for his acting in several characters of a very different cast, and requiring a versatility of talents to fill them properly, and with effect. He continued on the stage a long time: longer, indeed, than he should have done; as his powers were considerably diminished during the last years of his performance there. Steele, whose benevolence was always alive, kindly announced Cave's last benefit, in his popular paper of the "Tatler," in order to procure him a full attendance; and, to ensure all the advantages that the theatre could afford him, the play of Hamlet was fixed on, that he might have the opportunity of taking his leave of the town, by appearing in a favourite character, that of the gravedigger. But no wonder that he failed in his powers of playing, when the powers of life itself were almost extinguished. The recollection of what he *had been*, prevailed, in the judgment of a friendly audience, over what he *then was*, and his infirmities were dismissed with pity. He lived for a short time, a pensioner on the theatrical superannuated fund, and died at a great age; but the *particular time* when, I have not been able to ascertain.

ROBERT

ROBERT WILKS, *in fine tufted clothes, hat under his arm, mez. J. Ellys p. 1732, J. Faber sc.*

ROBERT WILKS, *in an oval, waistcoat open, hat on, snuff-box in his left hand, mez.*

ROBERT WILKS, *prefixed to his "Memoirs," 1732, 8vo.*

Robert Wilks, Esq. was a celebrated actor, and, like many others of his brethren, received his professional education on the Dublin stage; whence he rose to great eminence, and became, with Booth, Cibber, and Dogget, joint-managers of Drury-lane Theatre. In the latter capacity, he is represented to have been "passionate, arbitrary, and over-bearing." Steele, who was a good judge of theatrical merit, declared, "he had a singular talent in representing the graces of nature, and the easy frankness of a gentleman: to beseech gracefully, to approach respectfully, to pity, to mourn, to love; are the places wherein Wilks may be said to shine with the utmost beauty." He became a veteran on the stage, and retained all the vigour and fire of youth. It was remarked of him and Cibber, that when they were thrice the age of some of the actors, "their persons were as genteel as ever, their countenances as lively, their spirits as much awake, their voices as strong and clear, and their judgments riper." This distinguished gentleman died September 27, 1732, aged 67; "the greatest master of genteel comedy, of the time in which he trode the boards." But this was not his greatest merit, as no one possessed more of the "milk of human kindness:" witness his invariable patronage of poor Savage; besides which, many instances might be given of his attention to genius in distress. His conduct to Mr. Smith, of Dublin, did him the highest honour:



nour: that gentleman was obliged to relinquish the idea of going into holy orders, through his defective pronunciation; and, in the distress usually attendant upon unprotected genius, he endeavoured to gain relief by writing a tragedy. This, his only hope, was rejected, when Mr. Wilks gave him a benefit. With the sum this procured, he went to Leyden, where he studied physic under Boerhaave, and made such a rapid progress in the profession, that Boerhaave was induced to recommend him to the Empress of Russia, who had applied to him to name physicians of skill and eminence, to introduce the practice of physic into her dominions. In consequence, Dr. Smith had a considerable pension settled upon him on his arrival in Russia; and he became one of the chief physicians of that court. It is much to be lamented that Savage had not equal prudence; that he too, might have died in celebrity, like Dr. Smith, blessing the fostering hand of Mr. Wilks, who had rescued him from poverty and misery. Wilks had a natural daughter, by Mrs. Rogers, the celebrated actress, who married Bullock the comedian.

WILLIAM BULLOCK, *rare, mez. T. Johnson, ad vivum.*

WILLIAM BULLOCK, *oval, W. Hogarth p. Hall sc.*

Mr. Bullock, the comedian, possessed the public favour for his comic powers (I believe) in low characters. There is a burlesque comparison in the "Tatler," between Penkethman and him, in imitation of the comparison between Cæsar and Cato in Sallust. Addison having mentioned the stage tricks in tragedy, adds, "it would be an endless task to consider comedy in the same light, and to mention the innumerable shifts that small wits put in practice to raise a laugh. Bullock

“ Bullock in a short coat, and Norris in a long “ one, seldom fail of this effect.” He was, however, an eminent performer; and married Mr. Wilks the manager’s natural daughter, by Mrs. Rogers. He died in 1733. Christopher Bullock, Esq. his son, excelled him, and was a joint-manager of the Lincoln’s-Inn Theatre; who died at his house in North End, Hampstead, where he was buried, April 8, 1722. The death of this gentleman must have been very painful to the father, as he was not only a most promising actor, but was supposed to be the only person who could succeed old Cibber in his cast of characters. His widow continued upon the stage several years. Bullock was not only an actor and a manager, but the author also of several plays, of which an account may be seen in the “*Biographia Dramatica*.” Who Margaret Bullock, and Hildebrand Bullock, buried at Hampstead, November 15, 1729, and October 21, 1733, were, do not appear; but they were, doubtless, of this theatrical family. In the original “*Spectator*,” Number 328, is a fictitious love-letter from Mr. Gabriel Bullock (his father being dead) to Mrs. Margaret Clark, dated from Sweepston, Leicestershire; on which the supposed contributor observes to the “*Spectator* :” “ I have been credibly informed, that Mr. William “ Bullock, the famous comedian, is the descendant of this Gabriel, who begot Mr. William “ Bullock’s great grandfather, on the body of “ the above-mentioned Mrs. Mary Clark.” The whole of that number was cancelled immediately on publication, being thought to reflect too much upon a respectable family; and another paper was substituted, bearing the same date and number. Bisset, in his edition, has very judiciously given both; the cause for the original suppression of it having ceased long since.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM PENKETHMAN, *holding a scroll*,  
 “*Ridentibus arident Vultus*,” *mez. R. Shmutz p.*  
*J. Smith sc. 1709.*

WILLIAM PENKETHMAN, *as Don Louis, in the “Fop’s*  
*“Fortune,” E. Harding sc. 1794, probably from*  
*Vertue’s drawing.*

This truly comic actor, who could “alike  
 “please the rabble at Bartholomew Fair, and a  
 “polite audience at the Theatre Royal,” was the  
 constant source of merriment to his contemporaries. One of his numerous projects was  
 the re-opening of the theatre at Richmond,  
 June 6, 1719, where plays had been acted before;  
 and particularly in 1715, when the Duke of  
 Southampton and Cleveland’s servants acted,  
 “Injured Virtue; or the Virgin Martyr,” by B.  
 Griffin. But subsequently deserted by tragic em-  
 perors and kings, the theatre had been used as  
 a hovel for asses, which circumstance was hap-  
 pily alluded to, in a humorous prologue, spoken  
 by him at the opening of it\*. There is a droll ac-  
 count of the removal of the performers from Lon-  
 don to Richmond, in Number 4, of the “Tatler.”  
 As the “Tatler” had diverted his readers with  
 the facetious Penkethman, the “Spectator” fol-  
 lowed his example, for the same purpose, in the  
 “projector’s plan of a new opera.” Amongst  
 the preposterous things to be exhibited, was our  
 wight, and “Heathen Gods,” or any of the like  
 diversions which shall “then chance to be in  
 “vogue.” Dennis too attacked, by advising him  
 “to write a play, because *he was not qualified to*  
 “write, which was the very reason why he would  
 “succeed.” He once acted the part of Alex-

\* Cibber, some years after, attempted to revive it; thinking he should  
 evade the penalties of the act of parliament against unlicensed comedians,  
 by calling it a cephalic snuff warehouse: whence he and his partner, were  
 called, “Cibber and Co. Snuff-makers.”



ander the Great\*, to the no small merriment of the audience, who saw, in his attempt, a ridiculous caricature of that character. Addison is supposed to allude to this event, in the above "Spectator†," when he informs the reader, that, at the new opera, Mr. Penkethman would "personate King Porus upon an elephant." However, the wag probably joined in every joke upon him, pleased that he could raise a smile off, as well as on, the stage. Penkethman died, September 20, 1725. to the infinite regret of all who had laughed at, or with, him. November 22, 1714, were married at Stratford-Bow, "William Penkethman, bachel-  
lor of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and Elizabeth Hill, maiden, of St. Paul's, Shadwell." Mrs. Vertue possessed a portrait of him, drawn by Mr. Vertue, in the character of Don Lewis, *alias* Don Cholerick Snapshorto de Testy, in which he particularly excelled. "He had," observes Mr. Granger, "much of the *vis comica* in his own person," that made him, when strutting the character of Alexander, truly farcical. It appears, that he had his great theatrical booth in Blue-Maid-alley, Southwark, during the fair.

### WRITING MASTERS.

JOHN AYRES, *prefixed to his "Tutor to Penmanship,"* 1695, *J. Sturt sc.*

\* This egregious folly, of a professed comic actor's attempting high characters in tragedy, we find prevailed both before and after Penkethman's time; for, according to these lines of the poet,

"So when Nurse Nokes to act young Ammon tries, &c."

we must conclude, that he too murdered the part of Alexander. And, in our own time, both Shuter and King were absurd enough to try to act Richard the Third, *seriously*, before audiences that had witnessed Garrick's inimitable performance of that part.

+ "Spectator," Number 31. There are both in the "Tatler," and "Spectator," frequent allusions to Penkethman and his performances; and he is likewise mentioned in old Cibber's "Apology."

This



JOHN AYRES, *prefixed to his "Arithmetic,"* 1693, 12mo. *R. White sc. ad vivum.*

JOHN AYRES, *prefixed to his "Accomplished Clerk,"* 1700, fol. *R. White sc.*

This eminent writing-master is said to have been, originally, a poor boy from the country, and afterwards a footman to Sir William Ashurst, who, finding him to be possessed of some genius, put him to school, where he rapidly learned writing, arithmetic, &c. Ayres remained with Sir William several years, and married a fellow-servant, who had saved 200*l.* which sum enabled him to open a school in St. Paul's Churchyard\*. He died of an apoplexy, in 1705, having been for forty years a writing-master. His celebrity was such, that he gained 800*l.* per annum by his profession; which was a very large sum, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, for a writing-master†. Mr. Addison ridicules Ayres, in the first number of the "Guardian," as "Mr. Aires, that excellent penman, who had taken care to affix his own image opposite to the title page of his learned treatise, wherein he instructs the youth of this nation to arrive at a flourishing hand." But it may be answered, What is more useful than the art of writing? how pleasing to see a fine, legible hand. Edward VI. was the first of our sovereigns who

\* He published several books, particularly the "Accomplished Clerk," 1693, Sturt sc. This work was republished in 1700, with enlargements; and with his portrait in his own hair, inscribed, *Johannes Ayres pennæ, arithmetice ac artis rationariæ professor apud Londinatis*\*. In a preface on the letter-press work, he says, that he has carried the engraving to a great degree of excellence, and had made it more like real penmanship, than any one in England.

\* See "Massey on the Origin and Progress of Letters," 8vo. 1763.

† Mr. Robert More asserts; that "Colonel Ayres was the common father of us all." "A grateful acknowledgment," observes Massey, "of a true son of the calligraphic art." But why he is called *Colonel Ayres* I cannot ascertain. Probably he held, for a short time, some military situation in London, during the reign of William III. when the whole nation armed to repel the attempts of James II. and his protector, Lewis XIV.

wrote even legibly. Nothing could more surprise our ancestors, (could they witness our actions,) than finding that reading had become universal, and writing nearly so. We seem to take the lead in this respect, of every nation in Europe. I speak now as a Briton; for Scotland exceeds us in the education of the male sex, but, I believe, not in the female. The man who contributed, as much as Ayres probably did, in promoting the art of writing amongst the middle and lower classes, and who might also have improved the highest, deserves the thanks of his country.

HUMPHREY JOHNSON, *four verses, prefixed to his "Common Arithmetic,"* 1710, 8vo,

Humphrey Johnson lived in Old Bedlam Court, without Bishopsgate, where he taught writing, &c. but removed to Hornsey, where he kept a boarding school till his death. He published a copy-book of writing, done by command of hand, entituled "Youth's Recreation," 1711, Joseph Nutting sc. containing sixteen oblong 8vo. plates, which passed through a second edition, 1713. This was principally intended to improve "a free running hand. His "Common Arithmetic," 1710, went through at least three editions, and contains two hundred and eight pages in small 8vo. But Webster and Dilworth have superseded this work, by publishing better books upon the subject. He also was author of a small copy-book, entituled "Youth's Recreation," sold by H. Overton, at the White Horse, without Newgate, 6d. The following lines are under his portrait:

Hodder and Cocker, in their times, did well;  
But Johnson's newer thoughts do now excel:  
What, unimprov'd, from ancient rules they taught,  
Is, by his judgment, to perfection brought.

SIX WRITING-MASTERS. viz. CLARKE, MOORE, OLYFFE, SHELLEY, SNELL, and SNOW, *in ovals, with flourishes.*

JOHN CLARKE, *Æt.* 25, *prefixed to his "Penman's Diversion,"* 1708, 4to. *Bickham sc. ad vicum.*

JOHN CLARKE, *prefixed to his "Writing Improved,"* 1712, fol. T. *Forster p. Bickham sc.*

JOHN CLARKE, *small, with ornaments, Bickham sc.*

JOHN CLARKE, 8vo. *J. Sturt sc,*

John Clark was the grandson of the gallant Sir ——— Clark, captain of a man of war, who received the honour of knighthood for his distinguished valour against Van Tromp, and had a grant of a hand and anchor for his crest\*. Clark's father was commander and part-owner of the cargo of a Guineaman, which, with himself, was lost on the Goodwin Sands; and his son, the subject of this article, was born at Rotherhithe, in 1685, and educated at Merchant Taylor's School. He was afterwards apprenticed to Mr. Snow, writing-master, with whom he not only perfected himself in that profession, but also learned many branches of the mathematics. He published the following works: "The Penman's Diversion, in the usual Hands of Great Britain, in a free and natural Manner," containing twenty plates, G. Bickham sc. 1703. He was then only twenty-five years of age. "Writing improved; or Penmanship made easy, in its useful and ornamental Parts, with various Examples of all the Hands now published in Great Britain." This and the former were well received; of the latter, no less than ten thousand were sold, which made the later copies faint. The first date is 1712; and, in

\* I suppose Clark, grandfather of Sir William Clark, Knt. who followed Monk's fortunes, and was killed in the Dutch war, in 1666.

1714, it was dedicated to Sir Samuel Stanier, then lord mayor: besides which, it has a printed preface, in which is an introduction to the art of writing, and an epistle to the engraver, G. Bickham. The work contains thirty-one oblong folio plates, accompanied by his portrait. His last great work was "Lectures on Accompts; or Book-keeping after the Italian Method, by double Entry of Debtor and Creditor," 1732, which went through several editions. In George Bickham's "Penman's Companion," are three plates of his, all dated in 1712. This ingenious man died in 1736, aged 53, and was buried at Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, in the vault of the family of Dance, in consequence of his marriage with Hester, daughter of Mr. Dance of Uxbridge, who was his second wife. He left issue, by his first marriage, the Rev. John Clark, sur-master of St. Paul's School; Richard Clark, writing-master to the Royal Academy at Portsmouth, author of "Practical and Ornamental Penmanship." By his second wife he had a daughter, named Hester. We are much indebted to Mr. Clark for simplifying writing, and relieving it from the profusion of flourishes. "In the age before Clarke, the writing-masters were profuse of flourishing their ornaments, and the copies which they set for their principal pupils, like the flower called the Maid in a Mist, were thickly surrounded, and almost lost in flourishes. The same mode of ornamenting was often added to proper names, in signing a deed, or even a common letter." Bland's pieces are the best in the "Universal Penman;" Serle's are excellent. We have seen the altercation he had with Snell about his standard rule, and the animosity with which the rival brethren of the quill waged their war of gall.

ROBERT



ROBERT MORE, *one of the Six Writing-Masters.*

Robert More was the son, and probably the pupil, of a writing-master, who resided in King-street, Westminster, and taught writing, arithmetic, merchant's accounts, and short-hand, at the "Golden Pen," in Castle-street, near the Queen's Mews. This man had more grammatical and historical knowledge than writing-masters usually have. He published, in 1716, "A compendious Essay on the first Invention of Writing," containing six leaves of letter-press, and seven copperplates of writing-hand, which Massey owns he had copied in his "Protography." His "Writing-master's Assistant," dated November 4, 1696, is dutifully inscribed to his father; and contains twenty-two pages in large 8vo. price eighteen-pence, no engraver mentioned; but the writing is stiff. Colonel John Ayres, whom he succeeded in his school in St. Paul's Church-yard, wrote a preface to the edition of 1704. He also published two other copy-books: one of English, French, and Italian capital letters, "done by command of hand," containing eleven oblong plates, dedicated to Mr. Josiah Diston, merchant in London, neither date nor engraver mentioned; the other, "The general Penman," an oblong folio. He has one page in Bickham's "Penman's Companion," dated 1710. He died about 1727, either in going to, or on his return from, the North of England. More was a person of great candour, well informed, and of amiable manners. Steele appears to have known his merit well as an artist\*.

The

\* Sir Richard Steele thus addresses Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq.

"Mr. Bickerstaff,

"In the Royal Lottery for a million and a half, I had the good fortune of obtaining a prize. From before the drawing I had devoted a fifth of what ever should arise to me, to charitable uses. Accordingly I lately troubled

The following Query is said to have been written by him, but not the Answer. They are printed in the "British Apollo," second edit. 1711, p. 173.

### ON THE ART OF WRITING.

#### QUERY.

Tell me, what genius did the art invent,  
 The lively image of the voice to paint?  
 Who first the secret how to colour sound,  
 And to give shape to reason, wisely found?  
 With bodies how to clothe ideas taught,  
 And how to draw the picture of a thought?  
 Who taught the hand to speak, the eye to hear,  
 A silent language roving far and near;  
 Whose softer notes outstrip the thunder's sound,  
 And spread their accents thro' the world's vast  
                   round:  
 Yet, with kind secrecy, securely rowl,  
 Whispers of absent friends from pole to pole;  
 A voice heard by the deaf, spoke by the dumb,  
 Whose echo reaches long, long time to come;  
 Which dead men speak, as well as those alive,  
 Tell me, what genius did this art contrive?

#### ANSWER.

The wise Egyptians, by the learn'd are thought,  
 To be the first who use of writing taught:  
 In hieroglyphics they express'd their sense,  
 With nicest skill and wondrous eloquence.  
 Letters unknown, they did this art invent,  
 To make thought lasting, reason permanent;

"you with a request and commission for placing half a dozen youths with  
 "Mr. More, writing-master, in Castle-street; to whom, it is said, we owe  
 "all the fine devices, flourishes, and the composure of all the plates for the  
 "drawing and paying the tickets. Be pleased, therefore, good Sir, to find,  
 "or make, leisure for complying therewith; for I would not appear concerned  
 "in this small matter.—I am very much your humble servant."

Till

Till *Isis*, of immortal fame, arose,  
 And taught by letters how they might compose,  
 A dress to show the image of the voice,  
 And make sound lasting, though depriv'd of noise.  
 She made the dumb to speak, the deaf to under-  
 stand,  
 And taught the eye to hear the language of the  
 hand.  
 But had th'Egyptian queen, by art divine,  
 Taught how to write such beauteous lines as  
 thine,  
 Those heav'nly honours offer'd to her name,  
 Had shone with greater lustre, brighter flame.

Massey says there are, he believes, two different prints of Mr. Robert More: one by George Bickham; the other by William Sherwin.

THOMAS OLYFFE, *one of the Six Writing-Masters.*

Thomas Olyffe, writing master and accomptant, lived at the "Hand and Pen," in Fetter-lane, London; and published, from 1713 to 1721, several copy-books, consisting principally of engrossing, court, and chancery hands: (in which he excelled:) of these he had two plates in Bickham's "Penman's Companion." Indeed, he might justly be called the *lawyer's* writing-master. These hands gradually became obsolete, except engrossing; and even that is now seldom used in the counties near the metropolis. But few attorneys are able to read ancient deeds, which is one reason, perhaps, why they recommend their clients to destroy them. There is, however, no reason at present, why law-writings

should not be written in the common mode\*.  
The date of Olyffe's decease is not known.

GEORGE SHELLY, *one of the Six Writing-Masters.*

GEORGE SHELLY, *half length, prefixed to his "Copy-book," fol. G. Bickham, ad vivum, 1709.*

GEORGE SHELLY, *a small oval, encompassed with flourishes, prefixed to his "Natural Writing," fol. B. Lens p. G. Bickham sc.*

George Shelly was born of obscure parents, about 1666; was brought up at Christ's Hospital, and became "a celebrated and shining ornament in the commonwealth of English calligraphy." His merit in this art gained him the place of writing-master to the hospital where he had been educated; before which he resided at the "Hand and Pen," in Warwick-lane, where he kept a school. His works are numerous and excellent. Besides which, he engaged in the "Penman's Magazine," published in 1705, by Thomas Reid, parish clerk of St. Giles's in the Fields; the scholar of Seddon, who, on his death-bed, bequeathed him his calligraphic remains\*. This skilful and deserving man died in great distress, in 1736, aged about 70. Benjamin Durnford succeeded him in the hospital. Shelly had little of the irritability of his contemporary scribes, and lamented the envy and detraction he saw amongst them; but observes, "as I do not wish for praises I do not deserve, so I will not be hurt at malicious defamation."

\* Humphrey Wanley, the antiquary, distinguished the different modes of law writing, by the names of the Pipe, Round-Text, Exchequer, Square-Text, Chancery, Court, and Secretary hands.

† For particulars of his works, see Massey on the "Origin of Letters."



RALPH SNOW, *one of the Six Writing-Masters.*

RALPH SNOW, *Bickham sc.*

RALPH SNOW, *holding a paper, inscribed "Vive la Plume," mez. Is. Whood p. V. Hacken sc.*

Major Ralph Snow was a scholar, if not an apprentice, to Mr. Nash, schoolmaster of Bridgewater Gardens, near Barbican; and afterwards kept a very respectable writing academy, in the Middle Walk, Moorfields, where he was in high reputation, and entrusted with a majority in one of the regiments of the city militia: which induces me to think his great pre-cursor, Ayres, was a colonel, under the same circumstances. Snow had been a zealous whig in the reign of Queen Ann; and in that of George I. he was promoted to military distinction, and died in 1744, aged about 74. Snow wrote a page in round-hand, which was given in Bickham's "Penman's Companion," published 1713; and published two small books: one containing examples of round-hand; the other of round-text, in an easy, free manner. Those are entitled "Youth's Introduction to Writing," and "Youth's best Companion in Writing;" but they contain only sets of single copies. Both were printed for Bowles, the printseller, who lived then in Cornhill. He was the first who introduced the Dutch "command of hand," which afterwards became the common practice of the best masters. Friendship often existed between writing-masters, especially if their schools did not interfere with each other; and I well remember the celebrated Baskerville, who taught my most respected father to write, and who maintained an acquaintance with him as long as he lived. Baskerville was in the habit of receiving the finest specimens of writing from the  
most

most eminent masters; which were handsomely framed and glazed, and made pleasing ornaments to one of his apartments\*.

AN ANONYMOUS PRINT, *representing a writing-master, with two pens in his hair.*

### TRADESMEN AND MECHANICS.

BERNARD SMITH, in *Hawkin's "History of Music,"* 1776, a round, J. Caldwell sc.

Bernard Smith was a native of Germany, where the name is written Schmidt. This artizan came to England with his nephews Gerard and Bernard; and obtained the name of Father Smith, to distinguish him from them. Smith was the rival of the Harris's from France; and built an organ at Whitehall too, precipitately, to gain the start of them, as they had arrived nearly at the same time in England. Never was emulation more powerfully exerted: Dallans joined Smith, but died in 1672; and Renatus Harris, son of the elder Har-

\* Always inquisitive, I have obtained the following particulars respecting Baskerville. He was footman, I think, to a clergyman of King's Norton, near Birmingham, who used to make him instruct the poor youths of his parish in writing; as an old woman, near him, did to read. Leaving this place, he went to Birmingham: there, in a little court or yard near High-town, he taught writing and accounts: and when Mr. Taylor commenced the japanning or painting of snuff-boxes, he, (Baskerville,) followed his example; but dealt more in tea-waiters, and thus gained a large fortune before he began printing. I have very often been with my father at his house, and found him ever a most profane wretch, and ignorant of literature to a wonderful degree. I have seen many of his letters, which, like his will, were not written grammatically; nor could he even spell well. In person he was a shrivelled old coxcomb. His favourite dress was green, edged with narrow gold lace; a scarlet waistcoat, with a very broad gold lace; and a small round hat, likewise edged with gold lace. His wife was all that affectation can describe. She lived in adultery with him many years. She was originally a servant. Such a pair are rarely met with. He had wit; but it was always at the expense of religion and decency, particularly if in company with the clergy. I have often thought there was much similarity in his person to Voltaire, whose sentiments he was ever retailing. The "Biographia Britannica" has made several mistakes relative to Baskerville.

ris,

ris, having made great improvements, the contest became still warmer. The citizens of London, profiting by the rivalry of these excellent artists, erected organs in their churches; and the city, the court, and even the lawyers, were divided in opinion where the palm was due. In order to decide the matter, permission was given to place an organ by each artist at the east and west ends of the Temple Church, which were to be played by eminent performers before eminent judges, one of whom was the celebrated Chancellor Jefferies. Blow and Purcell performed for Smith; and Lully, organist to Queen Catherine, for Harris. After the contest had been continued for some time, Harris challenged Father Smith to make, by a given time, the additional stops of the vox humana; the Cremona, or viol stop; the double courtel, or bass flute, &c. which was accepted, and each exerted his abilities to the utmost. Lord Chief Justice Jefferies\* at length decided in favour of Smith, and Harris's organ was withdrawn. Father Smith maintained his reputation, and was appointed organ-builder to Queen Ann; but his nephews worked in the country, rather as repairers, than builders of organs, and Harris went to Bristol. Christopher Schrider, one of Father Smith's workmen, married his daughter, and succeeded to his business; as Renatus Harris's son, John, did to his. But Swarbrick and Turner, of Cambridge, had part of the Harris's trade; till Jordan, a distiller, and self-taught organ-builder, rivalled these men. Abraham, the son of the above Jordan, exceeded his father in execution, and had the greater part of the business, which Byfield and Bridge have since shared†.

\* Jefferies (whose life I have written, and have in manuscript) was a far better judge of music than men.

† From Hawkin's "History of Music."

ABRAM ADCOCK, *blowing a French horn, and playing on a violin, G. Bickham, ad vicum, scarce.*

Abram Adcock, builder of church and chamber organs, was one of the best performers on the trumpet in the kingdom; and played the first trumpet in Handel's oratorios for several years. Query, was he the person who distinguished himself in Lady Coningsby's concerts at Hampton Court, Herefordshire? If so, he was then very old, a sot, and excelled on the violin. A specimen of his abilities as an organ-builder is now in Langton Church, Leicestershire.

JOHN OVERTON, *Æt. 68, 1708, wig, band, 4to. mez. scarce.*

Overton was a printseller, as Garrett and Peter Sturt had been in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. A catalogue of printsellers might be made from the above period to the days of Mr. John Bowles, who lived in the late reign; but little information would attach to such a performance, unless, like Sturt, the venders were artists themselves. Mr. Granger merely observes, that Overton was a native of a place of that name in Hampshire; and adds, "how many surnames are " borrowed from places: and that they are often " misspelt, by the common people, and by the " blunders of the parish clerks; to say nothing of " clergymen in their entries in registers."—Adding further, "in the registers of the parish of " Caversham\*, in his neighbourhood, *Athanasius* " *Adams* is written *Earth* and *Ashes Suadams*." I once received a paper from a priest, to insert from it the baptism of a Roman Catholic gentleman's child in my register, not one single word

\* Near Reading, Berks.



of which was spelt right; but these remarks are not much to the purpose, in an account of John Overton, retailer of prints.

FRANCIS HOFFMAN, *a table with many hearts on it, view of a ship, and a map of England, fol. drawn and engraved by himself in 1710, very scarce.*

Francis Hoffman (who, we may conjecture from his name, was probably a native either of Denmark or Germany) invented ships or vessels with three bottoms. In a country like Britain, every encouragement should be given to nautical research; but *ingenious* discoveries are frequently useless in a national point of view. There is very little known of this person at present. His name, at full length, appears to some ornaments prefixed to the prefaces and dedications of books about this period, which are engraved in wood. It is somewhere mentioned, that he preserved a curious specimen of his talent of drawing, in a kind of medley, which he presented to Lord Treasurer Oxford, whose patronage he appears to have been desirous of obtaining. It is to be feared he was more ingenious than successful in his schemes, as no particulars respecting his situation, connexions, or death, have yet been traced. If this mention of him should awaken attention, and lead to any further discoveries, so as to recover to his merit a share even of posthumous fame, the end will be answered\*.

\* It is singular, that this portrait should be so very uncommon, considering the date of its publication. It is fully described in Ames's Catalogue; and the identical print was purchased by the late Mr. Gulston, on the dispersion of that collection: at whose sale, in 1786, it was bought by Mr. Bindley, who is the present possessor. It is not recollected that any other copy has ever appeared at auction.

## CLASS XI.

## LADIES.

## DUCHESSES.

HENRIETTA CROFTS, Duchess of Bolton, *wh. length, la. fol. mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1703.*

The Duchess of Bolton was the illegitimate and youngest daughter of the handsome, ambitious, and unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, the eldest, and favourite natural son of Charles II. The duke, having been married early in life, to a lady whom he could not love, fixed his affection upon Eleanor, youngest daughter of Sir Robert Needham, of Lambeth, Knt. and he ever regarded his connection with her as a real marriage. However, a short time previous to his death, he was prevailed upon to have an interview with his duchess; but they met in the Tower, without affection, and separated, even at that time, without tenderness. The daughters of the Duke were treated with great respect, and educated with the utmost care; thus, their beauty and accomplishments secured them what their virtue deserved—the public esteem, mixed with soft compassion for their favourite Monmouth. This lady was at Dublin in the year 1697, when Charles Pawlet, second Duke of Bolton, afterwards K.G. was lord lieutenant, who saw, admired, and married her. That nobleman became a widower at the early age of twenty-one; and had left a second wife the preceding year, when only thirty-five. The Duke of Bolton died January 21, 1721—2, but the duchess survived him till February 27, 1725. The issue of this alliance was Lord Nassau Pawlet, born June 23, 1698, who became a knight of  
of

of the Bath, auditor of the exchequer in Ireland, and was often a member of parliament. He was half-brother to Charles and Henry, third and fourth dukes of Bolton, and died in 1741. His only daughter, who lived to be marriageable, was Isabella, the countess of John James, Earl of Egmont.

SARAH JENNINGS, Duchess of Marlborough, *in the gallery at Hampton Court, la. fol. mez. Kneller p. Faber sc.*

SARAH JENNINGS, Duchess of Marlborough, *in Birch's "Lives," fol. G. Kneller p. J. Houbraken sc.*

SARAH JENNINGS, Duchess of Marlborough, *mez. G. Kneller p. F. Kyte sc.*

SARAH JENNINGS, Duchess of Marlborough, *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Simon sc.*

SARAH JENNINGS, Duchess of Marlborough, *mez. G. Kneller p. 1705. J. Smith sc. 1705.*

SARAH JENNINGS, Duchess of Marlborough, *mez. G. Kneller p. Smith sc.*

SARAH JENNINGS, Duchess of Marlborough, *4to. mez. G. Kneller sc.*

SARAH JENNINGS, Duchess of Marlborough, *8vo. G. Vertue sc. 1708. This was the first print that Vertue published.*

Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Richard Jennings, Esq. of Sandridge in Hertfordshire, married John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough. This lady was a beauty in the court of Charles II. and of some political consequence in the reign of James II. through the intrigues of the sovereign with the sister of her husband; but was in disgrace in that of William and Mary, who resented the attachment and preference shown her by the Princess Ann. After the accession of the queen she became the principal adviser of every political

political transaction; and her influence continued till she was supplanted by her relation, Mrs. afterwards Lady, Masham. When she had lost the favour of her royal mistress, who had given the management of the whole kingdom, and almost that of the continent, into her hands, and those of the hero her husband, there were no terms too bitter for the utterance of her disappointment. Instead of humble acknowledgments of gratitude, her royal mistress received the appellation of "a good sort of woman," but incapable of governing her kingdoms; and she even sold the miniature the queen had given her, to Lord Oxford, for 100*l.* after taking the diamonds from it, which had encircled her majesty's portrait. The duchess died in 1744, aged 84, praised, flattered, and courted, by those who aimed at obtaining a part of her prodigious fortune. That she was beautiful in her youth, can no more be doubted, than that she possessed great abilities; but it cannot be denied that she was, as to her general character, an object rather of admiration than imitation. Her Grace, whether aware that her rupture with her patroness and friend, for such, indeed, had the queen been to her, had occasioned people at large to entertain an unfavourable opinion of her conduct; or thinking that she ran no danger from a posthumous attack upon Ann, now that the triumph of toryism was over, she was induced, in 1742, to submit to the public her vindication in form, in an "Apology for the Conduct of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, from her first coming to Court, to the year 1710, in a Letter from herself to my Lord," [Cholmondley] 8vo. London\*. The book was eagerly

\* A more curious, because genuine specimen of her Grace's way of thinking and speaking too, on a variety of subjects, is contained in a small volume, printed in 1788, but not for sale, entitled "The Opinions of Sarah, Duchess



eagerly read, but did not seem to make much alteration in the general opinion respecting this affair; and Her Grace was left to such other consolations as might have compensated for a greater disappointment:—the highest rank, almost countless riches, health, and a long life.

HENRIETTA CHURCHILL, Duchess of Marlborough, *when Countess of Godolphin, sitting, trees, mez. Kneller p. F. Kyte sc.*

HENRIETTA CHURCHILL, Duchess of Marlborough, *with her sister, Lady Ann, wh. lengths, mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1688.*

HENRIETTA CHURCHILL, Duchess of Marlborough, *mez. P. Mignard p. V. Somer sc.*

This illustrious lady was the eldest daughter of the immortal John, Duke of Marlborough, and her only brother dying at an early age, she became, by virtue of the subsequent limitations of the patent for the dukedom, Duchess of Marlborough, in her own right, upon the death of her father in 1720. This lady married Francis Godolphin, second Earl of Godolphin; who had been warden of the stanaries in Cornwall, a teller of the exchequer, and cofferer of the household, in the reign of Queen Ann; groom of the stole to George I. and George II.; and first lord of the bed-chamber, and lord privy seal, to the latter sovereign. The duchess had issue, an only son and two daughters: William Godolphin, Marquis of Blandford, who married a Dutch lady; but died, August 24, 1731, without issue, to the dis-

“Duchess Dowager of Marlborough,” published from original manuscripts, with an interesting preface by the anonymous editor, who is, however, now known to be a late lord of session in Scotland; a learned antiquary, particularly in the history of these kingdoms; a general scholar; and an excellent man. What harm can there be, after this, in naming Lord Hailes?

appointment and grief of his parents\*. Henrietta married to Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of Newcastle upon Tyne, K.G. and died without issue. Lady Mary, her sister, died when only nine years of age. The Duchess of Marlborough died, October 24, 1733, at Harrow on the Hill, after a very long indisposition; and was buried near her husband's father, in Westminster Abbey, pursuant to her own desire. The dukedom of Marlborough went to Her Grace's nephew, Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland. The Earl of Godolphin survived till 1765, when the title of Earl became extinct; but he had obtained permission that the barony of Godolphin might descend to the heirs of Dr. Godolphin, dean of St. Paul's, a younger brother of the first peer, and consequently his uncle.

MARY CHURCHILL, Duchess of Montagu, *profile, mez. Kneller p. J. Faber sc. 1740.*

MARY CHURCHILL, Duchess of Montagu, *sitting in a morning dress, with a dog, mez. D'Agar p. J. Simon sc.*

MARY CHURCHILL, Duchess of Montagu, *mez. M. Dahl p. J. Simon sc.*

This lady was the youngest daughter of the celebrated general, John, Duke of Marlborough, and married, in 1705, John Montagu, Duke of Montagu, K.G. and Great Master of the order of the Bath, at its revival, whose merit gained him the highest and most confidential places under several sovereigns. The duchess was one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to Caroline, when Princess of Wales, and afterwards when queen; and died, I believe, May 14, 1751, when 2000*l.* per annum, de-

\* The Marquis of Blandford died of an apoplexy, at Oxford: he represented Woodstock.

volved to Charles Spencer, Duke of Marlborough, her nephew. The house in Privy Garden, and that on Blackheath, with their furniture, and an immense sum of money, went to Mary, Countess of Cardigan, her second and younger daughter. The duke died in 1766; but the above great property was disposed of, either according to the will of her father or mother, or by the devise of her own testament, which she was enabled to make, by an express covenant in her marriage settlement. She had the misfortune to bury all her sons when very young: but Isabella married William, Duke of Manchester; and Mary, George, Earl of Cardigan. The duchess was Pope's

“—Angel Goddess Montagu!”

### COUNTESSSES.

ELIZABETH CHURCHILL, Countess of Bridgewater, *mez. M. Dahl p. Simon sc. sold by E. Cooper.*

ELIZABETH CHURCHILL, Countess of Bridgewater, *altered from Lady Rooke, latter impression sold by H. Overton and J. Hoole.*

This Countess of Bridgewater was the third of the four daughters and co-heirs of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, who were all ladies of exquisite beauty; but Lady Elizabeth was generally supposed to eclipse her sisters. She married Scroop Egerton, Earl (created after her death, Duke) of Bridgewater. “Her face, had she had “no extraordinary animation, would have been “conspicuous,” says Grangér, “for its symmetry “and complexion; but heightened by modesty, “sensibility, and sweetness, it became in the “highest degree attractive.” Pope dared to admire;

mire; and admiring, first depicted her face, and then her mind :

“ Hence Beauty waking, all her forms supplies,  
“ An angel’s sweetness, or Bridgewater’s eyes.”

This beautiful and accomplished lady met an early fate, and was summoned to eternity in her twenty-sixth year, March 22, 1713—14; leaving issue, John, Viscount Brackley, who died at Eton School; another son, who also died young; and an only daughter, Lady Anne, who married Wrothesley, Duke of Bedford; and afterwards William, Earl of Jersey\*. The death of the Countess of Bridgewater was, probably, as sensibly felt by Pope, as that of Sacharissa would have been by Waller. The mourning muse poured out her lamentations over her hallowed remains, in the following elegant and pathetic lines, which, observes an eminent critic, would make the most beautiful epitaph in the world :

“ Muse, at that name thy sacred sorrows shed,  
“ Those tears eternal, that embalm the dead:  
“ Call round her tomb each object of desire,  
“ Each purer frame inform’d with purer fire:  
“ Bid her be all that cheers or softens life—  
“ The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife:  
“ Bid her be all that makes mankind adore;  
“ Then view this marble, and be vain no more†.

\* The Duke of Bridgewater re-married, and left male issue.

† Pope threw into the fire all the drawings he had made of the countess. We might as well destroy the engravings we have that represent her. By Granger it appears, that Vander Gocht engraved all the sisters.



ANN CHURCHILL, Countess of Sunderland, *in the print with her sister, Lady HENRIETTA.*

ANN CHURCHILL, *hand on a book, mez, D'Agar p. J. Simon sc.*

Lady Ann Churchill, the second daughter of John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough, was the second of three wives of Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, memorable for his skill in negotiations, and his rapid equestrian movements. Lady Sunderland died April 15, 1715; and was the mother of two daughters and four sons: Robert, who died a child; Robert, Earl of Sunderland, who died early and unmarried; Charles, Duke of Marlborough and Earl of Sunderland; and John, the favourite grandson of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, who so abundantly enriched him, that the title of Earl, which was conferred upon his son, was supported with a splendour suitable to the dignity. It is remarkable, that Lady Sunderland was the daughter of a duke, the sister of a duchess in her own right, and mother to a duke, yet never attained herself to a higher rank than that of a countess\*.

LOUISA LENOX, Countess of Berkley.

Louisa, the eldest daughter of Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond and Lenox, K.G. the natural son of Charles II. married James Berkley, Earl of

\* This lady, who was rather *petite* in person, did not disdain the appellation of the LITTLE WHIG, which that party, not less to honour themselves than her, chose to distinguish her by, at a time when every thing was governed by, and bore the ensigns of, party, of one kind or other; and Colley Cibber tells us, that the foundation-stone of Sir John Vanburgh's new and stately theatre in the Haymarket, and which, without lasting out the century even, was, a few years past, burnt to the ground, had that title engraved upon it—a matter of wonder and deep investigation for the antiquaries of, we sincerely hope, a very distant period.

Berkley, K.G. a nobleman high in the naval department, and one of the lords justices. The countess was appointed a lady of the bed-chamber to Caroline, Princess of Wales, afterwards queen, October 30, 1714; but unfortunately died of the small-pox, January 15, 1716-17, when only in the twenty-second year of her age. The earl died a widower, in August, 1736, at the chateau of Aubigny in France, a seat of His Grace of Richmond, belonging to his title of that name in the said kingdom. They left issue, Augustus, Earl of Berkley, born February 18, 1715-16; and Elizabeth, married February 11, 1727-8, to the witty Anthony Henley, of the Grange, Hants, Esq. ancestor of the late Earl of Northington.

JUDITH HERNE, Countess of Jersey, *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Faber sc. 1741.*

Judith, only daughter of Frederick Herne, Esq. of London, married William Villiers, second Earl of Jersey, who died, July 13, 1721, and was buried at Westerham in Kent. Mr. Granger asserts, the countess, his widow, married Mr. Hall, but that event is not noticed in the peerage. Her ladyship died in July, 1735, and was buried, on the 31st of that month, in the church of St. Bridget, London. By Lord Jersey she had issue, William, third earl of Jersey; Thomas, created Earl of Clarendon; and Barbara, who had three husbands: Sir William Blacket. Bart.; Bissey Mansel, Esq. uncle to Thomas, last Lord Mansel; and George Venables Vernon, Esq. Mr. Bromley has appropriated this engraved portrait to Ann Egerton, wife of William, third earl of Jersey; but she could not have been painted by Kneller, when Countess of Jersey, as that artist died, at a great age, in 1723. Mr. Bromley may, perhaps, have

have been led into this mistake, by Smith's date upon the plate, 1740; but that was the date of the engraving, not of the painting.

### A BARONESS.

MARY MARGARET ELLMEET, Baroness North and Grey, *sitting in robes, right hand raised, coronet, mez. Kneller p. Simon sc.*

This lady was the daughter of Mynheer Ellmeet, receiver-general of the States of Holland, and the other provinces, and married William North, sixth Lord North and second Lord Grey, of Rolleston in Staffordshire, who so gallantly served under the Duke of Marlborough in Flanders and in Germany, as before mentioned, under his own article in this reign. He retired to Spain, from dislike to the accession of the Brunswick line to the British crown, and died there. The baroness afterwards married Patrick Murray, fifth Baron Elibank, of the kingdom of Scotland, and died in 1732; but that nobleman survived her till August 3, 1778. Her ladyship had no issue by either of her alliances.

### BARONETS' LADIES, &c.

LADY ESSEX FINCH, Lady Mostyn, *mez. Kneller p. 1703, J. Smith sc. 1705.*

Lady Essex, eldest daughter of Daniel Finch, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, married, July 20, 1703, Sir Roger Mostyn, of Mostyn, in the county of Flint, Bart. of a family no less remarkable for their very ancient and honourable

descent, than for the illustrious alliances that have so long graced them. Sir Roger was a member of parliament from 1701 to 1704; and paymaster of the marine forces in the reign of Queen Ann, and in that of George I.; and one of the tellers of the exchequer. Lady Mostyn died of the small-pox, May 23, 1721, after having had issue, six sons and six daughters. Sir Roger died May 5, 1739, when he was succeeded by Sir Thomas Mostyn, his fourth, but eldest surviving son and heir. "This charming woman, to the advantages  
 " of a fine person and extraordinary understand-  
 " ing, added all the real and useful accomplish-  
 " ments; and an unaffected piety and boundless  
 " benevolence, made her life in every relation  
 " truly exemplary."

THE HONOURABLE ANN WATSON, *scarce, mez.*  
*D'Agar p. Smith sc. 1708.*

Neither Mr. Granger nor Mr. Bromley seem to have known who this lady was; but I suppose her to have been the second daughter of Edward Watson, second Lord Rockingham, by Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. The Anne Watson I allude to, died unmarried, August 23, 1717. In the "Historical Register" of that year, she is called "Mrs. Watson, sister to  
 " the Earl of Rockingham;" his lordship having been so created, October 10, 1714.

MADAM, afterwards LADY KNATCHBULL,  
*4to. mez. Kneller p.*

This lady was, I suppose, Alice, daughter of John Wyndham, of Norrington, Wilts, Esq. sister to Thomas Wyndham, Lord Wyndham, chancellor of Ireland; and married to Mr. Edward Knatchbull,



bull, who succeeded his father in the title of baronet. That gentleman had been a conspicuous member of parliament in the reign of Queen Ann; and it was, probably, in her Majesty's reign the portrait was painted and engraved. Sir Edward was member for Rochester, twice for Kent, and once for Lestwithiel in Cornwall. Lady Knatchbull died in 1723; Sir Edward, at his house in Golden Square, London, April 3, 1730; and both were buried in Mersham Church, Kent, with his ancestors. They had issue, Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, Bart. and seven other children.

To show how careless families of ancient descent and hereditary titles frequently are of their genealogy, I have had recourse to Parson's Monuments in Kent, and the Baronetage; yet there are such contradictions in both instances, that it is difficult to discover the truth. On a monument erected by Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, their son, there is no other date than the time he placed the marble over their remains. On another tablet is a list of individuals of this family buried in the vault beneath it; but few dates are given, and these, as well as the names, are erroneous. Dame Alice, who died in 1723, is mentioned as the wife of her father-in-law, Sir Thomas; and Dame Mary, Sir Thomas's wife, is mentioned as his son Sir Edward's. In short, monumental inscriptions are so little to be depended upon, that if the parish registers were not regularly and correctly kept, it would be difficult to mark out the pedigrees of families. There is scarcely a single date right of several grave-stones in the church of Barming. Thus, people forget their own age, and that of their relatives; and the survivors, the exact time of the deaths of the several members of their families. It has been doubted whether this portrait does not represent

sent Madam Knatchbull, the wife of Admiral Sir George Rook. Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas, and sister of Sir Edward Knatchbull, who married, after Sir George's death, the Hon. Rev. Dr. Moore, rector of Malpas and Wilmslow, both in Cheshire.

RACHAEL GUISE, Lady Bradshaigh, *mex. G. Kneller p. 1698, Faber sc.*

RACHAEL GUISE, Lady Bradshaigh *engraved from an original portrait, by Caroline Watson, prefixed to the sixth volume of "The Correspondence of Samuel Richardson, author of Pamela, Clarissa, and Sir Charles Grandison," 1804.*

Rachael, the younger of the two daughters of Sir John Guise, of Elmore in Gloucestershire, Bart. married Sir John Bradshaigh, of Haigh in Lancashire, Bart. This lady's father represented the county of Gloucester, in several parliaments, in the reigns of Charles II. and William III.; and Sir Roger, her husband, was member for Wigan, from 1695 (during twelve parliaments) till his death, February 25, 1747, when he was one of the oldest members in the House of Commons. Lady Bradshaigh died in 1743: she had issue, four sons, and two daughters; of whom, her eldest, Sir Roger Bradshaigh, was the fourth Bart. "In this lady was a modesty, mixed with sensibility and sweetness, that pleased every spectator in a high degree. She was, indeed, a woman of uncommon beauty and merit." The accomplishments and virtues of this excellent person have been lately brought more into public notice, by the printing of Mr. Richardson's Correspondence; in whose writings she appears to have taken a very uncommon interest; particularly in what relates to his Clarissa. Her ladyship was  
one

one of his most distinguished admirers and correspondents, and her letters are the great ornaments of that publication.

LADY BUCKNELL, *mez. G. Kneller p. Is. Becket sc.*

This Lady Bucknell was probably the wife of Sir John Bucknell, of Oxey in the county of Herts, knighted by James II. February 23, 1685-6, who, I suppose, was the son of Sir William Bucknell, alderman, of London; afterwards a resident of Watford in that county, and whose representative ranks, at this time, with the gentry of Herts. Oxey is on the south side of the county, and not far from Watford.

MAD. LAWSON, 1701, *small 4to. mez. Kneller p. Becket sc.*

There can be but little doubt that Madam Lawson was of the Lawson family, of Isell in the county of Cumberland. Sir Wilfred Lawson, knighted by Charles II. was created a baronet by James II. and became the founder of this respectable family, which has produced several representatives for the county, and for some of the boroughs in it. Sir Wilfred, the first baronet, died in December, 1688, so that he survived William, his son and heir, who married Milcah, daughter of Sir William Strickland, Bart. Sir Wilfred, his son, the second baronet, married Elizabeth, only daughter of George Preston, of Holker in Lancashire, Esq. but she was Dame Lawson in 1701\*. Wilfred,

\* Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Wilfred Lawson, lost her life by a fall from her horse, as she was riding from Lord Carlisle's seat at Castle Howard in Yorkshire. Her clothes being entangled in the saddle, her servant attempted to adjust them: but shocked at the indelicacy of her situation, she unfortunately screamed out; this startled the horse, who, with one stroke of his foot, instantly killed her.

his son and heir-apparent, died before him; and married Elizabeth Lucy, daughter of the Hon. Harry Mordaunt. As this Wilfred Lawson, Esq. was one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to George I. and represented Cockermouth in parliament, in that and the next reign, it is most probable that it was him who had his wife's portrait engraved, as she was a native of London, where he frequently resided. Mr. Wilfred died in 1737, leaving by this lady, Elizabeth; Charlotte; Wilfred Lawson, Esq. who died about 1739, without issue; and Sir Mordaunt Lawson, who became the third baronet, by his grandfather's death: but he also leaving no child, the title and estate went to a distant relation.

CONWAY HACKETT, *J. Riley p. J. Smith sc.*

Conway, daughter and sole heir of Dr. Thomas Hackett, bishop of Downe and Connor in Ireland, married Trafford Smyth, Esq. barrister at law, of the Middle Temple, eldest son and heir-apparent of Sir Robert Smyth, of Upton in Essex, Bart. by whom she had four sons, and one daughter: Trafford; Robert; James; John; and Conway, who married Hugh Mills, Gent. and left a daughter, named Conway. None of the sons left issue except James, and he only a daughter, who died without issue. After this lady's death, Mr. Smyth married Ann, niece of Sir John Walton, Knt. but left no issue by her, and died in January, 1731-2. The present baronet is descended from the Rev. Robert Smyth, the younger brother of the barrister, Trafford Smith, Esq. Conway's husband.

CATHERINE



CATHERINE WILKINSON, *inscribed only C.W. with a high head-dress, fine and scarce, mez. Smith, 1706. P.P.*

Mrs. Catherine Wilkinson died in 1705, aged 35. This being a very common family name, and the print itself affording no other than the above particulars concerning the lady it represents, it is not possible to assign this portrait to any particular descent or place; and it is to be lamented, that when likenesses are thus preserved, some memorial or other of the persons does not accompany the representation of them, for the satisfaction of posterity. The collector has too often occasion to exclaim with the poet, "*animum picturâ pascit inani.*"

MRS. MORGAN, of Norwich, *in Pepy's Collection, Class v. mez. J. Kerseboon p. W. Faithorne, jun. sc. This print is called, in Vertue's Catalogue, The PRINCESS of HANOVER.*

Mr. Bromley, from some information which he had collected, tells us, that this lady resided at Norwich, but does not mention any further particulars concerning her. The above title of Princess of Hanover must be wrong, as it is clearly an English portrait.

DOROTHY CRESSY, *in the dress of a shepherdess, scarce, mez. Kneller p. R. Williams sc.*

This may have been a private plate, as the prints from it are not frequently met with; but I cannot appropriate it. The Cressys were a respectable family for their gentility and wealth, from the Conquest to this lady's time. Their seat  
was

was at Birkin, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; but a branch has long been settled at Brigsley in Lincolnshire. They bore azure, a lion rampant, sable; in the dexter point a cinquefoil, gules, charged with a skullet, or. Those of Yorkshire, azure, a lion rampant, sable, queve furchee, says Sylvanus Morgan.

MARGARET NICHOLS, *left hand held out to a parrot on a tree, mez. M. Dahl p. Faithorne, jun sc.*

Lord Orford, in his Catalogue of Engravers, from Vertue's manuscripts, under the article of Faithorne, jun. mentions this portrait, and calls it the print of "Madam Nichols. This, I believe," adds his lordship, "is the same with Mrs. Plowden." But I do not think so, because Mrs. Plowden's maiden name was Chickley; and, by the prefix—"Madam," it appears, that the lady was a married person; as the word "Mistress" was then generally used for single women only. His lordship, however, is thus far right, that the two prints resemble each other so much, that they can hardly be distinguished but by the subscription.

EMMET MASON; *oval, in the "Bibl. Topog. Brit. Art." Hinckley, Lely? p.*

Mrs. Mason was the third daughter of John and Emmet Oneby, of Hinckley in Leicestershire; and became, by a stolen match, the wife of Richard Mason, a physician, who practised at Leicester for many years, and died there in 1668. His widow, to whom he left a genteel fortune, long survived him, not dying till February, 1707, at the great age of 82, and more. Her bust, with those of her brother and three sisters, as also the effigies

effigies of her father and brother, are on the family monument in Hinckley Church; a representation of which is engraved in Nichols's history of that town.

PRISCILLA MARTEN, *mez. J. Faber sc.*

I know nothing of this female.

## SCOTCH LADIES.

### DUCHESSSES, &c.

MARY BOYLE, Duchess of Queensbury, *own hair, pearls round her breast, Kneller p. J. Du Guernier sc.*

Mary, the fourth daughter of Charles Boyle, of Lanesborough, Lord Clifford, eldest son of Richard, Earl of Burlington and Cork, and of Jane, daughter and co-heir of William Seymour, Duke of Somerset, married James Douglas, second Duke of Queensberry, created Duke of Dover, and elected knight of the garter, a nobleman of great abilities. The duchess was every way worthy so illustrious an alliance. "She had  
 " naturally an understanding very uncommon  
 " to her own, or indeed the other sex, which,  
 " being improved by an education suitable to  
 " her high birth, gave her an occasion of distinguishing herself in every part of life she went  
 " through. So much sweetness and complacency, mixed with an exact prudence and great  
 " spirit, that made all her actions noble and  
 " just; so the other rendered her conversation  
 " the most agreeable. By the strength and constancy of her mind she seemed to be born for  
 " great

“ great and notable difficulties; and, perhaps, *no*  
 “ woman *ever* had more extraordinary occasions  
 “ of exerting those masculine virtues than she  
 “ had. It is but too well known what great  
 “ struggles were made, particularly in Scotland,  
 “ before the union of the two kingdoms was  
 “ completed; as likewise with what firmness and  
 “ resolution the Duchess of Queensberry got  
 “ over all the obstacles that lay in the way to  
 “ that work—where the resolution of a Roman  
 “ matron was *absolutely* requisite to restrain the  
 “ fears and anxieties of a tender wife.” The  
 Duchess died in Bond-street, October 2, 1709,  
 aged 32; and the duke, July 6, 1711. Charles, their  
 third, but eldest surviving son, inherited the fa-  
 mily honours and estate. Another son, Lord  
 George, a youth of great expectation, died at Pa-  
 ris, aged 24: there were, besides, three daughters.

LADY CATHERINE HYDE, afterwards Duchess  
 of Queensberry, *mez. M. Dahl p. W. Faithorne,*  
*jun. sc. This plate was altered, and inscribed LADY*  
*FRAIL.*

LADY CATHERINE HYDE, Duchess of Queensberry,  
*anonymous, left hand on fruit, tree to the right, mez.*  
*M. Dahl p. W. Faithorne, jun. sc. Only one of these*  
*are noticed in Lord Orford's Catalogue of Engravers,*  
*taken from Vertue's manuscripts.*

Lady Catherine, the second daughter of Henry  
 Hyde, Earl of Clarendon and Rochester, married,  
 in 1719–20, Charles Douglas, by creation (when  
 very young) Earl of Solway; and, by succession,  
 third Duke of Queensberry, and second Duke of  
 Dover. This lady was appointed a lady of the  
 bed-chamber to Queen Ann, in 1711, upon the  
 resignation of the Countess of Sutherland. Her  
 Grace died in July, 1777, at her house in Sa-  
 ville-row,



ville-row, aged 72. She was "a beautiful mother, but the daughter of a more beautiful one," who was Jane, daughter of Sir William Levison Gower, and sister of John, Lord Gower, whom Swift called his principal goddess. She was the mother of Henry, Earl of Drumlanrig, who died soon after his marriage, by the accidental discharge of his own pistol, October 20, 1754; and Charles, also Earl of Drumlanrig, who went to Lisbon for the recovery of his health, where he narrowly escaped destruction in the dreadful earthquake of 1755, but lived to return to Britain, and died unmarried in the following year, in the 30th year of his age; and Catherine, who died very young. The duke, their father, survived all his children, and died October 22, 1778, aged fourscore; and was succeeded in his Scotch titles by his relation, James, Earl of March, &c. descended from the first Duke of Queensberry. All the English honours became extinct in Duke Charles.

Prior's sprightly little trifle:

—"Thus, Kitty, beautiful and young,"

was made on this lady, and her sister, the Lady Jane, who was married to the Earl of Essex, and died young. The duchess was also the munificent patroness of Gay, the poet; and jointly with the duke her husband, erected the monument in the Abbey to his memory.

Her Grace was for some time not greatly in favour at the court of George II. on account of some offence she had taken, nor was the court with her; but, on the accession of his present majesty, all was immediately forgotten, and both the duke and duchess returned to St. James's, and were received there with much satisfaction. The duchess also walked in her place, at the ensuing

coronation; on which occasion Horace Walpole, who was never at a loss for something smart to say, when a fit opportunity offered, pursuing Prior's idea, hit off the following impromptu, which, for the neatness of the turn, and the gallantry of the compliment, was much repeated at the time :

To many a Kitty, Love, his car  
Would for a *day* engage;  
But PRIOR's KITTY, ever young,  
Obtain'd it for an *age*.

MARY OSBORNE, Countess of Dundonel, *with her brother, PEREGRINE HYDE, Duke of Leeds.*

Lady Mary Osborne, the younger of the two daughters of Peregrine Osborne, second Duke of Leeds, was the third wife of Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, K.G. whom she married September 14, 1711, and who died May 24, 1714, in the 30th year of his age. Lady Mary re-married, October 15, 1715, with John Cochran, Earl of Dundonald, who, in 1720, left her for the second time a widow. She was his second wife, and died February 4, 1722; but left no issue by either of her husbands.

LADY MARY DOUGLAS, *mez. J. Smith sc. 1707.*

The Douglas family was ennobled in so many of its branches, that it is difficult to appropriate this print to one of the individuals correctly. This Lady Mary Douglas appears to have been the second daughter of William Lord Douglas, second son of William, Duke of Queensberry, created by William III. Earl of March in Scotland. Lady Mary's mother was Jane, daughter of John

## ANN. CLASS XII.

John Hay, Marquis of Tweeddale. Neither the "Scotch Compendium," nor "Crawfurd's Peerage," mention either of her sisters; but Douglas, in his "Peerage," mentions Ladies Isabel, Mary, and Jean, (Jane,) though he does not notice their marriages.

## CLASS XII.

## PERSONS REMARKABLE FOR ONE CIRCUMSTANCE ONLY.

SAMUEL MACPHERSON, *wh. length, G. Bickham sp.*

Macpherson, a Highland corporal, was shot for desertion in 1713; but I do not find that the circumstance is mentioned in any of our books relative to the reign of Queen Ann, therefore, it is probable the unfortunate man suffered in Scotland.

TREGONWELL FRAMPTON, Royal Stud-keeper at Newmarket, *mez. J. Wootton p. J. Faber sc.*

TREGONWELL FRAMPTON, *inscribed "The Father of the Turf," mez. J. Wootton p. J. Jones sc. 1791.*

It has been said of this man, that he was "a thorough good groom only, yet would have made a good minister of state, if he had been trained for it." The affairs of Newmarket are different from those of the world in general, except that they are subject to as great vicissitudes. The events of a day there are equal to those of half a century at other places, so rapidly are fortunes raised or lost.

"Frampton was supposed to be better acquainted with the genealogy of the most celebrated

“ celebrated horses than any man of his time; for  
 “ he could reckon up the sires, grandsires,  
 “ great grandsires, and great great grandsires,  
 “ which he had himself seen.” As few genealogists can trace the pedigrees of the most noted running horses and stallions, for more than ten or twelve descents, it has been regretted; by some of the gentlemen of the turf, that a kind of herald’s office was never created for horses, by which Childers in the last, and some of the modern great racers in the present age, might prove their descent from Bucephalus. As to emolument, it would be very productive. In this respect the Arabs, and other eastern nations, far precede us in *civilization*. The *turfists* certainly are a choice people: perhaps, by transmigration, what formerly were *Houyhnhnms*, only inferior in form and manners; certainly of less celerity, as well as swiftness. Some of their old habits remain, particularly that partiality for the *Houyhnhnms*, and for horse-pedigree. When the late worthy, modest, deserving Mr. Longmate went to a certain marquis, now perhaps a steed again, requesting some intelligence concerning his lordship’s genealogy—“ Sir, I know nothing  
 “ about it. If you want to learn the pedigree of  
 “ my horses, my groom will tell you.” But if heralds are necessary in the establishment at Newmarket, why not a poet Laureat? Sure such deeds are now as deserving of song, as they were in Pindar’s days. This office ought always to be given by the university of Cambridge, as nearest to the scene of action: many of its members, too, are as capable of deciding upon the merits of the poet, as the execution of the horses.

It must be allowed, that races improve our breed of horses, which much engrossed the attention of our Henrys and Edwards. There is little doubt



doubt but that English horses, between the times of Edward I. and Henry VIII. have been much improved; and since the time of the latter, still more so. The Stuarts were extremely fond of hunting and racing. Indeed, I have seen memoranda, in parish registers, near Royston, that King James I. had dined under a hedge in such a field. Even Queen Ann went to Newmarket, and regularly followed the chace in Windsor Park, in her chaise, as Sir Thomas Day well knew: for his attention to her in the field it was, that he owed his knighthood\*. One of her majesty's subjects, desirous of promoting the affairs of the turf, left 1300 guineas, as an annual payment from his estate, for thirteen plates or purses, value 100*l*. each, to be run for at such places as the crown should appoint, whence they are called the King's or Queen's plates or guineas. This patriot, however, made it a condition, that each horse, mare, or gelding, should carry twelve stone weight, the best of three heats, over a four mile course; and Newmarket, of that extent, has several times been run over in six minutes and six seconds. Childers and Sterling did more; they ran the first mile of the course in a minute†. The Romans honoured

\* Sir Thomas Day, an opulent farmer of Ockwell, Herts, was a very strong man, and an excellent hunter. When he saw Queen Ann approaching a gate, he instantly opened it, or removed the hedge, to make a passage for her. Pleased with his long services in this way, she desired to know his name. "Thomas Day, happy to serve your majesty." "Well, Sir, I will make you a knight, to show my gratitude." Asking for a sword, he dismounted, knelt, and was saluted, "Rise up, Sir Thomas." The country laughed at the knighthood, and he laughed in his turn, as he never paid the office fees; but was as jolly a knight as any in the British dominions. He rose at five o'clock in the morning, and drank a bottle of his own fine seven-years-old home-brewed strong beer. Sir Thomas lived to be 100 years of age; but his friend, who followed his beer regimen, and rose at four o'clock, completed his 105th year.

+ "The crown contributes not only by a handsome allowance, for keeping horses, but also by giving plates to be run for by horses and mares of different ages, in order to encourage the breed, by keeping up the price of them; and to make the breeders extremely careful of their race and genea-

honoured their companions in war, the horses, by mourning their loss, and erecting costly monuments over their valued remains. This has been imitated in Germany. It is sufficient to add, that Frampton could choose the best racers equally well, from the thorough English black, to the best bred bay; and that "not a splint or sprain, or bad eye, or old broken knee, or pinched foot, or low heel, escaped in the choice of a horse." But the longest heat will come to an end; and even Frampton finished his course in 1727, aged 86. As we have mentioned horse pedigrees, why not jockey genealogy? I have selected one, which may be very useful, for what the lawyers call a precedent\*.

logy. The pedigrees of these horses are more strictly regarded and carefully looked into than those of a knight of Malta. They must have no blemished quarter in the family, on either side, for many generations; their blood must run pure and untainted from the great, great, five times great grandfather and grandam, to be attested in the most authentic and solemn manner, by the hand of the breeder. It is this care of the breed, and particularly with an eye to their strength, that makes all the world so fond of English horses. The French monarchs and German princes always preferred English horses."

\* "To ride this season—An able jockey, fit to start for match, sweepstakes, or king's plate, well sized; can mount twelve stone, or strip to a feather; is sound wind and limb, and free from blemishes. He was got by Yorkshire Tom, out of a full sister to Deptford Nan. His dam was got by the noted Machim Tims; his grandam was the German Princess; and his great grandam was daughter of Moll Flanders. His sire won the King's plate at York and Hambleton, the ladies' subscription purse at Nottingham, the give and take at Lincoln, and the sweepstakes at Newmarket. His grandsire beat Dick Rogers at Epsom and Burford; and Patrick McCathem, over the Curragh of Kildare. His great grandsire, and great great grandsire, rode for King Charles II. and so noble is the blood which flows in this jockey's veins, that none of his family were ever distanced. Stood above five feet five, or weighed more than twelve stone."

HENRY EVANS, born at Haberdam, county Caernarvon, *Æt.* 104, 1710, *own hair, beard, 4to, mez.*

Several persons of the above name have lived to great ages. Jonathan Evans, resident near Welch Pool, in the county of Montgomery, lived to be 117 years of age; and left a son, aged 91, and a daughter, 87. We cannot much wonder at the hardy sons of Wales living more than a century upon their mountains; but Mr. Henry Evans, transplanted from Cambria, certainly resided in Spital-street, Spital Fields, London, yet reached the still greater age of 139, and retained all his faculties to the last. He was seven years old when Charles I. was beheaded by the regicides: and this circumstance ascertains his birth to have been in 1642, and his death to have occurred in 1771.

JOHN WORLEY, *Æt.* 85, *oval, black cap, long beard, 4to. mez. Faber, 1708, ad vivum.*—*Ames's description of this print is somewhat different from the above, but I believe they are the same, and vary only in the inscription.*

Mr. Granger has said nothing more of this man, who was a pensioner in Greenwich Hospital, than that he supposed his portrait was engraved merely because he was a grotesque figure. Mr. Lysons does not mention him in his history of the hospital.

JANE SCRIMSHAW, *Æt.* 126, *oval, high-crowned hat, hood, 4to. mez. Faber sc. 1710, ad vivum.*

JANE SCRIMSHAW, *Æt.* 127, (1711,) *oval, different, 4to. mez.*



Jane Scrimshaw was born in the parish of Bow, London, and died in Rosemary-lane Workhouse, 1711, at the age of 127. And is this all the information that can be obtained of a person, who lived twenty years more than a century? Many seem to act the deeds of ages in a short life, while others merely vegetate during a great number of years. Little more is known of this old woman, than that she was the daughter of Thomas Scrimshaw, Woolstapler, and that she was born April 3, 1584: she never married. She lived eighty years in Merchant Taylor's. Alms-House, near Little Tower-Hill; but was afterwards removed to Rosemary-lane Work-House. Her manner of living, with every necessary provided without care or exertion, was, perhaps, the cause that she attained so great an age.

I once saw a woman named Boston, aged 109 years, who had resided fifty in the hospital at Temple-Balsal, Warwickshire; though, by a mistake of the compositor who recorded her death, and reversed the figure 6, she is said to have been but 106. Boston was tall and upright; and, only a fortnight before her death, she had performed her usual Saturday's task of carrying in a pail of water, from a well at a considerable distance, to wash her rooms. I saw her in the last week of her life, when she had in her hands a large water jug, complaining that she was not so well as usual, and therefore could not carry the pail: but she had used great exertion some few days before, in walking several miles to visit a grand daughter, which exhausted her strength. If the date of her birth is correct, Jane Scrimshaw lived in the reign of the last Tudor, and died in that of the last of the Stuarts; and had been the subject of Queen Elizabeth, James I. Charles I. Charles II. James II. William III. and Mary II. and Queen Ann,



Ann. She had, besides, seen England at one time a republic; and at another, its sceptre in the hands of the daring Oliver and the feeble Richard: and all this, perhaps, without a single pang.

EDWARD KING, *inscribed* TOBY, 8vo. M. Vr. G.

EDWARD KING, *in the print with* ABEL ROPER, *the printer, as mentioned by* Bromley's Per. vii. cl. 8.

Edward King was the nephew of Abel Roper, the printer, and probably of the same trade. Mr. Granger barely mentions his name in his manuscript, and Mr. Bromley knew no more of him, I presume, than the above account of the engraved portrait, nor can I trace him in any of my books.

ISAAC, the Grinner of Oxford, *sm. 4to. mez.*

Isaac, the grinner, was a *genius* in his way, and allowed to be a master of a great deal of original grimace. His portrait is far from being common. In some parts of the kingdom, as an improvement, it is the custom to grin through a horse's collar; this is adding a frame to a whimsical picture. But I believe asses do not wear collars in England, or theirs would be more appropriate. Isaac introduced this elegant art, or brought it to great perfection; and his successors, ycleped mountebanks, well acquainted with the character of their polite audiences, generally indulge them with such genteel and pleasing sights, by several performers, who are stimulated to excel by the prize of a hat, gloves, stockings, or garters. It is a practice much commended by Addison in the "Spectator;" and, as a *personal* accomplishment, I think it far more *agreeable* than burning the  
mouth

mouth with eating hot hasty-pudding; or running in a sack, over the sepulchral hillocks of a cemetery; or even vaulting to seize the suspended soap-lathered goose. The grinner has a higher seat, he exceeds in ugliness the boasted masks of the polished Romans; therefore, to use the words of dear Spec, let

“ The frightfull’st grinner  
“ Be the winner.”

JAMES BICK, *hair, neckcloth, 4to. mez.*

This *genius* distinguished himself by mimicking a trumpet, and *flourished* in 1712; and may have been related to John Shore Bick, Esq. many years sergeant trumpeter. James Bick probably had no rival in his talent; but there was one Clinch, of Barnet, after his death, who, I believe, excelled him in the variety of his mimickry. Clinch performed at Hick’s Hall Coffee-house, in St. John’s-street, of an evening; and gratified his admiring auditors, by mimicking the horn, huntsman, pack of hounds, sham doctor, old woman, drunken man; and the bells; the flute; double courtel; and the organ, with three voices. All instruments were imitated by his natural voice; and he sung an Essex song after a manner which none but himself could perform, as we are informed by the “Daily Post” of April 24, 1722. But we are not told when Britain was deprived of Mr. Bick, though it is known that the world mourned for Mr. Clinch, in December, 1734, when he had attained the age of 70 years.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM ELLIS, *printed and sold by Sutton Nicholls, in Aldersgate-street, "Æt. 45, 1709, sitting on the rails of Moorfields, printed with his Life and Character, written by himself. He holds a print of Harry, the raree show man, which he resembles," extremely scarce.*

This poor maniac lost his reason through love for his Betty, who seems to have been a real character. Ellis is represented with a chaplet of laurel on his right, and a Cupid drawing his bow on the left. Under the chaplet is inscribed:

Tell her I burn with noble vestal fire:  
Tell her she's all I wish, or can desire.

And under the Cupid:

These lines so sweet, unto my love impart;  
And with them send thy arrow to her heart.  
My Muse b'ing at leisure, and the court out of  
town,

To write my own character I sat me down:  
Not doubting nice critics but you'll be so kind,  
As to pass by, with candour, what errors you  
find.

My years of minority I spent at school;  
But love, that sweet passion, my reason would  
rule:

And yielding obedience to its potent sway,  
The charms of dear Betty my heart stole away;  
Denied being enjoyment—from pensive and sad  
I grew melancholy—at last I grew mad;  
And nothing but Betty, dear Betty, I cry'd:  
Such charms has that Phœnix, she shall be my  
bride.

But Bedlam became my sad portion and lot,  
By loving a fair one that knew of it not.

Dryden

Dryden remarks, that the passion of love has made almost every man attempt to make verses. He might have added, it has made many of the descendants of Adam, besides poor Ellis, mad.

NICHOLAS HART, the sleeper, *mex.*

Mr. Addison playfully says, "Nicholas Hart, who slept last year in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, intends to sleep this year at the Cock and Bottle, in Little Britain." We have all Hart's symptoms, from the commencement of his periodical sleeping fit, on the fifth of August, to the period when the lethargy left him, on the eleventh, faithfully detailed by a gentleman of Lincoln's Inn. From which it appears, Hart slept that he might be maintained, as he gained more by his rest than others by their industry. In short, wealth flowed so fast upon him, that he obtained sufficient to support others, besides saving his own provisions. Had Hart been honoured by a genealogist as well as an historiographer, I think it might have been discovered, that he was descended from Foxley, whose quiescent exploits take from honest Stow, in his *Summarie*. "The 27th of April, 1546, being Wednesday in Easter week, W. Foxley, pot-maker for the mint in the Tower of London, fell asleep, who could not be wakened with pricking, cramping, or otherwise, till the first day of the next term, which was full xiiij daies and xv. nights. The cause of his thus sleeping could not be known, though the same were diligently searched for by the physicians, and other learned men. Yea, the king himself examining the said W. Foxley, and was in all points found as he had slept but one night;



“ night; and was living till the yeare of our  
 “ Lorde 1587.”

### WHIPPING TOM.

Mr. Granger mentions this but as a fictitious print. Mr. Bromley does not notice it; nor do I know any thing of the person it represents.

### THOMAS ROBINSON, *a wood cut.*

Thomas Robinson, is miscalled, of Abury in Surry, in Bromley's Catalogue. He belongs properly to Albury or Aubury in Wiltshire. Mr. Granger merely wrote after his name, ALBURIÆ JEROSTRATUS. There is mention of him in Dr. Stukely's account of the latter place.

### ÆSOP OF ETON, *mez.*

Æsop, “ the drunken, rhyming cobler of Eton,” affected to be a politician as well as a poet. Nor was this to be wondered at—different ages have different pursuits: from “ *a nation of saints*,” we became, in the days of Charles II. a nation “ of *sinners*,” and in those of Queen Ann, “ of *politicians*,” who endeavoured to *mend* the constitution. Æsop employed his pen and awl alternately, to patch the state and old shoes; but all his emendations of both kinds have been long since worn out. Mr. Granger observes of his rhymes without reason, that he knew no better way to characterize them, than by “ the three *blue beans in a blue bladder*.”

PRINCE GEORGE'S CAP-WOMAN, YORKSHIRE  
 NAN, *in a straw hat, caps in her hand, key, &c. S.*  
*Nicholls delin. et sculp. a small whole length, very*  
*scarce, and twelve English verses beneath.*

I have seen no other mention of this woman, except in Ames's, Vertue's, and Bromley's Catalogues. From her appearance and occupation she was, probably, an harmless maniac, that was suffered to go about with her wares, hats and caps. It is said, however, that she was, for a short time, confined in Bedlam. Other particulars of her history have not transpired.

GRANNY, *a small whole length, Laroon pinx. et*  
*exc.*

This print, which is very well engraved, represents a vulgar-looking woman in the streets, seemingly much in liquor, in ragged clothes; lolling out her tongue, which was of an unusual length; and dancing, as if for the diversion of the mob. One of the miserable objects, the sport of folly or malevolence, who are suffered to appear in public, even now, to the disgrace of humanity, the injury of our morals, an annoyance to the quiet passenger; and too often the occasion of unpremeditated quarrels and disturbances, and sometimes of death itself. No particulars of this poor wretch are come down to us; and it is an almost equal prostitution of the pen and the pencil to delineate the persons of such unhappy objects, or to record any memorials of their lives and characters.

JOHN

JOHN HARDMAN, *in a coat, the buttons placed on the left side, hat, flowing locks and formal curled whiskers, ear-rings, the king's arms by way of a clasp to fasten his waistcoat, the same hanging by a chain on one side, mez. T. Murray p. W. Wilson sc. A good impression of this print is scarce.*

This Hardman we may suppose to have been one of the lowest order of medical practitioners, as his skill consisted in relieving his patients from that painful excrescence, a corn. To call him scientifically, he was a chiropodist, but really, and in plain English, a corn-cutter only. Doctors of medicine, his contemporaries, were distinguished by large wigs and golden-headed canes. But Hardman probably aspired to give *his profession* a peculiar exterior: thus, his flowing locks and whiskers were nature's works; his ear-rings, of foreign fashion, though adopted in England in the earlier part of the seventeenth century; the royal arms on his breast, the badge, perhaps, of his office under the crown, evinced his determination never to act contrary to royal permission. As to his buttons placed on the left, instead of the right side, I do not take this for that singularity,\* which was blamable in Ben Johnson, who buttoned from left to right, but rather a mark of profound respect and submission to his elder brethren, the whole body of physicians, who, in his day, marked their dignity by loads of buttons, great and small; the right hand always having much the pre-eminence. He, modest man, was contented with only one row, and that placed on the left side.

JOHANNES VALERIUS, *small oval, four Latin lines, very scarce.*

Valerius was a poor, unfortunate creature, born in 1667, without arms, and exhibited at London in 1705. On the back of this print, which belonged to Sir William Musgrave, are four lines, written by Valerius with his foot. Extraordinary as this may appear, I have seen a girl who had no arms, thread a needle, and cut a pattern or design in paper. But these operations are far less astonishing than Matthew Buckinger's performances in writing, who had neither hands nor feet; and consequently must have wrote by putting the pen between his teeth. This German, born in 1674, flourished well; some of his words were written backwards, others, upside down: and he even printed when he thought proper. Buckinger was at Ludlow, October 20, 1734, as appears by an article in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for May, 1791. Such objects are examples of the ingenious efforts of man, when he is deprived of the most useful and necessary parts of his frame.

JAMES PORO, *mez. J. Faber sc. 1722. This is copied in the Gent. Mag. for 1777.*

This curious, but offensive representation, exhibits an excrescence which grew from the body of this unfortunate object, having something of the form and features of the human kind. The inscription asserts, that "James Poro, the son of Paul Poro, "was born at Genoa, An. 1686. The child, as " they called it, was named Matthew Poro." This man was seen in London, Anno. 1714; and the print is done from the original painting, in the collection of the Hon. Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. The  
Rev.



Rev. J. Greene of Wilford, near Stratford upon Avon, brother of my late friend, Dr. Greene, of Lichfield, gave an account of Lazarus Colorado, a Genoese, in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for October, 1777, who had a much more perfect twin; which Thomas Bartholine, an accurate and judicious naturalist, of the seventeenth century, and royal professor of anatomy at Copenhagen, twice saw: first at Copenhagen, when Colorado was 28 years of age; and afterwards at Basil in Switzerland. Bartholine noticed this horrid error of nature, and also gave a print of it in the first volume of his "*Historiarum Anatomicarum rariorum Centuria I. et II.*" dedicated to Frederick III. King of Denmark, printed at the Hague in 1654. The "Gentleman's Magazine" contains an engraving of Colorado in the dress of the times, with a cloak and band, boots, spurs, and sword; his breast open, with the monster hanging from him, whose head is much larger than his own\*. I cannot, however, help observing, such representations are highly improper, for obvious reasons. In the "Philosophical Transactions" is a description of "twin sisters, Hungarians, who were publicly shown in London, about the year 1708, when they were about eight years old. They were united behind from the small of the back to the parting of the legs, so that when one went forward, the other went backward; and when one stooped she lifted the other from the ground. They were very active, and one of them talked a good deal. They had not the sense of feeling in common, any where but in the parts that joined. They could

\* Colorado is not mentioned at all by Mr. Granger. There is a very uncommon print of him and his joint brother, by Hollar, done abroad; and another by Marshall, that was probably given or sold to those persons whose curiosity led them to visit him when in England, where he was publicly exhibited as a sight, as he was also afterwards in Scotland.

“ read, write, and sing very prettily. They  
 “ could also speak three languages—Hungarian,  
 “ High and Low Dutch, and French; and when  
 “ they were here they learned English. Their  
 “ faces were very beautiful, and they were well  
 “ shaped. They loved each other with great  
 “ tenderness; and one of them dying in her 22d  
 “ year, the other did not long survive\*.”

### REMARKS ON DRESS.

The dress in this reign did not differ very considerably from that of the last; but after the conclusion of peace French fashions were imported, much to the satisfaction of the youth of both sexes, though they were greatly disapproved of by the sedate and aged members of the community. The gentlemen contracted the size of their wigs; and, when in an undress, tied up some of the most flowing of the curls: those received the name of Ramillie wigs, and afterwards tie-wigs; but were never worn in full dress. The cravat had long ends, that fell on the breast; and were generally of point lace, but sometimes only bordered or fringed. The coat was long, and open at the bottom of the sleeves, for there were no cuffs; and was edged with gold or silver from the top (as it had no collar) to the bottom, with clasps and buttons the whole length, and at the opening at the sleeve. Young gentlemen frequently had the sleeves only half way down the arm, and the short sleeve very full, and deeply

\* In the reign of James II. Sir Thomas Grantham having purchased a Negro in the West Indies, with an excrescence projecting from his breast, like a child, brought him over to England, to exhibit him; but the Negro having escaped, professing himself a Christian, and being baptized, he claimed his *habeas corpus* when seized, and was allowed it.

ruffled. An ornamented belt kept the coat tight at the bottom of the waist. The vest, and lower part of the dress, had little clasps, and was seldom seen. The roll-up stocking came into vogue at this period, and the sandal was much used by the young men: those were finely wrought. The elder gentlemen had the shoe fastened with small buckles upon the instep; and raised, but not high heels.

The ladies wore the hair in a becoming manner, curled round the face. The flowing coif, or rather veil, of the finest linen, fastened upon the head, fell behind, and prevailed till the high projecting head-dress was restored, after it had been discontinued fifteen years. Swift observed, when dining with Sir Thomas Hanmer, the Duchess of Grafton, who was there, wore this unbecoming, ungraceful, Babel head-dress, and who looked, said the cynic, "like a mad woman." The large necklace was still used, though not constantly worn; but the ear-ring was discontinued. The bosom was either entirely exposed, or merely shaded by gauze; an indecency that gave great and equal offence to prudent fathers, and ladies whose necks no longer vied in whiteness with the down of swans. The chemise had a tucker or border, but that seldom concealed what it ought to have hid\*. The boddice was open in front, and fastened with gold or silver clasps or jewellery: the sleeves full. The large *tub* hoop made its appearance in this reign, and was of all things the most absurd. However, the apology for its absurdity was its coolness in summer, by admitting a free circulation of air. Granger says, "it

\* It is usual for our silver money to have the royal bust with drapery, and the gold pieces without any. Queen Ann commanded that the drapery should appear upon both the gold and the silver coin. It did honour to her delicacy.

## APPENDIX TO THE REIGN OF ANN.

“ was no more a petticoat, than Diogenes’s tub  
 “ was his breeches\*.” The flounces and furbiloes, which began in this reign, became so enormously ridiculous, that they forcibly attracted my attention in my youth. Embroidered shoes continued in fashion, and both ladies and gentlemen had their gloves richly embroidered.

Queen Ann strictly observed decorum in her dress, and is said to have carried it so far, as to appear to have made it her study; and would often condescend to observe in her domestics of either sex, whether a ruffle or periwig, or the lining of a coat, were appropriate. Lord Bolingbroke was once sent for in haste by the queen, and went to her majesty in a Ramillie or tie-wig, instead of a full-bottomed one, which so offended his sovereign, that she said, “ I suppose that his  
 “ lordship will come to court, the next time, in  
 “ his night-cap.”

## APPENDIX TO THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANN.

CHARLES, Archduke of Austria, styled, for a time, CHARLES III. King of Spain. He became Emperor of Germany, by the name of CHARLES VI.

Granger has, very properly, mentioned this sovereign in Queen Ann’s reign, but Mr. Bromley omits the notice of any print of him; yet there must be many engravings, but, perhaps, none made while he remained in England. There is a portrait of him in the palace at Windsor.

\* Swift says, in one of his letters to his friend in Ireland:—“ Have you  
 “ got the whale-bone petticoat amongst you yet? I hate them: a woman here  
 “ may hide a moderate gallant under them.” Henry IV. of France, it is  
 well known, was saved from assassination, by hiding himself under his queen’s  
 (Margaret of Valois) hoop.—Every thing, however preposterous, may be  
 made useful.



Charles III. was the youngest of the sons of Leopold, Emperor of Germany. His namesake, Charles II. the last sovereign of Spain of the Austrian line, resenting the Partition Treaty, left his kingdom and its dependencies, by his will, to Philip, grandson of Lewis XIV. which prince was acknowledged, in a letter of congratulation written by William III. Yet the allies afterwards pretended to dispute the will, and offered the Spanish crown to the Emperor Joseph I. who waved his right in behalf of his then only brother, the Archduke Charles, who arrived at Spithead from Holland, December 26, 1703, where he received a letter from the queen, delivered by the Duke of Somerset, her master of the horse, inviting him to Windsor, where he was entertained with great respect till the 31st, when he returned with the duke to His Grace's seat at Petworth, Sussex, in his way to Portsmouth, where he embarked, January 1, and on the fifth set sail for Portugal; but driven back by the winds, he did not arrive at Lisbon till February 27. The contest for the throne was unequal; and Charles was blamed as indolent, and more attached to parade than business. At least such was Lord Peterborough's assertion, in order to vindicate himself from the complaints Charles made of his conduct. The capital of Spain was alternately possessed by Charles and Philip; but the hearts of the Castellians were, with justice, devoted to the latter; as the crown had been devised to him, and his very enemies had owned him the sovereign. At length Philip was established; and Charles, by the death of his brother Joseph, became Emperor of Germany. He died October 20, 1740, the last male of his family; but his daughter and heiress was the Empress Queen Maria Theresa. Charles conducted himself, when in England, with great propriety;

and said little, but that little was judicious. When the Duke of Marlborough waited upon Charles at Dusseldorp, in October, 1703, he was received with the greatest respect by the prince, who presented him with his portrait in miniature; and also with a very rich sword from his side, with a graceful air, saying, "My lord, I am not ashamed to say I am but a poor prince. I have only my cloak and my sword; the latter may be of use to Your Grace: and I hope you will not think it the worse for my wearing it one day." The following lines, written on this event, were preserved in the Duchess of Portland's collection:

"Accept, my lord, of this poor glittering thing,  
 "'Tis, like myself, the shadow of a king:  
 "And with it take my sword, 'tis fit for you;  
 "With it I ne'er did ought, or e'er shall do.  
 "Fight for the allies, for honour, and for me—  
 "When the archduke's a king, you an archduke  
 "shall be."

GEORGE OF DARMSTADT, *mez. Murray p. J. Smith sc.* 1703.

Prince George of Hesse Darmstadt came to England in 1703, and was originally an officer in the service of William III.; but changing his religion, he went to Spain, where he commanded the German forces, and greatly distinguished himself. The Archduke Charles (or Charles III. as he styled himself) appointed him governor of Gibraltar, which he defended with great courage; and afterwards attending that prince to Catalonia, he served, jointly with Lord Peterborough, under his direction. Darmstadt proposed laying siege to Barcelona, but several of the officers objected to the measure in a council of war. After  
 the

the king had answered every one who opposed it, he declared he was of His Highness's opinion. In consequence, the siege was undertaken, and Fort Montjui attacked; but the issue was fatal to this commander, who received a shot in his body, when leading on his men. Yet he could not be persuaded to leave the field of battle, and have the wound dressed, but continued giving orders till it proved mortal; and he died in a few hours, sincerely regretted by Charles and his whole army. Thus fell this gallant prince, in 1705, when only 37 years of age. He died in the arms of victory: for though the allies were at first repulsed, yet his colleague, Peterborough, gained Barcelona, which he had so urgently proposed attacking.

PRINCE EUGENE FRANCIS, of Savoy, *on horse-back, mez. Collins exc.*

PRINCE EUGENE FRANCIS, *mez. W. Faithorne sc.*

PRINCE EUGENE FRANCIS, *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Gole sc.*

PRINCE EUGENE FRANCIS, *B. Picard sc.*

PRINCE EUGENE FRANCIS, *mez. Kneller p. J. Simon sculp.*

PRINCE EUGENE FRANCIS, *mez. Richter p. J. Smith sc. 1706.*

Eugene, though by birth a prince, wished to enter the Gallican church, and hence was called the Abbé de la Savoie. But lively and inconsiderate, he satirized the gallantries of Lewis XIV.; and dreading the effects of His Majesty's resentment, fled to the army of the emperor, in which he served against the Turks in Hungary. There the breviary was for ever exchanged for the sword, yet he always retained a deep sense of religion. Eugene constantly read "Thomas à Kempis de Imitatione;"

“tione;” and it is well known he composed a prayer for his own particular use in the camp. From a volunteer he progressively rose to be the greatest general that the august House of Austria ever possessed; and he fairly won the *crescent*, added to his armorial bearings, by a succession of victories over the Turks, who then threatened Germany with utter ruin. But his greatest atchievement was at Peterwaradin upon the Danube, where he defeated 150,000 with 60,000 men. The German empire afterwards joined with Britain and Holland in a war against France, which, had it continued, would probably have enabled him to carry his threats into execution against Lewis, the haughty monarch, from whom he had fled; and the insolent war minister, Louvois, who had proscribed him. It is even said he ardently wished to march to Versailles “with a torch in his hand.” Eugene and Marlborough, the two heroes of Europe, were not rivals, but friends. The former came to England, January 4, 1711, commissioned by the emperor, to prevent the queen’s concluding a treaty with France, in whose name he offered some advantageous proposals to Britain; but the then ministry were determined to proceed. They were disconcerted by his appearance in England, though they could not absolutely forbid his visit; but when he did arrive, he was told, the less he saw of the Duke of Marlborough the better the court would be pleased. In consequence, he promised he would not interfere in politics, but declared he could not decline his usual familiarity with the duke. The prince resided at Leicester-House; and Bishop Burnet declares “the prince’s character was so justly high, that all people, for some weeks, pressed about the places where he was to be seen, to look on him. I had the honour to be  
“admitted,



“ admitted, at several times, to much discourse  
 “ with him. His character is so universally known,  
 “ that I shall say nothing of him but from what  
 “ appeared to myself.—He has a most unaffected  
 “ modesty, and does scarcely bear the acknow-  
 “ ledgments that all the world pay him. He con-  
 “ descends to an easy equality with those with  
 “ whom he converses, and seems to assume no-  
 “ thing to himself while he reasons with others.  
 “ He was treated with great respect by both par-  
 “ ties; but he put a distinguished respect on the  
 “ Duke of Marlborough, with whom he passed  
 “ most of his time. The queen used him civilly,  
 “ but not with the distinction that was due to  
 “ his high merit; nor did he gain much ground  
 “ with the minister.” On the contrary, it is well  
 known they revived the history of the Countess of  
 Soissons, his mother, in the “ Post Boy.” At that  
 time there was a horrid set of miscreants, who,  
 in the night, wounded peaceable people passing  
 along the streets of London. It is said, that His  
 Highness joined in the shocking *sport*; if so, he  
 might be termed the Prince of the Mohawks: the  
 name by which these wretches were distinguish-  
 ed\*. Prince Eugene had his audience of leave,  
 March 13; and four days after he sailed for the  
 continent, accompanied by his nephew, Cheva-  
 lier de Savoy, son to the Count De Soissons;  
 Count de la Corsana; and Count Cornelius de  
 Nassau. This great commander died at Vienna,

\* It is evident that Mr. Granger thought Eugene was a Mohawk leader.  
 It is certain, that at this time a proclamation was issued against the Hacka-  
 bites. The Tories accused the Whigs of being Hawkabites, the Whigs de-  
 nied there were such wretches. Viscount Hinchinbrooke, a youth, was tried  
 for going armed to take up any he should meet with: he had been solicited to  
 it by a peace-officer. His lordship was in the army. He and the con-  
 stable were arraigned, and tried as disturbers of the public peace, though they  
 went to keep it, by seizing Mohawks. They were acquitted, and the Hacka-  
 bites were heard of no more.

in 1730, aged 73; and was buried with a splendour before unknown, which he deserved, having twice saved the empire from the inroads of the Turks and the French. He had conquered in Hungary, Germany, Italy, and Flanders, in many great engagements; and certainly was "an invincible hero, an accomplished general, and a consummate politician." His great excellence in the field, was "knowing the exact moment upon which a victory turns." Swift describes his person as "plaguy yellow, and literally ugly besides." Eugene was learned, and patronized the arts, especially those of painting and engraving. The Duke of Savoy, afterwards King of Sardinia, purchased his collection of paintings: his engraved portraits were sold to the emperor. There was a painted portrait of him in the palace at Turin, before the desolating French robbed Italy of most that was excellent and portable.

JOHN WENCESLAUS, Count Gallas, *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.* 1717.

Count Gallas was at first well received in England, but taking some liberties with public characters and their measures, in his dispatches, which were surreptitiously copied, and their contents sent to the ministry, Mr. St. John, afterwards Lord Bolingbroke, then secretary of state, waited upon him in the queen's name, to insist upon his "coming no more to court, his behaviour of late not being agreeable to her majesty; but that whatever should, for the future, be presented to her from his Imperial Majesty, by the hands of another minister, should be very well received." And His Excellency  
was

was further told, he might leave the kingdom whenever he thought proper. The whigs said on this occasion, and I think, justly, that the count's court should have been previously informed of that part of his conduct to which objections were taken, accompanied by a request that he might be recalled. His situation rendering it necessary that he should return, he left the kingdom, November 28, 1711, for Holland; and died in 1719, aged 50.

FRANÇOIS GAULTIER, *St. Belle p. F. Horthemels sculp.*

The Abbé François Gaultier was secretary to Count Gallas, the Imperial ambassador at the British court; but bought by France, he betrayed the secrets of his employer, and thus discovered to the queen the selfish projects of that of Vienna, which hastened the peace with Lewis, who rewarded the betrayer with an abbey in France.

LOU. MARIE d'AUMONT, Duc d'Aumont, *P. Gifford sc. ad vivum.*

The Duc d'Aumont, ambassador from Lewis XIV. to Queen Ann, arrived in England December 30, 1712, but did not make his public entrance till July 1, following. The grand disputes of the two nations were settled before his arrival; and he came principally to conciliate the public mind, which had long been highly irritated against France, and her monarch, for their daring ambition, and their attempts at obtaining universal empire. D'Aumont is said, by Dr. Burnet, to have been "a good-natured and generous man; of profuse expence, throwing handsful of money out of his coach as he went about the streets."

“ streets. He was not thought a man of business, and seemed to employ himself chiefly in maintaining the dignity of his character, and making himself acceptable to the nation.” The same yacht which had conveyed the Duke of Shrewsbury as ambassador to France, returned with D’Aumont; but the unfortunate Duke of Hamilton was originally appointed, who fell in the well-known duel with the intemperate Mohun. The French court acted wisely in sending a nobleman of the Duc d’Aumont’s character, as it required no small prudence and address to gain the good opinion of the British nation, and particularly that of the whigs, who were universally antigallicans. But perhaps the French refugees in England were still more inveterate against their once liege lord than were the whigs; as those unfortunate persons had been compelled to leave their families, friends, and houses, to avoid the unmanly persecutions of his Most *Christian* Majesty. M. J. Dubordieu, one of the ministers of the French Church in London, was once so vehement and pointed in one of his sermons, that the Duc d’Aumont complained of him, May 29, 1713, and he was summoned before the Bishop of London; but Dubordieu escaped ecclesiastical censure, by declaring the obnoxious expressions were uttered before the proclamation of peace with France. The duke had his audience of leave, and departed from London, November 7, following. He died in 1723, aged 56 years.



NICHOLAS MESNAGER, *Picart sc.* 1715.

NICHOLAS MESNAGER, *h. sh.* 1715, *Rigaud p. Simonneau sc.*

NICHOLAS MESNAGER, *Rigaud p. Sornique sc.*

Mesnager, knight of the order of St. Michael, and deputy of the council of commerce in France, with the Abbé Du Bois, attended Mr. Prior to England, Mesnager brought full powers to conclude a peace; and both countries wishing it, the terms proposed by him were accepted, with but little variations, by the queen. This treaty gave the tories great satisfaction; but nothing could be more odious to the whigs: nor has the lapse of a century altogether obliterated their resentment. The Duchess of Marlborough, who well knew both parties, having spoken with her accustomed virulence on this occasion, was asked, why she was so acrimonious both to the friends and enemies of the Revolution? because, observed Her Grace, "I know the whigs to be rogues, and the tories to be fools." Mesnager was a skilful negociator, and effectually extricated the Grand Monarque from his difficulties by the Peace of Utrecht. He wrote minutes of his negotiations, the second edition of which, translated from the French, was published in 8vo. 1736; but he did not long enjoy the credit he had gained, as he died in 1714. This minister certainly attempted something in favour of the queen's half-brother, the unfortunate son of her father; but whatever were her majesty's wishes, she dared not express them. Boyer asserts, that Mesnager never rose to eminence as a negociator: but it should be remembered, that he exerted his abilities when Lewis was reduced to a state of humiliation and distress. The peace saved him from

from ruin; therefore, they who obtained it, by Frenchmen must be acknowledged to have had great merit. It is well known the queen treated him with marked respect at his public audience; and that she gave him a private one in her cabinet, or, as the contemporary writers express it, in her closet.

GOMEZ DE SILVA, Count de Taroucha, *mex.*  
*J. Simon sc.*

The Portuguese ambassador, the Conde de Taroucha, came to England in 1709. During the whole of the reign of Queen Ann the greatest amity existed between Britain and Portugal, as both Pedro II. and John V. highly valued the alliance of the English. The queen dowager of our Charles II. died at her palace in Lisbon, December 30, 1705: a princess who had no influence in England when queen; and neither the Queens Mary nor Ann esteemed her. Besides, her religion, and the dislike she had to the Revolution, made her stay in the kingdom unpleasant; but in Portugal she was in high favour, where she built a palace, which fell in the great earthquake of 1705. Her death was an event that did not make the smallest difference in the state of politics. The crowns were united by a common interest; but England did not profit in the least from her vast riches.

FRANCISCO CORNARO, *mex.* *D'Agar p. J.*  
*Smith sc.* 1706.

Signior Cornaro was sent to Britain in 1705, by the Doge and senate of Venice, as ambassador extraordinary; and made his public entry into London, with a magnificent train, April 23, 1706. Britain, then triumphant upon the continent,  
under

under the victorious banners of Marlborough, demanded the greatest attention from the different states of Europe; and Venice had few families that had been more illustrious than that of Cornaro, which was rendered the more memorable by the elegant little tract, recommending temperance, written by Lewis Cornaro. The signior received one great mortification while in England, by being forbid, April 7, 1708, to appear at court; not from any impropriety in his own conduct, but because the custom-house officers at Venice had shown some disrespect to the LIVERY of Lord Manchester, the queen's representative there. However, the senate condemning, and sending the persons complained of to the galleys, the national honour was vindicated, and amity restored between her majesty and the serene republic. It is but justice to our own ambassador to notice, that, after the decision of the Venetian government, he solicited and obtained the pardon of those of whom he had complained. Cornaro must have left England soon after, for Signior Bianchi was resident in 1710. I have already mentioned the work of Lewis Cornaro upon temperance. The "Spectator," No. 195, thus notices it:—"But the most remarkable instance of the efficacy of temperance towards the prolonging of life, is what we meet with in a little book, published by Lewis Cornaro, the Venetian; which I rather mention, because it is of undoubted credit, as the late Venetian ambassador, who was of the same family, attested more than once in conversation, when he resided in England. Cornaro, who was the author of the little treatise I am mentioning, was of an infirm constitution till about forty, when, by obstinately persisting in an exact course of temperance, he

“ he recovered a perfect state of health; inso-  
 “ much, that at fourscore he published his book,  
 “ which has been translated into English, under  
 “ the title of ‘ Sure and certain Methods of at-  
 “ ‘ taining a long and healthy Life.’ He lived to  
 “ give a third or fourth edition of it; and having  
 “ passed his hundredth year, died without pain  
 “ or agony, and like one who falls asleep. The  
 “ treatise I mention, has been taken notice of  
 “ by several eminent authors; and is written  
 “ with such a spirit of cheerfulness, religion, and  
 “ good sense, as are the natural concomitants of  
 “ temperance and sobriety. The mixture of the  
 “ old man in it, is rather a recommendation than  
 “ discredit to it.” I have read this pleasing trea-  
 tise in a subsequent edition, with great pleasure.  
 The Cornaro family-picture, by Titian, at North-  
 umberland-House, is well known to the *amateurs*  
 of the art of painting; it has been well engraved  
 by Baron.

THE FOUR INDIAN KINGS, 1710, 4to. *mez.* *Faber sculp.*

THE FOUR INDIAN KINGS, *mez.* ———, *Simon sc.*

The four American chieftains, thus dignified  
 with the title of Kings, were the leaders or war-  
 riors of the Six Nations, that lie between New  
 England and Canada. They were conveyed from  
 their lodgings at an upholsterer's, April 19, 1710,  
 in two of her majesty's coaches, to an audience;  
 when they professed the greatest attachment for,  
 and adherence to, the English interest, in oppo-  
 sition to that of France; requesting the queen  
 would send them troops for their defence, and  
 missionaries to instruct them in the Christian re-  
 ligion. They were graciously received, and had  
 such presents as were thought most acceptable  
 when



when they were sent back to their own country. There is a paper in the "Spectator\*," pretended to have been left behind by one of them, at his lodgings; containing his observations upon our manners and customs, St. Paul's Church, the animals called whig and tory, with many other circumstances, highly entertaining; the whole in Addison's happiest manner.

CAMILLE d'HOSTAN, Duc de Tallard, *whole length, J. Mariette sc.*

Marshal Tallard commanded the armies of Lewis XIV. with great reputation, till the battle of Blenheim, fought August 2, 1704; in which he is supposed to have committed an error that led to Marlborough's most important victory, when he became a prisoner to the conqueror, who conducted him to England, where they landed, December 14, with sixteen other illustrious captives; after which thirty-four standards and a hundred and twenty-eight colours, taken at Blenheim, were placed as trophies in Westminster-hall. The Duc de Tallard, with some of his companions in misfortune, were sent to Nottingham; and others to Lichfield. His captivity was rendered as easy as possible by every respectful attention. However he may have felt the humiliation of being a prisoner, he was in the end more serviceable to his sovereign than if he had remained at the head of his armies; as by his prudence and discretion he secretly negotiated with the queen's ministers, and actually prepared the way for the treaty which Mesnager afterwards carried on. Her majesty was pleased to permit the duke to go to France upon his parole, at Mesnager's request, for four months; and at

\* Vol. II. No. 50.

length gave him his liberty without ransom. It may justly be said, that Marlborough's capture of Tallard led to his own disgrace; so that, in the end, he triumphed over the general who had subdued him. How often has France conquered by negociation, when she has been humbled by the British arms! Tallard remained in England from 1704 till September 27, 1711. During his stay here he was entertained by several of our nobility; and his visit to the Duke of Devonshire, in particular, was made so extremely agreeable to him, that he declared, on taking leave, that "when, on his return to his own country, he should reckon up the days of his *captivity*, he should leave out of the account those which he had spent at *Chatsworth*."—As handsome a compliment this, as can well be imagined.

PIERRE BAILE, or BAYLE, in "*Post. Illust.*"  
T. Chereau sc.

PIERRE BAILE, *mez.* Chesne sc.

PIERRE BAILE, in "*Hist. de Philos. Mod.*" 1762.  
Francois sc.

Pierre Baile was the son of a French Protestant minister, and himself a refugee for his religion. Baile, like many others of the reformed faith, had been educated by the Jesuits, who had made him a proselyte, by their subtilty; but he afterwards rejoined the Calvinists, and fled to Holland. His Critical Dictionary, "the first work of the kind," says Voltaire, "in which a man may learn to "think," has secured him a reputation that will never be lost; besides which, he wrote other works, but of far less moment. His altercation with the abdicated Queen Christina, and Mons. Jurieu, are well known: in the first, having perceived his error, he acknowledged it, and thus gained

gained her majesty's friendship. How different was this manly conduct from Jurieu's behaviour to him. The more plain Baile's character appeared that of a worthy, wise man, the more vehement was Jurieu's acrimony. "You are profane, and a traitor," said he to Baile; who replied, "Citizens of Rotterdam, here I am: commit me to prison with Jurieu; and punish me if guilty, if not, my accuser." Jurieu shrunk from the ordeal, but did not cease from his attempts to injure his character; but the Pensioner of Rotterdam imposed silence upon both. Baile, died December 28, 1706, worn out with literary toils, and almost with a pen in his hand. Though the parliament of Thoulouse declared his will invalid, as having forfeited his country, and the benefits of its laws; yet ashamed afterwards of having come to such a determination, it declared "that such a man could not be considered as a foreigner."

PIERRE VAREGNON, in "*Hist. de Philos. Mod.*" 1761, *Francois sc.*

PIERRE VAREGNON, *4to. G. Vertue sc.* 1725.

Varegnon, one of the best geometricians France had then produced, was born in 1654, at Caen in Normandy. His father and brother were masons, but dignified, according to French manners, with the appellation of architects. Varegnon was intended for the church, but accidentally meeting with an Euclid, he turned all his attention to geometry. His patron, the Abbé St. Pierre, having liberally assigned him 500 livres from his income of 1800, he pursued his favourite study; and at length gained great credit in the Academy of Sciences, by his treatise of "New Mechanics," and other works. He loved re-



tirement, yet had his house constantly filled with visitors: he idolized quiet, yet enthusiastically attacked all who controverted his opinions. A mere slave to study, he sacrificed an excellent constitution; and died December 22, 1722, after having languished some time, from rheumatism in the muscles of his breast: but he had delivered his lecture at the college of Mazarine, only the preceding evening. Varegnon had narrowly escaped death in 1705, from intense application and want of exercise; yet a mathematical book, secreted under the bed-clothes, was resorted to, whenever he could obtain the absence of the faculty and his attendants. He said, when seized with delirium, he thought himself in a thick forest, where the leaves were covered with algebraical calculations. Few of the literati are so entirely absorbed in their studies as mathematicians. But Varegnon was an exception to that abstraction in company; in which he was a lively, gay, and amusing companion. He was in England in 1714.

JOHANNES JACOBUS SCHEUCHZER, *Æt.* 59, *mez.* Heidegger p. T. Laub sc.

JOHANNES JACOBUS SCHEUCHZER, *Fussli* p. J. Nutting sc.

Johannes Jacobus Scheuchzer, a physician of Zurich in Switzerland, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, in 1703; when he must have been but 31 years of age, as he died in 1733, aged 61 years.

ARUTIN GEORGE, *half length, in a fur cap and cloak, mez.* G. Kneller p. 1712, *Faber* sc. 1738.

Arutin George, an Armenian, came to England in the reign of Queen Ann, I suppose as a merchant;



chant; though he was, without doubt, distinguished for something more than merely being the native of a country very far distant from, and but little known in, England,

ANTONIO PELEGRINI, *Pazzi sc.*

Pelegrini was a Venetian painter, brought to England by the Duke of Manchester, to paint his stair-cases in Arlington-street and at Kimbolton. This artist was afterwards employed by the Duke of Portland; Lord Burlington; and the Earl of Carlisle, at Castle Howard, where he painted not only the stair-case, but the saloon, and several ceilings. Sir Andrew Fountaine likewise had the hall of his seat, at Narford in Norfolk, embellished by Pelegrini. The trustees of St. Paul's directed him to prepare drawings for the painting the dome, for which they paid him; but employed Sir James Thornhill. After this affair his time was chiefly occupied in painting small history pieces. He left England to paint for the Mississippi Company at Paris, in their palace of visionary wealth. When it vanished, the king took possession of the building, and destroyed Pelegrini's work: his stair-case in Arlington-street has also disappeared. He returned from France in 1718; but again left Britain in 1721, when he entered into the service of the Elector Palatine. He died in 1746, aged 64.

JAMES L'ENFANT, *B. Picart sc. 1723.*

JAMES L'ENFANT, *in oval, æt. 47, mezz. J. T. pinx. J. Gole fr.*

The Rev. J. L'Enfant was the son of a Protestant clergyman, and a native of Bazoches in Beauce, a province in France, where he was born April 13, 1661.

1661. His talents and acquirements procured him the appointment of chaplain to the Dowager Electress Palatine, and minister in ordinary to the French Protestant Church at Heideburg; but he resigned the latter office when the French forces entered that city in 1668, and went to Berlin, where he was well received. The Queen of Prussia appointed him one of her preachers; and the king, her son, counsellor to the superior consistory. Besides which, he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin; and of a society for propagating the gospel, established in England, which kingdom he visited in 1707: and died of a palsy, August 7, 1728, aged 67, leaving no issue. L'Enfant was amiable and gentle, and beloved by the good and wise. He joined to the Christian graces the varied information of the divine, the scholar, and the historian. His literary works are very numerous, as he was indefatigable in obtaining and communicating information.

SIMON SYMPSON, *mez.*

Mr. Simon Sympson died in the year 1707, aged 80.

JAQUES SAURIN, *4to. Plcart sc.* 1712.

James Saurin, the son of an able advocate, of the reformed religion, at Nismes, was born there in 1677. He served some time in the army of the Duke of Savoy, in Piedmont. Quitting that profession, he resumed his studies at Geneva, and shortly after took holy orders. He went first into Holland; and to England in 1703, where he married. In two years he returned to the Hague, where he continued to preach with extraordinary success.

success. He is commended by the writers of the Romish persuasion, for his moderation towards them: his general character was mild and amiable. He was the author of many sermons and religious treatises; and died in 1730, at the age of 53.

## OMITTED IN CLASS VII.

## MEN OF THE SWORD.

## AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY.

JOHN DORMER, *in the "Kit Cat Club,"* *mez.*  
G. Kneller p. *Faber sc.* 1733.

Bromley calls this officer General Dormer, and asserts that he died in 1741. There was a general John Dormer, colonel of the second troop of horse granadier guards, who died December 24, 1741; but that gentleman could not well have been the member of the Kit Cat Club. One "that seemed to be blessed with every qualification for doing honour to his country in the higher departments of business; the senate; or the field, to which he was impelled by his natural ardour to enter." Lieutenant Colonel Dormer fell at the fatal battle of Almanza, fought April 14, 1707; singing, as he died:—"Britons strike home." His friends, amidst the joy of having escaped themselves, could not avoid paying the tribute of tears to the memory of "so amiable and excellent a man." Tickell has embalmed his memory, in his elegant poem, "On the Prospect of Peace:"

Lamented triumphs! when one breath must tell,  
That Marlborough conquered, and that Dormer  
fell.



A writer remarks, on Colonel Dormer's death, "I would have the names of those who die for their country, preserved in temples, and written in registers, that should be, as it were, the foundation of glory and nobility." A monument consecrated to this gallant and amiable man, would have adorned the walls of Westminster Abbey.

### A CIRCUMNAVIGATOR.

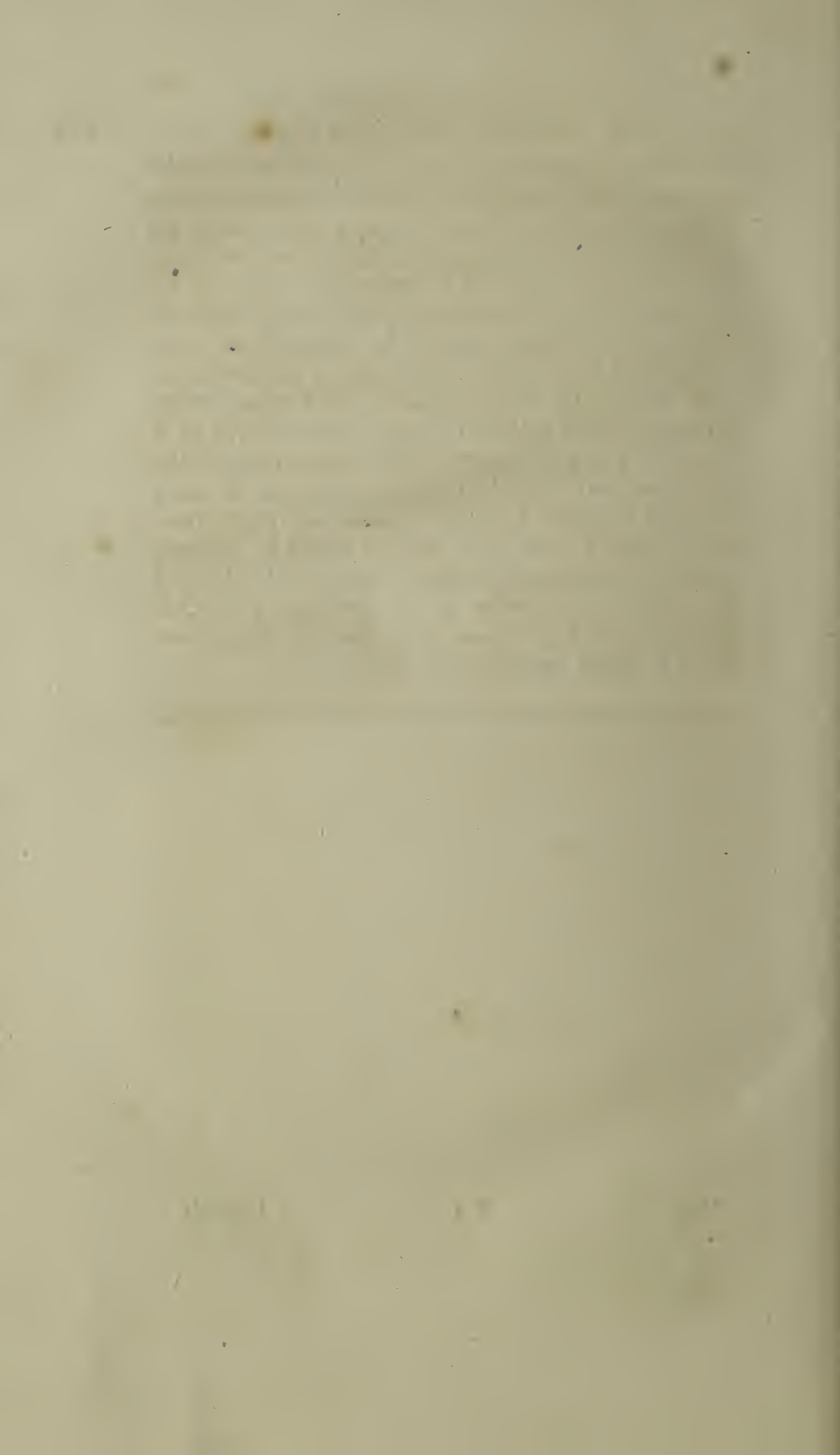
WILLIAM DAMPIER, *from a picture in the British Museum, C. Sherwin sc.*

Captain William Dampier was of a good family in Somersetshire, and born in 1652. His father dying when he was young, he was fortunately sent to sea, and became one of the most celebrated of our circumnavigators; and the most successful of those who succeeded Sir Francis Drake, against the Spaniards, in their American colonies. We are in possession of little more of his history than is mentioned in the very curious narrative of his voyages. It is evident, however, he thought himself at liberty to make prizes of Spanish vessels wherever he met them; and even to levy war on their Mexican coasts, much in the same manner as the Buccaneers did, except that his hostility was tempered with the humanity and dignity of the gentleman. After traversing the seas of North and South America, he sailed to the East Indies, and was well known there in the European settlements. But it has never been explained, why the English governor at Bencoolen wished to revoke the permission he had given him to sail for England: he, however, made his escape



escape through one of the port-holes, with his valuable papers, and reached the Downs, September 16, 1691. After his arrival in England he appears to have squandered most of his acquired property; and was even so far reduced as to be obliged to sell a poor unfortunate Indian chief-tain whom he had captured, and who being painted, was exhibited about the country as a show by the purchaser\*. His fame induced the merchants of Bristol to engage Dampier to assist Captain Woodes Rogers in some of their pursuits in the South Seas; and he sailed in August, 1708, and returned in September, 1711. He has detailed the incidents of his voyage with that simplicity and precision, that the reader cannot fail of being interested in them.

\* I suppose this was Prince Giolo. See appendix to the reign of William.



# I N D E X

## TO THE SECOND VOLUME.

	CLASS.	PAGE.
<b>A</b> DAMS, Fitzherbert, S.T.P.	IV.	122
Adcock, Abram	X.	364
Addison, Launcelot	IV.	110
Addison, Joseph, Esq.	IX.	238
<i>Addison, Miss, some account of</i>	—	242
Æsop of Eton	XII.	397
Ann, Queen of England	I.	1
—, <i>a strict observer of decorum in her dress</i>	Dress.	404
Annandale, William, Marquis of	III.	62
Anonymous head	X.	362
Ditto	App.	315
<i>Appendix to this volume</i>		404
Ariosti, Atilius	X.	342
Arinagh, Dr. Marsh, archbishop of	IV.	104
Atkyns, Sir Robert	IX.	295
Aumont, or D'Aumont, le duc	App.	411
Ayres, John	X.	352
Baker, John, vice admiral of the white	VII.	205
Baker, ———	X.	319
Bagford, John	IX.	273
<i>Baskerville, the printer, some account of</i>	X.	362 N.
Baxter, William	IX.	297
Bayle, Pierre	App.	418
Beaufort, Henry Somerset, duke of	III.	38
Beckford, Peter, lieutenant-governor of Jamaica	VII.	203
Benedetti, ———	X.	346
Berkeley, countess of	XI.	373
Berwick, James Fitz-James, duke of	VII.	194
Beveridge, William, Bishop of St. Asaph	IV.	91
Bick, James	XII.	394
<i>Bishops, the seven, expences of their irials</i>	IV.	82
Bisse, Philip, bishop of Hereford	—	99
Blackmore, Sir Richard	IX.	253
<i>Blackett, Sir Edward</i>	VIII.	216

	CLASS	PAGE
Blackhall, Offspring, bishop of Exeter	IV.	95
Blandford, John Churchill, marquis of	III.	41
Blencowe, Sir John	VI.	180
Blome, Richard	IX.	314
Boit, ———	X.	321
Bolton, Henrietta, duchess of	XI.	366
Bourdieu, Jean, minister of the Savoy	IV.	167
Bourn, Samuel	—	145
Boyer, Abel	IX.	276
Bradshaigh, Lady	XI.	378
Bridgewater, Elizabeth Churchill, countess of	—	371
Bridges, John, F.R.S.	VI.	182
Briscoe, Gabriel	IX.	312
Britton, Thomas	X.	344
Brodrick, Thomas	IX.	277
Bromley, William, the Right Hon.	V.	177
Browne, Joseph, M.D.	IX.	232
Bruce David	VIII.	226
Buckingham, John Sheffield, duke of	II.	23
Bucknell, Lady	XI.	379
Bull, George, bishop of St. David's	IV.	93
Bullock, William	X.	349
Burgess, Daniel	IV.	159
Burnet, Mrs. Elizabeth	IX.	267
<i>Cambridge and Oxford Universities, two epigrams upon</i>	IV.	91
Carberry, John Vaughan, earl of	III.	70
Carstares, William, S.T.P.	IV.	161
Centlivre, Susannah	IX.	263
Charles, archduke of Austria, afterwards emperor	App.	405
——, <i>presents the duke of Marlborough with his portrait and a sword, with verses written on this event</i>	—	406
Clarendon, Henry Hyde, second earl of	III.	48
Clarke, John	X.	355
Cockburn, William, M.D.	IX.	230
Coleraine, Lord	III.	72
Collier, Jeremiah	IV.	142
<i>Colorado, Lazarus, some account of him</i>	App.	401 N.
Congreve, William, the poet	IX.	243
Conway, Hackett	XI.	380
Conv, Robert, M.D.	IX.	227
Corëlli, Archangelus	X.	340
<i>Corëlli, a portrait of him painted by Mr. Howard</i>	—	342 N.
Cornaro Francisco	App.	414
<i>Cornaro Lewis, the noble Venetian, the little book published by him, of undoubted credibility</i>	—	415
Cosimo ———	X.	343
Coulson, Thomas, Esq.	VIII.	215
Coventry, Thomas, earl of	III.	53
Cowper, William, earl, lord chancellor	II.	15
Cowper, William	IX.	234
Cressy, Dorothy	XI.	381
Crispe, Sir John	VIII.	210
Crowe, Mitford, Esq.	V.	176
Cumberland, Richard, bishop of Peterborough	IV.	87



	CLASS	PAGE.
Dampier, William	App.	424
Dawes, Sir William, archbishop of York	IV.	76
<i>Day, Sir Thomas, the manner and occasion of his being made a knight</i>	XII.	389
De Foe, Daniel	IX.	305
<i>Delaval, Sir James, a merry stratagem of his</i>	II.	29
Dennis, John	IX.	256
Disney, John, M.A.	—	268
Dolben, William	VIII.	210
Doolittle, Thomas	IV.	156
Dorigny, Sir Nicholas	X.	331
Dorrington, Theophilus	IV.	142
Dormer, John	App.	425
Douglas, lady Margaret	XI.	386
<i>Drapery on the bust in gold coin</i>	—	403 N.
<i>Dreams, publication of</i>	IX.	237
Dress in the reign of Queen Ann, remarks on	—	402
Dubois, Simon	X.	318
Dunch, Edmund	VIII.	212
Dundonald, Mary, countess of	XI.	386
Dunton, John	IX.	304
Dyche, Thomas, the Rev.	IV.	137
Edwards, John, S.T.P.	—	124
Ellis, Clement, M.A.	—	141
Ellis, William, the maniac	XII.	395
Erle, Thomas, lieutenant-general	VII.	197
Essex, Algernon Capel, earl of	III.	47
Essex, Finch, lady Møstyn	XI.	375
Evans, Henry	XII.	391
Eugene, Francis, prince of Savoy	App.	407
Fiddes, Richard, B.D.	IV.	123
Finlater, James, earl of	III.	65
Flamsteed, John	IV.	132
Fleetwood, bishop of Ely	—	97
Fleming, Robert	—	152
Fletcher, Andrew, of Salton	VIII.	223
Forbes, William	VI.	184
Frampton, Tregonwell	XII.	387
Freake, John	IX.	236
Fowler, Edward, bishop of Gloucester	IV.	86
Fuller, Thomas, M.D.	IX.	226
Gallas, count, John Wenceslaus	App.	410
Gardiner, James, bishop of Lincoln	IV.	87
Gardiner, James, M.A.	IX.	260
Garnock, viscount, Patrick Crawford	III.	69
Garrard, Sir Samuel	VIII.	221
Gaultier, Francis	App.	411
<i>Genealogy, a whimsical one of a jockey</i>	XI.	390 N.
George, prince of Denmark	I.	6
George, Elector of Hanover	—	10
<i>George, electoral prince of Hanover</i>	—	11
George, Arutin, an Armenian	App.	420
Gilbert, John, prebendary of Exeter	IV.	118
Glasgow, David, earl of	III.	68
Godolphin, Sydney, earl of	II.	18
Gower, Humphrey, D.D.	IV.	121
		Grabe,

	CLASS	PAGE.
Grabe, John Ernest	IV.	130
Granny	XII.	398
<i>Grantlham, Sir Thomas, anecdote relating to</i>	—	402 N.
Grant de Cullen, Sir Francis	VI.	184
Greenhill, Thomas	IX.	235
Groteste de la Mothe, Claude	IV.	168
Guernier, Louis du	X.	334
<i>Guiscard, marquis de, attempts to assassinate Mr. Harley</i>	II.	21
Gwinnett, Richard, Esq.	IX.	260
Hall, Joseph, bishop of Bristol	IV.	102
Hall, Anthony, S.T.P.	—	125
Hamilton, James, duke of	III.	60
Hanmer, Sir Thomas	V.	171
Harcourt, Simon, lord chancellor	II.	13
Hardman, John	XII.	399
Harley, Edward, Esq.	VIII.	219
Harris, John, S.T.P.	IV.	135
Hart, Nicholas, the sleeper	XII.	396
Hatsell, Sir Henry	VI.	181
Hatton, Edward	IX.	312
Haversham, John, lord	III.	58
<i>Hawkabites, proclamation issued against</i>	App.	409 N.
Hemskirk, Egbert	—	324
Henry, Matthew	IV.	153
Hesse Darmstadt, George, prince of	App.	406
Hickeringill, Edmond	IV.	136
Hickman, Charles, bishop of Derry	—	105
Hodges, Sir William	VIII.	207
Hody, Humphrey, D.D.	IV.	116
Hoffman, Francis	X.	365
Holford, Sir Richard	VI.	182
Holles, John, duke of Newcastle	II.	25
Hopkins, Thomas	VIII.	212
Hopkins, Thomas	V.	179
Hinchinbrook, Viscount	III.	54
Howard, Hugh	X.	320
Howe, Emanuel Scroop	VIII.	217
Howe, John	IV.	149
Hughes, Obadiah	—	145
Hyde, lady Catharine, afterwards duchess of Queensberry	XI.	384
<i>Jefferies, lord chancellor, an excellent judge of music</i>	—	363
Jefferies, Edward Winnington	V.	178
Jenks, Silvester	IV.	168
Jersey, Judith, countess of	XI.	374
Indian Kings, the four	App.	416
Johnson, Humphrey	X.	354
Isaac, the grinner	XII.	393
Kidder, Richard, bishop of Bath and Wells	IV.	100
——, <i>his parliamentary integrity</i>	—	101 N.
Kilmore, Edward Wettenhall, bishop of	—	104
King, Edward	XII.	393
King, William, archbishop of Dublin	IV.	102
King, William, LL.D.	IX.	258
Knatchbull, lady	XI.	376

	CLASS	PAGE.
Knipe, Thomas, S.T.P.	IV.	119
Lancaster, William, provost of Queen's coll. Oxon.	IV.	113
Langton, John	X.	323
Lansdown, George, lord	IX.	251
<i>Law writing, different modes of it distinguished</i>	—	360 N.
Lawson, Madam	XI.	379
<i>Lawson, Elizabeth, the manner of her death related</i>	—	379 N.
Leake, Sir John, admiral	VII.	204
Le Cene, Charles, M.D.	IV.	163
L'Enfant, James	App.	421
<i>Library of Bishop Moore, given to the university of Cambridge</i>	IV.	90
<i>Number of volumes contained in it</i>	—	90
<i>Lions in the Tower, some particulars respecting the</i>	VIII.	214 N.
Lloyd, William, bishop of Worcester	IV.	81
Loo, St. George	VIII.	223
Lucas, Richard, D.D.	IV.	120
<i>Maccartney, lieutenant-general, second to the duke of Hamilton in a duel</i>	III.	58
Macpherson, Samuel	XII.	387
Mannock, Sir William	VIII.	206
Mar, John Erskine, last earl of	III.	63
<i>Mare Pacificum, et Mare Mortuum</i>	—	78 N.
Markham, William	IX.	315
Marlborough, John Churchill, duke of	VII.	186
Marlborough, Sarah Jennings, duchess of	XI.	367
Marlborough, Henrietta Churchill, duchess of	—	369
<i>Marshal's Chronological Tables, taken from bishop Lloyd's manuscripts</i>	—	83
Martyn, Joseph	VIII.	214
<i>Martyn, Mr. keeper of the lions in the Tower</i>	—	214 N.
<i>Marvel, Andrew, contrasted with Fletcher of Salton</i>	—	225
Mary, Louisa, daughter of James II.	I.	13
Mason, Emmett	XI.	382
Maynwaring, Arthur	IX.	290
Melfort, John, earl of	III.	66
Mesnager, Nicholas	App.	413
Methuen, John	VIII.	216
Milles, Isaac	IV.	137
Mill, John, D.D.	—	118
Mohun, Charles, lord	III.	55
Moles, Peter de la	X.	346
Montagu, Ralph, duke of	III.	36
Montagu, Mary Churchill, duchess of	XI.	370
Moore, John, bishop of Ely	IV.	88
Moore, Charles	VIII.	209
More, Robert	X.	357
Morgan, Mrs.	XI.	381
Mostyn, lady	—	375
Moyle, Walter	IX.	287
Moyle, John	—	238
Moyser, John	VIII.	216
Nesse, Christopher, M.A.	IV.	143
Newcombe, Peter, M.A.	—	131
Newte, John, rector of Tiverton	—	139
Newton, Sir Isaac	IX.	279

	CLASS	PAGE.
Newton, Sir Henry	V.	175
Nicholls, Sutton	X.	337
Nichols, Margaret	XI.	382
North and Grey, William, lord	VII.	196
North and Grey, Mary Margaret, baroness	XI.	375
<i>Northamptonshire, history of</i>	VI.	183 N.
Northumberland, George, duke of	III.	35
Nottingham and Winchelsea, Daniel, earl of	—	50
Okey, Tho. Octav. M.D.	IX.	233
Okey, Tho. Tert. Med. Prof.	—	—
Olyffe, Thomas	X.	359
Ormond, James, duke of	II.	33
Orrery, Charles Boyle, earl of	III.	71
Overton, John	X.	364
Owen, James	IV.	154
Oxford, Robert Harley, earl of	II.	20
Parke, Daniel, Esq.	V.	179
<i>Pedigrees of running horses, strictly regarded in England</i>	XII.	390 N.
Pelegriani, Antonio	App.	421
Penkethman, William	X.	351
Penn, William	IX.	298
Peterborough, Charles, Mordaunt, earl of	III.	42
Peters, Charles	IX.	237
Phillips, John	—	246
Phipps, Sir Constantine	VI.	184
Pitcairn, Archibald, M.D.	IX.	228
Polehampton, Edward	X.	323
Poro, James	XII.	400
Pratt, Benjamin	IV.	139
Prideaux Humphrey,	—	108
Pullen, Josiah, M.A.	IV.	138
Queensberry, James, duke of	II.	31
Queensberry, Mary Boyle, duchess of	XI.	383
Rapin, de Thoyras, Paul	IX.	274
Rawlinson, Christopher	—	272
Rawlinson, Sir Thomas	VIII.	208
Read, Sir William	IX.	231
Reisen, Charles Christian	X.	337
Reynolds, Thomas	IV.	157
Ricci, Sebastian	X.	316
Ricci, Marco	—	315
Robinson, Thomas	XII.	397
Robinson, John, bishop of London	IV.	79
Roper, Abel	IX.	308
Rosewell, Samuel, V.D.M.	IV.	158
Rowe, Nicholas, Esq.	IX.	248
Sacheverel, Henry	IV.	126
Saurin, Jacques	App.	422
Scrimshaw, Jane	XII.	391
Seymour, Sir Edward	V.	169
Scheuchzer, Johannes Jacobus	App.	420
Shaftsbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, third earl of	III.	49
Sharpe, John, archbishop of York	IV.	74
Shelly, George	X.	360
Shovel, Sir Cloudesly	VII.	200



	CLASS	PAGE.
Silva, Gomez de, count de Taroucha	App.	414
Sinclair, John	IX.	238
Smith, Samuel	VIII.	215
Smith, William, Philomath	IX.	315
Smith, Bernard	X.	362
Somerset, Charles Seymour, duke of	II.	27
Snow, Ralph	X.	361
Sophia, duchess dowager of Hanover	I.	8
Southwell, Edward, the Right Hon.	V.	173
Spratt, Thomas, bishop of Rochester	IV.	83
Squire, Joshua	IX.	313
Standen, Joseph	IV.	141
Stanhope, George, dean of Canterbury	—	106
—, compared with Dr. Andrews, bishop of Winchester	—	107 N.
Stennet, Joseph	—	456
Stepney, George, Esq.	V.	174
Stockdale, Chr. Walter	VIII.	214
Strauss, John Frederick	IV.	167
Stuart, James Francis Edward, attainted prince of Wales	I.	12
Sturt, John	X.	335
Sunderland, Charles Spencer, earl of	III.	45
Sunderland, Ann Churchill, countess of	XI.	373
Swift, Jonathan	IV.	163
Sydenham, Sir Philip	VIII.	207
Sympson, Simon	App.	422
Tallard, duc de	—	417
Tallents, Francis, M.A.	IV.	147
Thomas, Elizabeth	IX.	264
Thoresby, Ralph	—	270
Tidcombe, John, Esq.	VII.	199
Tong, William, V.D.M.	IV.	159
Trevor, lord	III.	59
Turner, Sir Edmund	VIII.	221
Turner, John, M.D.	IX.	227
Turner, Thomas, S.T.P.	IV.	114
Turton, Sir John	VI.	180
Tutchin, John	IX.	311
Urry, John	—	294
Underhill, Cave	X.	347
Valerius Johannes	XII.	400
Vanburgh, Sir John	X.	328
Van, Diest Adrian	—	317
Varegnon, Pierre	App.	419
Voltaire, his account of Addison	IX.	241
Waddel, Richard, S.T.P.	IV.	161
Walker, Thomas, LL.D.	—	126
Walsh, William	IX.	302
Ward, Edward	—	261
Ward, Sir Edward	VI.	181
Warder, Joseph	IX.	313
Warner, James, V.D.M.	IV.	157
Watson, Ann, the Hon.	XI.	376
Webb, John Richmond	VII.	197
Wellers, Mr.	VIII.	216

	CLASS	PAGE.
Wettenhall, Edward, bishop of Kilmore -	IV.	104
<i>Whalebone petticoats, Swift's censure of them</i>	Dress.	404 N.
Wharton, Thomas, marquis of -	III.	39
Whipping Tom - - -	XII.	397
Whitby, Daniel, S.T.P. - - -	IV.	112
White, Jeremiah - - -	—	151
Wilkinson, Catharine - - -	XI.	381
Wilks, Robert - - -	X.	348
Williams, Daniel - - -	IV.	146
Wilson, George - - -	IX.	234
Wood, Thomas, LL.D. - - -	IV.	136
Worley, John - - -	XII.	391
Worsley, Thomas - - -	VIII.	213
Wren, Sir Christopher - - -	X.	325
<i>Writing, query on the art of, with an answer</i> -	—	358
Wyndham, Thomas, lord chancellor of Ireland	VI.	186
Yorkshire Nan - - -	XII.	398

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.









